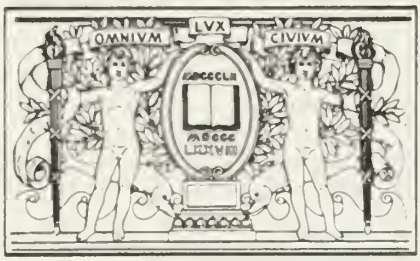

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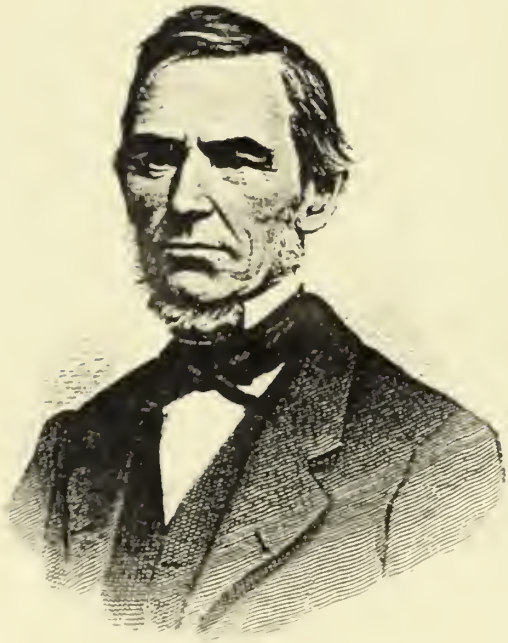

Tilley Eaton.

GENEALOGICAL HISTORY

OF THE

TOWN OF READING, MASS.

INCLUDING THE PRESENT TOWNS OF

Wakefield, Reading, and North Reading,

WITH

CHRONOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SKETCHES,

FROM 1639 TO 1874.

BY HON. LILLEY EATON.

"The hills are dearest, which our childish feet
Have climbed the earliest; and the streams most sweet
Are ever those at which our young lips drank, —
Stooped to their waters o'er the grassy bank."

— WHITTIER.

BOSTON:
ALFRED MUDGE & SON, PRINTERS, 34 SCHOOL STREET.
1874.

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EXPLANATORY PREFACE.

In order that the readers of this Historical Record may fully understand its origin, and the method of its completion, these explanatory pages are presented.

In the month of February, 1865, the Hon. Lilley Eaton delivered a lecture, containing a portion of the historical reminiscences herein recorded, and subsequently received the following letter: —

[Copy.]

"South Reading, Feb. 25, 1865.

Hon. Lilley Eaton:

Dear Sir, — The undersigned, your fellow-townsmen, would respectfully tender you their congratulations for your very interesting lecture, delivered at the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening last. They feel that it is to you, more than any one else, that the town is indebted for the high position it occupies in intelligence and progress; to you, who have so long been identified with its schools, and all that goes to educate us in the paths of knowledge and prosperity; to you, who deem no labor too great that will enrich the present from the gleanings of the past; to you, who, in the halls of legislation, have represented us so long and so well.

Happy is the town which claims a citizen of equal worth with the one we are now addressing.

As everything relating to the history of our town is worthy of permanent record, we respectfully request you to prepare a copy of your lecture, or a history of the town, for publication.

We are, Dear Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed,) THOS. EMERSON.
S. O. RICHARDSON.
EDWARD MANSFIELD.
JONAS EVANS.
B. B. WILEY.
C. WAKEFIELD.
P. H. SWEETSER."

In compliance with the above request, the preparation of these records was speedily commenced, and from year to year their collection and arrange-

ment were carried forward with a patience alike remarkable and unwearied, in the confident expectation of their completion and publication under his personal supervision.

The unexpected death of Mr. Eaton, which occurred on the 16th of January, 1872, at the age of seventy years, prevented the accomplishment of this design, and the manuscript he had prepared was found to be in some portions incomplete.

In accordance with the wishes of many of the inhabitants of Wakefield, and others, who desired copies of the records which had been thus laboriously obtained, and by authority of the town of Wakefield, the work has been completed through the agency of a committee appointed for the purpose.

Although its completion has been effected by hands less skilful than those employed at its commencement, an attempt has been made to carry out the original design (as far as such design was apparent), in the arrangement and embellishment of the work, and to present it to the public, as nearly as has been possible, in the form *he* had expected it to assume.

In the more *ancient* records, there may be detected occasional omissions of dates, which (it is presumed) were not found in the original search for them, and no later attempt has been made to supply them.

In the records of *recent* years, such omissions have been mainly supplied.

We therefore present these so nearly completed records of the vanished years and early settlers of this venerable town, fully confident that their imperfections will find ample compensations in the value, variety, and interest of recorded historical incidents, in the entertaining anecdotes and personal descriptions, and in the patriotic, poetic, and eloquent sentences which mark the composition of the original historian.

JOHN S. EATON,
LUCIUS BEEBE,
RICHARD BRITTON,
CHESTER W. EATON,
} *Committee of Publication.*

Eaton.

PREFACE

'T is good sometimes to travel back
  To days of "auld lang syne,"
Retrace the ancient fathers' track,
  Along the mossy line;
Visit the old ancestral homes,
  Our parents' virtues learn,
And round their monumental stones
  Let veneration burn.
Review the trials that they bore,
  In old primeval years,
To gain this fair and goodly shore,
  Mid toil and want and fears;
Observe their efforts here to raise
  The standard of the Cross,
Where they might preach and pray and praise,
  No prelates to oppress.
And how, in after-times, they grew
  The tree of liberty,
And, from its topmost branches threw
  The flag of victory;
That same bright flag, whose starry fold
  Their loyal sons admire,
And spite of traitors, will uphold,
  With sword and blood and fire.

ANIMATED life-long with perhaps rather more than an average share of sentiments as above expressed, loving with ardor my native home, revering whatever was time-honored and worthy, it has always been my delight "to inquire for the *old* paths, and to walk therein"; to use my leisure hours in exploring the ways of the fathers; and collect, as I had opportunity, whatever was antique, curious, and interesting, — storing it for occasiona reference.

It was known to my fellow-citizens that I had such collections in store; that I had for many years of my life been conversant, often officially, with the municipal, literary, financial, and social progress of the town of South Read-

ing; and was more or less familiar with the course of events in the three Readings, for the last half-century. They therefore very kindly invited me to prepare for the press these historical collections and reminiscences, generously agreeing to assume the pecuniary responsibility of the publication.

Thus invited and encouraged, I consented to undertake the duty, regretting my want of ability to do justice to the subject, and my want of leisure, on account of a multiplicity of other pursuits, to bring to the performance of the work that power and devotedness which the importance of the object demanded.

I can truly say, however, that while I am not insensible to the honor of being the chosen historian of my native town, I do not engage in the work from any expectation of pecuniary advantage; for my service in the matter will be entirely gratuitous. Neither do I thus seek literary fame; for I make no pretence to rhetoric or fine writing. Nor do I offer it as a complete history of the old town of Reading, fully sensible that it is very far short of exhausting the subject: but the publication is made from a sincere desire to arrange and preserve so much of our municipal history as is already collected, and so assist the future historian with many valuable facts and annals that might otherwise be soon lost and overwhelmed in the vortex of the swiftly receding tide of time.

LILLEY EATON.

Wakefield, 1871.

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CHAPTER II.

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1 ABBOTT, p. 42.
Davis.
Graves.
Hewes.
Swain.

2 ANGIER, p. 43.
Murch.

3 ANOUGH, p. 43.
Newman.

4 ARNOLD, p. 43.
Bryant.

5 BANCROFT, p. 43.
Bacon.
Browne.
Bryant.
(3) Eaton.
Emerson.
Fitch.
Kendall.
(3) Lamson.
Leathe.
Lovejoy.
Metcalf.
(5) Parker.
Pearson.
Poole.
Woodman.

6 BARRETT, p. 45.
Bennett.

7 BATCHELDER, p. 45.
Cowdrey.
Dix.
Ellealey.
Flint.
Hartshorne.
Lewis.
Pearson.
Plummer.
Poore.
Pratt.

* The names of heads of families are arranged alphabetically, and printed in large type: those names that have been connected with these families by marriage follow in smaller type, under each family head respectively, and can be further examined in the body of the Genealogy.

Sweetser.
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8 BELKNAP, p. 47.

9 BELLFLOWER, p. 47.
Cutler.

10 BENNETT, p. 47.

11 BORMAN, p. 47.

12 BOUTWELL, p. 47.
Bryant.
Cowdrey.
Damon.
Davis.
Eaton.
Emerson.
Foster.
Frothingham.
Hartshorne.
Kendall.
Lewis.
Manning.
Parker.
Poole.
Sibley.
Stimpson.
Swain.
Thompson.
Townsend.
Walkup.

13 BROCK, p. 49.
Haugh.

14 BROWNE, p. 49.
Badger.
Bancroft.
Bulkley.
Burnap.
Dix.
Emerson.
Fellows.
Fiske.
Gerrish.
Goodwin.
Hartshorne.
Jaques.
Lamson.
Nichols.
Osgood.
Parker.
Sprague.
Stearns.
Whipple.

15 BRYANT, p. 55.
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Fitch.
Frothingham.
Kendall.
Smith.
Swain.
Thompson.
Weston.

16 BURNAP, p. 56.
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(2) Browne.
Eaton.
Emerson.
Flint.
Grover.
Lilley.
Newhall.
Pearson.
Rice.
Sawyer.
Smith.
Stearns.
Swain.
Upton.
Walton.
Weston.
Woodward.

17 BURT, p. 58.
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Gilbert.
Lariford.

18 BUTTERS, or BUTTERY, p. 58.

19 CARTER, p. 58.
Locke.

20 CHADWICK, p. 58.
Jenkins.
Stocker.
Trevit.

21 CHANDLER, p. 58.

22 CLARK, p. 58.
Bancroft.
Swain.

23 COLE, p. 58.

24 COLSON, p. 58.
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Dustin.

25 COOK, p. 58.

26 COWDREY, p. 58.
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Boutwell.
Burrill.
(2) Emerson.
Goodwin.
Hartshorne.
Lilley.
(2) Parker.
Polley.
Stearns.
Stimpson.
Thompson.
Weston.

27 CURWIN, p. 60.

28 CUTLER, p. 60.
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Haines.
Hewett.
Pike.
Smith.
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Verry.

29 DAMON, p. 60.
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Bragg.
Cowdrey.
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Flint.
Gerry.
(3) Gowing.
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Leman.
Nichols.
Parker.
Pratt.
Rand.
(3) Smith.
Sweetser.
Symonds.
Taylor.
Thompson.
(2) Townsend.
Wiley.
Wright.

30 DAVIS, p. 62.
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Hartshorne.
Poor.
Wiley.

31 DICKERMAN, p. 62.

32 DIX, p. 62.
Fitch.
Smith.

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Gould.

34 DUTTON, p. 63.
Hooper.

35 DUSTIN, p. 63.
Tower.
Colson.

36 EATON, p. 63.
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(3) Boutwell.
(2) Browne.
Burnap.
Damon.
Delver.
Dodge.
Eaton.
(3) Emerson.
Flint.
Frothingham.
Gould.
(2) Hart.
Hartshorne.
Holden.
Howard.
Hurcom.
(2) Kendall.
Lamson.
(2) Lilley.
Mason.
Moore.
(4) Nichols.
Nurse.
Parker.
Pearson.
Pierce.
Poole.
Roberts.
Russell.
Upton.
Wiley.

37 EDWARDS, p. 68.
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38 EMERSON, p. 68.
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Browne.
Bruce.
Bryant.
Huckley.
Burnap.
Conant.
Cowdrey.
Damon.
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(3) Eaton.
(2) Emerson.
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Foster.
(2) Howard.
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(2) Nichols.
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(2) Smith.
Swain.
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Upton.
Wakefield.
Walton.
(2) Williams.

39 ENDICOTT, p. 69.

40 EVANS, p. 69.
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Convers.
Dunton.
Green.
Smith.
Sweetser.
Townsend.

41 EVERETT, p. 70.
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42 FAIRFIELD, p. 70.
Palfrey.
Skipperway.

43 FELCH, p. 71.
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Deane.
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44 FISH, p. 71.
Lewis.

45 FITCH, p. 71.
Low.
Merriam.
Story.
Sweetser.

46 FLINT, p. 72.
(2) Abbott.
Barker.
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Bradford.
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Burnap.
Burns.
Burrill.
Buxton.
Damon.
Deblois.
Downton.
(4) Eaton.
Evans.
Farnham.
(2) Flint.
(2) Folger.
Foster.
French.
Frost.
Gardner.
Gould.
(2) Graves.
Green.
Hardy.
(3) Hart.
Hayward.
Herrick.
Holt.
Hubbard.
Hunt.
(2) Hutchinson.
Kendall.
Kimball.
Lewis.
Nelson.
Nichols.
Nickerson.
(3) Osgood.
Parker.
Phelps.
(2) Pope.
Pratt.
(3) Putnam.
Richardson.
Russell.
(4) Sawyer.
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Taylor.
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Tucker.
(6) Upton.
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(2) Woodward.

47 FOSTER, p. 79.
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(2) Foster.
(2) Goodwin.
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Parker.
(2) Roberts.
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48 FRANCIS, p. 80.

49 GOODWIN, p. 80.
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51 GREEN, p. 82.
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Larrabee.
Marble.
Newhall.
Oakes.
Orr.
Parker.
Perry.
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Pratt.
Symonds.
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Townsend.
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52 GROVER, p. 85.
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53 HARNDEN, p. 85.
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(2) Boutwell.
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(2) Burnap.
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Nurse.
Osgood.
(2) Pearson.
(4) Swain.
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Thompson.

56 HASELTINE, p. 87.
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58 HAUGH, p. 87.
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Rainsford.
Savage.
Symms.
Usher.
Walker.

59 HAY, p. 90.
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Kidder.
Lucus.
Mansfield.
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Pope.
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60 HERBERT, p. 92.
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Poole.

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(2) Damon.
(3) Eaton.
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Hersey.
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Lamson.
(2) Nichols.
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(2) Stimpson.
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91 PARKER, p. 100.
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(3) Richardson.
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Nurse.
Rich.
Townsend.
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109 SCOLLEY, p. 111.

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Bill.
(3) Boardman.
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Bryant.
(4) Burnap.
Cutter.
(5) Damon.
Emerson.
Evans.
Felch.
(2) Gould.
(2) Green.
Harris.
Hart.
Jeokins.
Koowltoo.
Lilley.
Lynde.
Maverick.
Mead.
Morrill.
Noyes.
Palfrey.
Pierce.
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Swaio.
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Walton.
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(3) Bryant.
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Koight.
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(2) Nichols.
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Teprell.
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115 SWAIN, p. 115.
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(2) Hartshorne.
Lawrence.
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Harrington.
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117 TEMPLE, p. 117.
(2) Bancroft.
(3) Beard.
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CHAPTER I.

HISTORY OF READING.

INCLUDING THE PRESENT TOWNS OF WAKEFIELD, READING, AND NORTH READING.

1639. — THE old town of "*Redding*," as it is written in the early records of the town, and in its act of incorporation, began to be settled in 1639. In this year was it born, and its birth was duly chronicled in the Colonial records, thenceforward to live, improve, and, from time to time, to write its name and its fame in the annals of its country's story. Until this year (1639) it had remained in almost primeval solitude; the light of civilization had not penetrated its shadowy forests, or its march subdued the roughness of its scenery or the wildness of its inhabitants. A few Indian lodges, scattered along its rivers and around its lakes, for purposes of hunting and fishing; and about the cellar-holes and sites of whose ancient wigwams are still found, occasionally, the granite arrow and tomahawk heads: these afforded its only evidence of human denizens.

This particular territory was claimed as a part of the domain and hunting-grounds of the Saugus tribe of Indians, whose chief seat, and the residence of whose sachem, was in the neighborhood of the sea, in the heart of what is now the city of Lynn, but then called Saugus.

The township of Lynn had begun to be settled in 1629, ten years before, and its inhabitants desired to extend their territory farther inland.

Accordingly, we find that in this year, 1639, sundry inhabitants of Lynn petitioned the Colony Court for a place for an inland plantation at the head of their bounds. Their bounds, at said date, included the present towns of Saugus and Lynnfield, then unsettled.

The Court granted the aforesaid petition, and gave the town of Lynn "four miles square," at the head of their bounds, or so much thereof as the place will afford, upon condition that the petitioners shall, within two years, make some good proceeding in planting, so as it may be a

village, fit to contain a convenient number of inhabitants, which may in due time have a church there; and so as such as shall remove to inhabit there, shall not withal keep their accommodations in Lynn, after their removal to the said village, upon pain to forfeit their interest in one of them, at their election."

Under this grant the settlement commenced. The earliest settlers of this territory were probably all from among the early settlers of Lynn. In 1640, the Court further ordered, "that 'Lynn Village,'" the name first given to the territory, "should be exempted from taxes as soon as seven houses should be built, and seven families settled."

In 1644, a sufficient number of houses having been built, and a sufficient number of families having been settled, the Court further ordered, "that 'Lynn Village' should take the name of 'Redding.'"

This last order of the General Court constitutes the act of incorporation of the old town of Reading.

It was named, it is presumed, in honor and memory of Reading in England, whence some of the first settlers of Lynn Village, it is said, emigrated.

"Reading, England, is a borough and market town, having separate jurisdiction, in the county of Berks, twenty-six miles (S. E. by S.) from Abingdon, and thirty-nine miles (W. by S.) from London. Population in 1831 was sixteen thousand. It is supposed to have derived its name either from the British word '*redin*,' signifying *fern*, with which the soil abounded; or from '*rhyd*,' a *ford*, and '*ing*,' a *meadow*, which, from its situation on a tract of land intersected by the river Kennet, appears to be the more probable. It is a very ancient town. It was taken from the Saxons by the Danes in 871, and was the scene of several important ancient battles.

"It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Kennet, which, after passing through it, divides into two branches, uniting again previously to its confluence with the Thames. It is in form an equilateral triangle; is well paved; lighted with gas; contains a public library, grammar, Lancasterian, and other schools; has been formerly engaged extensively in the manufacture of woollen cloth, sheeting, sail cloth, pins, etc., and contains iron foundries, breweries, and boat-building establishments, and is, moreover, largely engaged in the flour and grain trade. It has an abbey and vicarage, one Roman Catholic, three Baptist, two Independent churches, and one church each of Friends and Methodists. William, archbishop of Bourdeaux, in the reign of Henry III, and Archbishop Laud, principal minister of Charles I, who was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1644, were natives of Reading."

Our town of Reading, when incorporated, included, in the "four miles square grant," substantially the same territory as now constitutes the present towns of Reading and Wakefield. The territory of the present town of North Reading was added by a subsequent grant made in 1651.

This compass of land, thus assigned as the town of Reading, continued as a single parish, transacting its municipal and parochial affairs through one and the same executive until 1713.

The earliest settlements were made in what is now the town of Wakefield. We are unable to state precisely who were the very first to build and locate upon the territory. It is probable that several families removed hither from Lynn in the same year, and as early as 1640.

The settlers who came here before the incorporation of the town in 1644, received their grants of land probably from the town of Lynn. The early records of Lynn, which should give the account of such grants, are wanting. Several leaves of the first book of records of Reading, containing the doings of the town for the three or four of the first years, are also wanting.

These respective records, if preserved, would, doubtless, have furnished more exact information in relation to the time and order of the arrival of the very early settlers. There is reason to conclude, however, that the following persons, with their families, were inhabitants at or about the year of incorporation, viz.: —

Nicholas Brown, who settled first on the east side of the Great Pond, where L. Beebe, Esq., now is, and afterwards in the east part of the town, where Edward Upton was in 1868.

Thomas Clark.

John Damon, who settled on the Common, where was formerly the Quannapowitt House.

William Cowdrey, who settled on Cowdrey's hill.

George Davis.

Robert Dunton.

Samuel Dunton.

Josiah Dustin, who settled near where now is E. E. Emerson's house.

Jonas Eaton, who settled on Cowdrey's hill.

William Eaton, who settled on east side of Great Pond.

Zackery Fitch, who settled on Salem Street, near where Mrs. Elizabeth Aborn was in 1868.

Isaac Hart, who settled near where John F. Hartshorn now is.

Thomas Hartshorn, who settled on Elm Street, where Joseph Hartshorn now is.

William Hooper.
Thomas Kendall, who settled where Mrs. James Emerson now is.
John Laukin.
Thomas Marshall.
William Martin.
John Pearson.
John Poole, who settled where the rattan factory now is.
Thomas Parker, who settled on Lowell Street, where Suel Winn lately owned.
Francis Smith, who settled at north end of Smith's Pond.
John Smith, who settled at place last named.
Jeremy Swayne, who settled in northeast part of the town where David Batchelder now owns.
Thomas Taylor.
Edward Taylor.
Richard Walker, lived on the place formerly owned by Major Suel Winn.
Samuel Walker.
John Wiley, who settled in Woodville.

1644. — The earliest entry that is found upon the town records is the following, which was made at the *latter* end of the oldest book of records, the first few leaves thereof being lost, viz. : —

" Articles agreed upon betwixt the towne on the one part and John Poole on the other part, for the privilege of a Water Mill, for the use and service of the towne : —

" 1st. The aforesaid John Poole is to buyld the Mill and sett it on the end of Sargent Marshall's lott by the Marsh meadow ; the same to be made fitt for use, able to do the towns work, betwixt this and the 15th Aug next ensuing ; 2d. The said John Poole is to continue and maintain the said Mill for use, able and sufficient for the town's use, from time to time, he and his assigns, and to repair the same at his own expense, coste, and charge. 3d. The towne of Reading hath given and granted unto John Poole the liberty to bring the River out of its natural course, in such convenient place as may be most meete, without trouble or disturbance. 4th. The towne hath given liberty to the said John Poole to choose and take such (land ?) for the Mill, as shall be needful for the Mill in any lott or place about the ground. 5th. The towne doth also covenant with said John Poole to bring their corn to the Mill 2 or 3 days in the week for grinding their grists, and not have him attend the whole week, unless more days are required to do the work ; they do likewise covenant neither to sett up nor to

allow to be sett up any other Mill within the bounds of Reading, to hinder the custom of said Mill, so long as the said Poole, his heirs, or assigns shall well and sufficiently grind (for?) the towne's use."

There is no doubt that the first meeting-house was erected at about this time. There is no record of its erection; but we know by subsequent references that one had been built before 1657, as some improvements on it were made in that year. The record of its erection was probably written upon those missing leaves, and was therefore erected before 1647.

Tradition said it stood on the Common, near where the post-office building now is. It was, no doubt, a rude, roughly-built structure of moderate dimensions.

"It was sold in 1692 for twenty-five shillings and a 'watch-house frame,' and the money payd to Capt. Browne in part pay for the scoole."

1645. — This year, 1645, the First Congregational Church was gathered, being the twelfth in the colony; and the Rev. Henry Green, from Watertown, was ordained its first pastor. For further particulars of Rev. Mr. Green, see subsequent account of Early Settlers.

This year the Court ordered that a military guard should be kept in every town against surprise by the Indians.

A military company had been already formed in the town, of which Richard Walker was captain.

The Court further ordered that youth from ten to sixteen years old shall be trained by an officer of each company on muster days in the use of small guns, half pikes, and also of bows and arrows, lest the Colony should be destitute of powder. This year a synod of the "elders of the churches throughout the United Colonies met at Cambridge to agree upon some answers to books written in defence of anabaptism and other errors, and for liberty of conscience, as a shelter for their toleration and so forth."

1646. — This year, 1646, William Witter, of Lynn, was presented by the grand jury at Salem court, for saying that "they who stayed whiles a child is baptized, do worship the divell, and do take the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost in vain," and was required to make public confession to satisfaction the next Lord's day, being fair, in the open congregation at Lynn. This William Witter was a Baptist, and died in 1659, aged seventy-five.

John Brock, the future minister of Reading, graduated at Harvard College this year.

In a Town Rate of £80, in Lynn, just before the settlement of Reading, —

	£	s.
John Poole was taxed	1	15
Nicholas Browne was taxed	1	10
Richard Walker " "	1	0
William Halsey, or Hescey, was taxed	1	0
William Cowdrey " "	0	10
William Martin " "	0	10
Tho. Marshall " "	0	10
Zackery Fitch " "	0	10

The above-named persons all came to Reading.

1647–6–10. — The town ordered, "that there shall bee a genrall devision of land and meadow, according to parsons and cattell; for evari parson tow akers, and to evari beste one aker; and he, whose estate will not amount to tenne akers, shall have tenne akers; and no man to exsede twenti akers; and so for medow, he, whose estate will not amount to fife akers, shall have fife akers; and so evari man according to parsons and estate, — tow akers for a parson, and one for a beaste."

Chose for committee to superintend this division, Wm. Cowdrey, Tho. Marshall, John Smith, and Richard Walker.

This was perhaps the first *general* division of lands, and probably referred to territory in the central part of what is now Wakefield; but the particular assignment of lots, under this order, has not been preserved.

This year the General Court enacts, "that if any young man attempt to address a young woman without the consent of her parents, or, in case of their absence, of the County Court, he shall be fined £5 for the first offence, £10 for the second, and imprisonment for the third."

1648. — In May, Rev. Henry Green, first pastor of the church, died.

The church then invited Samuel Haugh, of Boston, to supply in his room. Mr. Haugh commenced preaching here November, 1648, and was ordained pastor March 26, 1650. For further particulars of Mr. Haugh, see subsequent account of Early Settlers.

The names of the brethren and sisters of the church at Reading, from the 29th September, 1648, to 1650, inclusive, as prepared by Mr. Haugh, at the time of his ordination: —

Francis Smith,
Mrs. Frances Green (widow),
William Cowdrey,
Joanna Cowdrey,
John Pearson,
Maudlin Pearson,
Brother Dunton,
Thomas Kendall,
Rebecca Kendall,
Thomas Parker,
Amy Parker,
George Davis,
William Hooper,
Elizabeth Hooper,
Mary Swayne,
Joanna Marshall,
Tho. Marshall,
Left' Marshall and wife,
Tho. Hartshorn,
Susanna Hartshorn,
William Martin,
Tho. Bancroft,
Judith Poole,
Edward Taylor,
Christiana Taylor,
Sister Martin,
Lydia Laukin,
Elizabeth Wiley,
Elizabeth Hart,
Zackery Fitch,
Mary Fitch,
William Eaton,
Martha Eaton,
Jonas Eaton,
Grace Eaton,
John Bachelder,
Rebecca Bachelder,
Abigail Damon,
Left' (John) Smith,
Catharine Smith.

N. B. — The following persons were added soon after, viz. : —

Mrs. Sarah Haugh,
Samuel Walker and wife,
Lydia Dustin,
Alice Clark.

This year, 1648, the building of a bridge over Ipswich River, four miles from Reading, on the road from the Bay, nearest, through Haverhill to the eastward, was provided for.

Francis Smith, of Reading, had leave of the Court to draw wine in Reading for the refreshing of travellers and others, he paying excise, as the law in that case provides.

This year the town ordered and agreed "that any six of the townsmen, seeing any just cause for a general meeting, and give warning both of the time and place, that such men that shall be absent, not being able to satisfy the company, shall pay 12*d* for every such default; and further, it is agreed that if one shall depart the meeting, not having leave, such person shall pay 6*d*. for every such default; and for executing this order, they have chosen William Cowdrey."

The town ordered, "that the neck that is called 'Chadwell's Neck' is given to Timothy Coper, and also 12 akers of medow, upon thes condisons: If he come to improve it, ether by bilding or by fencing, by the last of the 3d month of 1649; if he do not come, the land and medow retorns to the towne; and his heirs consent to pay 50 shillings to the towne for disapoynting them of an inhabbitant." He came not.

Town ordered, "that Goodman Fitts (Fitch) shall have full sattisfactson for a towne hieway downe his Lot in land contiguous."

Town ordered, "that all F— boards and planks shall pay tow pence uppon the hundred, sold or carried out off the towne."

In June, Margaret Jones, of Charlestown, was hung in Boston for witchcraft.

First election of surveyors of highways, chose John Poole, William Martin, Henry Felch, and John Pearson.

1649. — Town ordered, "that there shall be no Mill Path through Mas. Haugh's ground, nor no other way."

N. B. — Mr. Haugh owned the place recently owned by the late Noah Smith, Esq.

Wm. Cowdrey is chosen clerk of the writs, and Edward Taylor, constable.

The office of clerk of the writs included among its duties the recording of the action of the town as well as the record of writs, issued for trial of small causes.

This year, "the towne ordered that there being manni sad acsidantes in the Contree by fire, to the great damning of manny, by joining of barnes and haystackes to dwelling houwses, tharfor no barne nor haystacke shall be sett within six polles of anni dwelling howse opon pannilte of twentie shillings."

Also ordered, "that every dwelling house shall have a sufficient lather (ladder) standing by the chimney for the preventing of the damage of fire, and this to be binding by the tenth day of April, 1650, opon the pannilte of tenne shillings."

Three married women were this year fined five shillings apiece for *scolding*.

Nicholas Pinion was fined for swearing. Matthew Stanley, for winning the affections of John Tarbox's daughter, without her parents' consent, was fined £5, with 2*s*. 6*d*. fees.

Ralph Roote was authorized by the court to confirm the sale of a house and land in Reading, belonging to his daughter Sarah, a minor, to Thomas Taylor, of Watertown.

1650. — Town granted to Tho. Hartshorn, "tanne (10) akers of planting land, at the west end of Wm. Cowdrey's houselot," upon this condition, that it is ours to give. Also, in the same place, "2 akers to Tho. Clarke, 4 a. to Goodman Sawyer, and 3 a. to Tho Marshall, viz. Clarke 1st, Hartshorne 2d, Sawyer 3d, and Marshall 4th."

Town agreed with John Smith for having bulles to goe with the towne heard, for one year, and for the year he is to have £2 10*s*.

Town ordered "that every man's fence is to be five rayles, or such a fence as the surveyors of fences shall judge to be equivalent to five rayles; to be put up for the sufficient keeping out of cattell and hogges, by the 1st month."

This year, March 26, Rev. Samuel Haugh was ordained the 2d pastor of the church of Reading. See subsequent list of Early Settlers.

June 19, General Court ordered, "in answer to the petition of Mr. Samuel Haugh, for the confirmation of a ground of fower hundred acors of land, formerly granted to Mr. Atherton Haugh, that his petition should be granted, and the aforesaid land layed out nere the bounds of Concord northwest, and the Court doth appoint Capt. Willard and Sergt. Blood to lay out the same." This land was afterwards sold to Sergt. Blood.

The General Court ordered "a book lately imported from England, composed by Wm. Pinchon, of Springfield, on Redemptional Justification, to be burnt in Boston Market, and its author called to account." Capt. Richard Walker, the representative from Reading, and five others, dissented.

Johnson, in his "Wonder Working Providence of Zion's Savior in New England," published about this time, says: "That about the year 1645, the town of Reading had her foundation stone laid; this and the town of Woburn were like the twins in the womb of Tamer, Reading thrusting forth the hand first, but her sister Woburn came first to the birth. Reading is well watered, and situate about a great pond, besides it hath two mills, the one a Saw-Mill, the other a Corn-Mill, which stand on two several streams; it hath not been so fruitful for children as her sister Woburn hath; her habitation is fallen in the very centre of the country; they are well stocked with cattle for the number of people. They have gathered into a church, and ordained a pastor from among themselves at the same time; a young man of good abilities to preach the word, and of a very humble behavior, named Mr. Green, he, having finished his course, departed this life not long after, whose labors are with the Lord. After him succeeded in the place one Mr. Hoph, a young man, one of the first fruits of New England, a man studious to promote the truths of Christ."

These pastors are both remembered in the following quaint verse, also written by Johnson: —

"On earth's bed thou at noon hast laid thy head,
You that for Christ (as Green) here toil have taken,
When nature fails, then rest it in earth's dead,
Till Christ, by 's word, with glory thee awaken;
Young Hoph, thou must be second to this man,
In field encounter; with Christ's foes shalt thou
Stand up, and take his bright sword in thy hand,
Error cut down, and make stout Stomach's bow;
Green 's gone before, thy warfare 's now begun,
And last it may to see Rome's Babel fall;
By weakest means, Christ, mighty works hath done,
Keep footing fast, till Christ thee hence do call."

1651. Octo. — "The Court doth graunt to the inhabitants of Reading, as an addition to their former bounds, a certayne tract of land, about two miles content, lying between Mr. Bellingham's farm (in Andover) and the great river (Ipswich), and so to joyne their former fower miles graunt, so as it hath not been already graunted to any towne or person, nor prejudicing any former graunt." This territory is now North Reading.

Town ordered, in 1st month, "that every man shall youke his hogges by the 6th of the 2d month next, upon penalty of paying sixpence for every day that any hogg shall be found unyouked, after they are to be youked; every youke is to be as long as the hogg is heigh, and to be six inches above his neck."

Also, "that no public meeting shall hould any longer than one can see to wright or read in the place of meeting; and whatever is done afterwards is of no validiti; and any nine men shall have power to acte any bisseness that is to be done uppon that meeting day."

Also, "that in the greatest levies that shall be made, the Poll shall be but 2*s.* 6*d.* per head, and so proportionable for lesser levies; — the reste to be put on estates."

Also, "that the Selectmen shall have power over all prudential officers, except giving away land and timber."

Nicholas Brown, Edward Taylor, Zackery Fitch, and Jonas Eaton, were fined 6*d.* each for being late at town meeting; and Geo. Davis was fined 1*s.* 6*d.* for absence.

John Clarke, John Crandall, and Obadiah Holmes, came from Newport and attended a Baptist meeting that was held at the house of William Witter, in Lynn, where Mr. Clarke began to preach. Here they were arrested as disturbers of the peace, were taken to Boston, and there imprisoned from the 20th to the 31st July, when they were sen-

tenced by the Court of Assistants, — Mr. Holmes to pay a fine of £30, Mr. Clarke, £20, and Mr. Crandall, £5.

The fines of Clarke and Crandall were paid, but Mr. Holmes refused to pay his, or suffer it to be paid, and was retained in prison till September, when he was dismissed with thirty stripes.

The General Court enacted this year, "that if any males of less property than £200 wear gold or silver lace, or buttons or points at their knees, or walk in great boots (because leather is scarce), and if any females, not possessed of £200, wear silk or tiffany hoods or scarfs, they shall be prosecuted and fined.

1652. — This year the town ordered, —

"That the lottes that was to be laid out to be on Woburn line, is to be laid out on the Playne, and are to begin at the end next to Birchen Playne; and if the Playne will not be enough for all, the rest to be laid out in the Pine Playne at Dirty Breech meadow, and to begin at the hither end next to the town."

Under this order the lots were drawn as follows: —

		Acres			Acres
Henry Felch	drew	10	Jeremy Fitch	drew	10
Ensign Marshall	"	20	William Cowdrey	"	20
Jonas Eaton	"	11	Josiah Dustin	"	10
Samuel Dunton	"	10	Tho. Parker	"	15
Henry Bellflower	"	17	Tho. Clarke	"	10
Tho. Marshall (carpenter)	"	10	William Martin	"	14
Isaac Hart	"	10	Robert Dunton	"	10
John Smith	"	10	Edward Taylor	"	11
Jeremy Swayne	"	12	Samuel Walker	"	14
John Bachelder	"	10	William Hooper	"	10
John Pearson	"	14	Tho. Kendall	"	14
Nicholas Browne	"	20	John (or William) Laukin	"	10
Capt. Walker	"	20	William Eaton	"	10
Francis Smith	"	20	Tho. Taylor	"	10
Zackery Fitch	"	18	John Damon	"	10
John Poole	"	20	Robert Burnap	"	10
Geo. Davis	"	11	John Wyley	"	10

This is the earliest complete list of the male inhabitants of Reading to be found.

Ordered by the town this year (1652), "that no man, after this present day, shall fall any Oak, Spruce, or Pine trees, fit for boards, *within* 3 miles of the Meeting-house, except it be for his own use, upon the penalty of 5 shillings for every tree so fallen; and if any man shall fall

any timber for boards, *beyond* the 3 miles, and shall sell any of the same out of the town, he shall pay 12 pence for every hundred so sold for the use of the town."

1653. — Town ordered (Jan'y 11) "that no man shall, after the present day, fall any trees upon the Common for firewood, before the old wood is cut up, that is fit to be cut up, within a mile of Edw'd Taylor's, and within a mile of Wm. Laukin's; nor shall any man fall any trees beyond a mile of Edw'd Taylor's or Wm. Laukin's, for firewood or otherwise, but shall cut up all the bodys and all, upon penalty of 12*d.* for every load of wood he so falls."

Also ordered, "that all clapboard trees, palisade trees, rayle trees, and trees for posts that are already fallen, shall be cut out by the 1st April next ensuing; and that it shall be lawful for any man to take them as his own if not so done."

Geo. Davis and Tho. Clarke were chosen to gather up that part of Mr. Haugh's rate that will not be freely payd without constraint.

Town further ordered, "that Thomas Browne, the Dish Turner, hath free liberty to fall ash trees and maple trees within the bounds of the town of Redding, upon the Common, upon condition that he shall pay 'scott and lotte' to the town of Redding."

"And that Walter Fairfield have free liberty to fall trees for his trade upon condition that he shall pay 'scott and lotte' to the town of Redding."

N. B. — When persons were taxed (in parish affairs) not to the same amount, but according to their ability, they were said to pay *scot* and *lot*.

A report of a committee for laying out a country highway between Redding and Winnesimett (Chelsea), made to the Colony Court in 1649, being set aside as "not so behoofful to the country" as was desirable, another committee, consisting of Thomas Marshall, John Smyth, and John Sprague, were appointed by the court to make another examination with a view to find the best route for a highway from Redding to Winnesimett, and their report, made September 10, and adopted, was as follows: —

"From Reddinge town through Malden bounds, between the Pond and John Smyth's land, and so on by the east side of Mr. Joseph Hill's land to 'New Hockley Hole,' and so on in the old way by the Cowpen, and thence along on the east side of Tho. Coytmore's lott, by Ele Pond, in the old way to Tho. Lynd's land, then through the first field, and so on to Malden Meeting House, and so on to Chelsea — "

Sept. 10. — "Capt. Richard Walker, Thomas Marshall, and Nicholas

Holt, being appoynted by the Court to lay out the County highway from Andevour to Reddinge, have thus agreed to follow the cart-way from Andevour to Goodman Holt's farm, leavinge his howse about a quarter of a mile on the left hand, and so on in a strayte South, or nere a South lyne, to the falls of Ipswich river, according to the marked trees, and so from a river uppon the like strayght lyne to the head of a meddow, called the Great Meddow, to the Saw Mill[1] in Reddinge, and from thence through common cornefields to the Meeting house, leavinge the lott of Josias Dustin on the right hand, and Zackariah Fitts, his lott, on the left hand; and we agree that the said highway shall be fower rods wide at the least in all places, except through the common fields of Reddinge, and there not to be less than two rods wide."

Henry Felch, being convicted of "departing the publique assembly when the ordinance of baptism was about to be administered, was admonished by the Court of his sin, and ordered to pay costs to Jonas Eaton two shillings."

1654. — "Zachariah Fitch and Joseph Dustin," over whose land the road from Andover was laid in 1653, "having petitioned the Court for the removing of a highway layd out through their planting ground," received this answer: "The said highway shall be and hereby is suspended from being made use of for the present, and that the first highway formerly layd out shall be made use of, and accounted the only Country highway till this Court take further order."

N. B. The piece of highway suspended as above was that part of the present Salem Street that is west of Daniel Nichols', and was early known and long called Fitch's Lane; and the "first highway" referred to above extended from the present Vernon Street westerly, over the present Sweetser street to Main Street, near the house of Wm. White; and this last named way was long the main road to Andover and Salem.

This year "Wm. Cowdrey was empowered and ordered by the Court to sell wine of any sort, and strong liquors, to the Indians, as to his judgment shall seem most meet and necessary for their relief in just and urgent occasions, and not otherwise, provided he shall not sell or deliver more than one pint to any one Indian at any one time upon any pretence whatever."

The General Court agreed "that for the dispatch of business the Deputies shall *eat* and especially *dine* together in the Court House chamber. Lt. Phillips was to supply each of them with breakfast, din-

[1] Said saw-mill stood where "Newcomb Saw-Mill" recently stood.

ner and supper, and a cup of wine or beer with the two last meals, and fire and bed, for 3 shillgs a day."

John Brock was appointed one of a commission to divide lands in York, Me.

Ensign John Smith, of Redding, having been licensed to keep an Ordinary, was fined *2s.* "for not having a sign."

1655. — This year there were 20 slaves — 14 males and 6 females — in the town.

Robert Burnap, Jr., is chosen to keep the pound, and is to have two pence for every head he turns the key upon.

Town agreed, "that our pastor, Mr. Haugh, should have his yearly maintenance payed him every quarter, one half in wheat, pease and barley, and the other half in rye and Indian, and to make even every half year."

This year "the meddow from Jeremiah Swayne's meddow, downe below the falls, was divided by lott among the settlers," and the following changes from the list of drawers as given under the year 1652, appear, viz. : —

"Omitted: Ensign Marshall, Henry Bellflower, John Pearson, Francis Smith, Jeremy Fitch, Robert Dunton, and John Laukin.

Added: Nath. Cutler, Wm. Laukin, John Weston, Samuel Haugh, Peter Palfrey, Tho. Chandler, Tho. Hartshorn, James Pike, Tho. Dutton, Robert Burnap, Jr., and John Browne."

1656. — Town ordered "that every inhabitant that is in the town when Mas. Haugh's salary is made shall pay for the whole year, although he go out of the town before the year is out."

Ordered, "that no man shall turn any cattell upon the Common from the middle of March till herding time, upon the penalty of *6d.* for every cow or beast thus turned."

In June, Mrs. Ann Hibbens was executed in Boston for the supposed crime of witchcraft.

Isaac Hart was convicted of stealing hay.

1657. — Town ordered, "that a town way be laid out from the Common, in the middle of the town, to the Country Way, at the other end of Goodman Dustin's lott, — one pole upon Josias Dustin and one pole upon Goodman Fitch."

Also, "that there shall be two general town meetings every year: one on the first second day in February yearly, and one the first second day

of December yearly; and every inhabitant that shall absent himself from these meetings, shall pay *2s. 6d.* if he be not there by 9 o'clk in the morning."

Also, "that the Selectmen have power to make a levy for the building of a gallery, to the value of 6 or 7 pounds."

Also, "that liberty be given to some young men to build a gallery between the two great beams on the south side of the Meeting-house, for two seats breadth, upon condition the gallery shall be their own, and to sell to any townsmen that the town shall approve of."

1658. — Town chose, for Commissioners to try small causes, Nicholas Browne, Peter Palfrey, and Wm. Cowdrey.

Town ordered "the minister's pay this year to be ⅓ in Wheat and Barley, ⅓ in Pease and Rye, and ⅓ in Butter and Indian."

The Court ordered, "that Lynn, Reading, and Rumney Marsh (Chelsea) have liberty to raise a troop of horse and choose their officers, provided they be not ferry free, nor have five shillings yearly allowed them from the country as other troops have."

Forty-six persons were assessed this year to pay the minister.

Jeremiah Swayne, Senr, the father of Major Jeremiah, died.

This year the town ordered and agreed "that the meddows in the 'Two Mile Grant' shall be divided into three rows, from West to East; and that we are to begin to lay out the lotts of meddow, at the East end of that row as lyeth next to Ipswich river and so to come West, and then the second row and so to go East, and then the third row to run West; and then to take all meadow in the 'Four Miles' at one row, and so to run it to the West part of our bounds."

Also ordered, "that there shall be a Highway of tenn poles broad left at each end of all those lotts of Upland beyond Ipswich river."

Names of the inhabitants of Redding, with the several plots of Upland that were given to every man, as it fell to them by lott, on the north side of Ipswich river, with the number of akers, viz. (Feb. 14, 1658 or 9).

	A.	P.		A.	P.
Wm. Cowdrey,	188	57	Thos. Clark,	277	30
Richard Walker,	200	57	Geo. Lilley,	40	10
Wm. Hooper,	50	14	Nicholas Browne,	327	90
John Weston,	70	20	Nathan'l Cutler,	60	17
Walter Fairfield,	40	11	Tho. Kendall,	214	0
John Buttery,	32	9	James Stimpson,	(illegible.)	
Ezekiel Morrill,	47	13	Henry Felch,	"	
Benja. Bellflower,	91	25	Matthew Edwards,	"	

	A.	P.
Wm. Laukin,	(illegible.)	
(Name illegible),	"	
Wm. Eaton,	"	
Tho. Burnap,	"	
Jonas Eaton,	"	
Zackery Fitch,	"	
Tho. Parker,	"	
Edward Taylor,	"	
John Wyley,	"	
Henry Wormwood,	"	
Peter Palfrey,	"	
Samuel Dunton,	60	16
Geo. Davis,	204	52
John Damon,	43	11
Jonathan Poole,	145	36
Josiah Dustin,	116	27
John Bachelder,	226	0
Wm. Martin,	183	0
John Smith,	190	0
Samuel Haugh,	399	0
Robert Burnap, Jr.,	102	0
Tho. Taylor,	120	0
Henry Bellflower,	47	0
Nath'l Cowdrey,	85	0
James Pike,	40	0
Isaac Hart,	91	0
John Poole,	206	0
Robt. Burnap, Sen.,	399	0
John Browne,	47	0
Isaac Burnap,	40	0
John Brock,	40	0

N. B. — The last two names seem to have been subsequently added.

A great earthquake this year.

Isaac Hart admonished by the Court "for divers evill and naughty speeches against the Court."

1659. — "A highway was laid out this year through Zackery Fitch's lott, for a Town Highway for Cart and horse and foot — this highway is layd out from the Common to County highway, at the lower end of the lotts; is to be a pole broad from the Common up to the white oak stump; and from thence to the other end of the lott, it is to be one pole and three quarters broad. Furthermore, it is agreed that Brother Fitch is to have the gate that the town made, and to hang it up, but the town to maintain it; and Brother Fitch is to make another gate at his own charge, and to sett it up at the other end of the lott, and to maintain it at his own charge.

"This is a perpetual agreement for us."

(N. B. — This is the highway over Fitch's Hill from Main to Vernon Streets.)

Wm. Cowdrey, of Reading, authorized to join parties in marriage.

"Redding being presented for not having a sufficient pound, are injoyned to reforme before the next County Court under a penalty of £5, and are to pay costs of Court — *2s. 6d.*"

1661. — The town "did agree with Jonathan Poole, John Browne, Jr., Matthew Edwards, and Nath'l Cowdrey, about the Gallery, viz: that it should be taken down and sett up in the west side of the *new* Meeting-

house, but one seat broad, and the ——, and five young men should sit in it so long as the town should see cause, and that the town should give them three pound."

The town ordered, "that John Smith, Jonathan Poole, John Browne, Jr., and Wm. Cowdrey, lay out the two mile grant and four mile grant beyond the river."

Also ordered, "that there shall no upland be layd out on the South side of Ipswich river, nor given to any man for the time to come; but it shall be for Common."

Also ordered, "that all the meadow that is common on the South side of Ipswich river, near to the hundred acres, shall be layd out to every inhabitant by equal proportion, as every one is in Mas. Haugh's levy in the year 1661, but none to John Browne of the hill, because he had 3 acres given to him the same day this order was made."

Mary Dyar, a quaker, was hung in 1660; and this year the Court ordered, "that hereafter, quakers, when discovered, shall be made bare from the middle upwards, tied to a cart, and whipped through the town towards the boundary of Massachusetts; and if returning, that they shall be similarly punished, with the addition of being branded with the letter R. on the left shoulder; and if coming back a third time, that they shall be banished on pain of death."

John Weston "admonished and to make public acknowledgment for challenging Thomas Clark in the field to fight."

1662. — March 30, Rev. Samuel Haugh, second minister of Reading, died at Boston. (See subsequent list of early settlers.)

The town ordered, "that no woman, maid nor boy nor gall shall sit in the south alley and east alley of the Meetinghouse, upon penalty of twelve pence for every day they shall sit in the alley after this present day."

Also, "that every dog, that comes to the meeting, after this present day, either on Lord's day or lecture-day, except it be their dogs, that pay for a dog whipper, the owner of those dogs shall pay sixpence for every time they come to the meeting."

The names of twenty-six men are recorded as agreeing to pay to the dog whipper.

Rev. John Brock came to Reading this year and was ordained November 13th, as the successor of Rev. Mr. Haugh. There was given, by the town, "to Mas. Brock all the neck of land, that lyeth between the 200 acres, that were Mrs. Richard Sadler's and the meadow that is called Bare Meadow, provided that every man shall have free liberty to

fetch his hay out of Bare Meadow; and a highway is to be layed out through this land to the meadow for that same purpose.

N. B. Mas. Brock did not accept of this land, but took "twenty pounds in *lew* of it." Sadler's neck, so called, is in North Reading, and is the tract of upland, lying on the south side of Ipswich River and between said river and Bare Meadow.

It was so named after Richard Sadler, of Lynn, who was Town Clerk of Lynn in 1641, and went back to England in 1646. Mr. Sadler owned at one time, it seems, 200 acres of the said tract.

January. The town ordered, "that all the land and meadow beyond Ipswich river, that is given out into great lotts, shall be layed out between this day and March come a twelve month; and the men, that are to lay out this land and meadow, shall have two pence an acre, round, the man."

The town "sold to Tho. Tower of Redding, half an acre of land near to the lott of Josias Dustin for to sett his house upon, for which he is to give the town *two pence*. John Smith and Wm. Cowdrey were chosen to lay it out for him, where it shall be."

1663. — This year, Josselyn, an eccentric traveller, visited New England, and in his published account thereof says: "In the centre of the country, by a great pond side, and not far from Woburn, is situated Reading; it hathe two mills, a saw mill and a corn mill, and is well stocked with cattell."

N. B. The corn mill stood near where the rattan factory now is, and the saw mill stood on the site of the mill formerly known as Newcomb's mill, at the northerly end of Vernon Street, in South Reading.[1] Both mills were originally built and owned by John Poole and his heirs.

January 26, there was an earthquake.

1664. — The town "exchanged lands with Matthew Edwards, he paying 30 shillings and a gallon of liquor to boot."

Town gave to John Smith, Jona. Poole, John Browne, and William Cowdrey, "all the Slip or Tract of land (if there be any) that lyeth between the line that Bray Wilkins or his sons did run, which was the supposed line of Mas. Bellingham's Farm, and the line, that Maj Hawthorne and Ensign Howlett did agree to be the line, etc."

[1] The reader is desired to bear in mind that wherever the name "South Reading" occurs, the present town of "Wakefield" is referred to.

1665. — A herdsman was appointed for taking care of the cattle upon the town commons, and for securing them from the wolves, and securing the meadow, "that the cattell may not eat up and destroy in the Somer, what should be for them in the winter."

Deacons Tho. Kendall, Tho. Parker, and William Cowdrey were appointed Commissioners for ending small causes.

Robert Burnap, Jr., was chosen Sealer of Weights and Measures.

1666. — The town ordered the Burying-place to be fenced in with pine *rayles.*

This was the first Burial-Ground, and was the spot of land in South Reading, now Wakefield, on which the old Town House and Yale Engine House stood in 1873.

This year "the Court laid out the Tract of land of the 'two miles,' formerly granted to the town, and confirmed the same."

The town ordered "that the 'Great Swamp,' and all other Swamps that are wett and fitt to make meadow, shall all be (divided) quantity and quality considered, to every man, according to each man's proportion."

Names of the inhabitants that drew land in the "Division of the Great Swamp," with their minister rates in the preceding year: —

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Geo. Davis,	2	9	9	Nath'l Cowdrey,	1	15	7
John Browne,	1	10	5	Mas. Walker,	1	10	3
Ralph Dix,	1	4	4	Tho. Kendall,	2	1	10
Wm. Cowdrey,	1	18	1	Henry Felch,	1	6	9
Hananiah Parker,	0	19	3	Henry Bellflower,	0	10	8
Henry, servant to John Smith,	1	8	5	Geo. Thompson,	0	15	0
Jeremiah Swayne,	1	2	7	Nath'l Cutler,	0	16	9
John Bachelder, Jr.,	1	6	4	Geo. Lilley,	0	8	6
Tho. Clark,	1	1	6	Philip McIntire,	0	0	10
Joseph Fitch,	1	1	6	John Poole,	2	14	5
Abr'm Bryant,	0	16	1	Josiah Dustin,	1	0	0
John Browne of the hill,	1	2	11	John Damon,	0	18	8
Josiah Browne,	0	15	2	James Boutwell,	0	12	3
Tho. Taylor,	1	8	3	Tho. Dustin,	1	19	8
John Bachelder, Sen.,	1	6	5	John Eaton,	1	1	3
John Wyley,	1	9	3	Benja. Smith,	1	6	5
Nicholas Browne,	1	18	7	John Buttery,	0	9	9
Cornelius Browne,	0	12	8	James Pike,	1	4	7
Samuel Fitch,	0	17	2	Edward Taylor,	2	1	0
Henry Merrow,	1	1	9	Robert Burnap, Sen.,	3	2	3
Benjamin Fitch,	1	11	5	Robert Burnap, Jr.,	1	10	2

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Edward Marshall,	0	11	8	Tho. Burnap,	0	12	9
John Parker,	0	18	5	Isaac Hart,	1	6	0
Jonas Eaton,	3	16	6	Mas. John Brock,	3	16	6
Nath'l Goodwin,	0	17	8	Richard Nichols,	1	5	2
James Stimpson,	0	13	6	Tho. Hodgman,			
William Eaton,	1	10	11	John Weston,	0	19	0
Tho. Hartshorn,	1	9	7	Sam Dunton, Jr.,	0	7	0
Richard Harnden,	0	11	4				

N. B. — Matthew Edwards, Wm. Hooper, Tho. Colson, Tho. Hodgman, Samuel Dunton, and Jona. Poole, did not draw land at that time, for the reason, probably, that they had received special grants.

The above table shows, not only who were inhabitants at this date, but their relative standing as to property.

1667. — This year the town ordered and agreed "that all the privileges of land, timber and commons shall belong unto the *present houses*, now erected, and to no other, that shall be erected hereafter."

There were at this time, already erected, fifty-nine houses, owned as follows: —

John Bachelder,
Henry Bellflower,
James Boutwell,
John Brock (3 privileges),
John Browne, Sen.,
John Browne, Jr.,
Nicholas Browne,
Cornelius Browne,
Josiah Browne,
Abr'm Bryant,
Thos. Burnap,
Robert Burnap,
Robert Burnap, Jr.,
Thos. Clark,
Wm. Cowdrey,
Nathaniel Cowdrey,
Nathaniel Cutler,
John Damon,
Benja. Davis,
Joseph Davis,
Ralph Dix,
Samuel Dunton,
Samuel Dunton, Jr.,
Josiah Dustin,
Jonas Eaton,
William Eaton,
John Eaton,
Henry Felch,
Joseph Felch,
Benja. Fitch,
Samuel Fitch,
Isaac Hart,
Daniel Hartshorn,
Tho. Hodgman,
Wm. Hooper,
Tho. Kendall,
George Lilley,
Henry Merrow,
Tho. Parker (2),
Hananiah Parker,
John Parker,
James Pike,
John Smith,
Benj. Smith,
James Stimpson,
Richard Sutton,
Jeremiah Swayne,
Jonathan Poole,
Thos. Taylor,
Edward Taylor,
George Thompson,
Tho. Tower,
Tho. Hartshorn,
Richard Nichols,
Matthew Edwards,
Nathaniel Goodwin,
John Weston,
John Wiley.

1668. — The town ordered, "that no man after this date shall come into the town, here to inhabit, without the consent of the town; but he shall put in security, to secure the town of all charges that shall come thereby."

This year the town made the following agreement with Jonathan Poole, who lived on the site of Wakefield's rattan factory: "The town of Reading doth give to the aforesaid Jonathan Poole and to his heirs and assigns, free liberty of the river, that now the Corn Mill stands upon, without molestation from any other, so long as the said Jonathan Poole, his heirs and assigns, shall keep the said Mill in good and sufficient case to grind the town's corn only (except there be sufficient water to grind out of town's men's corn), and to maintain the same from time to time, at his own cost and charge. And to keep the Millhouse in such repair as may secure men's corn and meal, and to clear the river to the Mill from time to time, at his own cost and charge. This sufficiency of grinding, we mean so much as the water will grind, with the best husbandry as may be used."

1669. — Town ordered, "that a bounty of twenty shillings be offered for every wolf killed in Reading for the ensuing seven years."

Town agreed concerning the Great Swamp, "that all the wood that grows on any man's lott, shall be free For our townsmen to cutt, and so to be for Common Forever; Provided they cutt not down any marked trees, that are between man and man; neither shall any man fire the wood that is on his own lands, but it shall grow there until the owner or some of the townsmen shall make use of it; and he that cutts the wood shall cutt up Butt and Top."

1671. — Benja. Davis was chosen Clerk of the Market, or Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Josiah Dustin, an original settler, died.

Thomas Clark, Ordinary Keeper at Redding, convicted on his own confession of suffering disorderly persons in his house at an unreasonable time of night, and of threatening the Grand Jury, was sentenced to pay 15 shill and 5 pence.

Silvester Haye and Elijah Browne, for wanton dalliances, were whipt.

Tho. Hodgman and his wife, Cornelius Browne, John Wiley, Sam'l Dunton, and Sarah Eaton, "for their uncivill carriages in an unseasonable time of night at Tho. Clarke's house, were admonished and fined costs."

1672. — Town ordered, "that if any man shall entertain any dog or bitch, and if they shall come to the meeting, contrary to the town's order, they shall either pay according to the town's order, or else, — shall forthwith hang him until he is dead."

The Court ordered, "that all such women, as are convicted before any proper Court or Magistrate, for Railing or Scolding, shall be gagged, or set in a ducking stool and dipped over head and ears three times, in some convenient place of fresh or salt water, as the Court shall order."

Saml Dunton and wife were summoned to Court to answer "for not coming to the publique worship of God on the Lordsday."

1673. — This year the term "Wood End," as applied to what is now Reading, first occurs in the town records.

Town ordered, "that all owners of stone wall shall make some Fence upon the stone wall, for the keeping of sheep from doing damage, upon penalty of ten shillings."

Also ordered, "that every inhabitant shall have a sufficient ladder to his chimney, within one month, upon penalty of 10 shillings."

Nicholas Brown and Wm. Eaton, early settlers, died.

1674. — Town ordered, "that there shall be but one town meeting in a year, except upon a special occasion."

Jonas Eaton and George Thompson, early settlers, died.

Samuel Dunton of Redding, appearing before the Court and being convicted of bringing up his children in a rude, irreligious, profane, and barbarous manner, contrary to the word of God and the laws of the Commonwealth, the Court doth order "that the Selectmen of said town do take care to dispose of the children of said Dunton to service or apprenticeship, as they may be capable, and in case they be obstructed therein through the refractiveness and stubbornness in parents or children, they are to inform the Court, who will proceed with them according to law by committing them to the House of Correction until they will learn to submit themselves; and the said Dunton is ordered to pay costs." Mary Pike, for fornication, sentenced to be whipt or fined.

1675. — This year commenced the famous Indian War, known as "King Philip's War."

The town of Reading were required to furnish their quota for the Massachusetts troops. Among those who entered the service from this town were: Jeremiah Swayne, Major; Jonathan Poole, Captain and Quarter-Master; Tho. Bancroft, Samuel Lamson, David Bachelder, James Case, Samuel Damon, Gabriel Taylor, Thomas Nichols, William Roberts, Nicholas Lunn, John Arnold, William Arnold, William Robbins, Thomas Brown, Ebenezer Flint, Daniel Flint, Joseph Hartshorn,

John Weston, Richard Smith, and probably others. Samuel Haugh, son of Rev. Samuel Haugh, was impressed, but hired a substitute.

William Cowdrey, Jona. Poole, Jeremy Swayne, Robert Burnap, and Tho. Parker, petitioned the Court, "that, whereas the Iron Works at Lynn stop fish from coming up to refresh and relieve the people, something may be done to remedy the matter."

Of a Colony rate of £1553 6*s.* 4*d.*, ordered by Court, Reading paid £16 9*s.* 11*d.* Of forty-nine towns in the Colony assessed, twenty-eight were higher, and twenty lower than Reading.

1676. — The following petition was presented to the Governor and Council: —

"Your humble petitioners desire to present something for the good of the town —

"1st. That, if your Honors see cause, to give power to stay our inhabitants together; otherwise we judge it may weaken the whole and hazard the town.

"2d. To give power to let land, not improved, to persons in want.

"3d. Then when your Honors shall see cause, to draw off the *out* towns, that our town may receive some more inhabitants, to strengthen us to stand as a frontier town; whereas if they draw into the *inner* towns, we remain still weak, and so must come in one after another.

"4th. Having soldiers out at several towns, whether and when it may be expedient to have them home, our town being weak and possibly shortly like to be a frontier.

"JONATHAN POOLE.
THOMAS BANCROFT."

John Damon was appointed Lieutenant of Reading company.

To show the feeling of alarm and apprehension existing at this time among the people of Massachusetts, occasioned by the bold and bloody raids into the colony of the hostile Indians, it may be mentioned "that several considerable persons made application to the Court, and proposed it as a necessary expedient for the public welfare, and particularly for the security of the whole county of Essex and part of Middlesex from inroads of the common enemy, that a line or fence of stockades or stones (as the matter best suiteth), be made about eight feet high, extending from Charles river, where it is navigable, unto Concord river, from Geo. Farley's house in Billerica; which fence, the Council were informed, would not be above twelve miles, a good part whereof is already done by large ponds that will conveniently fall into the line, by which means the whole tract will be environed for the security and safety (under God) of the people, their houses, goods and cattle, from the rage and fury of the enemy."

The Court ordered, "that one able and fit man from each of the

included towns should meet at Cambridge to survey the ground, estimate the expense, etc."

Many of the towns erected "Garrison houses," as they were called, which were large, strongly-built houses, with thick plank walls and surrounded with palisades, into which the people, upon a sudden alarm, might retire and defend themselves. Such a building was erected at this time in what is now North Reading, on the farm of Geo. Flint, one of the earliest settlers of that part of Reading, and tradition says "the marks of Indian bullets might be long seen upon the doors."

Indeed, many other houses, built about this time, had plank walls inlaid with brick, for the same purpose of affording a place of security in case of a hostile attack.

The Council sent the following order to Capt. Swain of Redding: —

"Capt. Swain: — The Council having taken into consideration the present state of matters, as to the common enemy, do judge meet to order that forthwith upon receipt of this, you garrison, and as soon as may be draw up the garrison soldiers, under your command, of the towns of Hadley, Hatfield, Springfield and Westfield, and with them to march to Deerfield and the places thereabouts and then search for and destroy the common enemy, etc."

1677. — "A motion from Redding, 23-3-1677." (Copied verbatim from Mass. Records.)

"To the Honourable General Court, boath Governor and Majistrates, with the Deputies, now sitting in Boston: —

"The request of your humble servants, being part of the inhabitants of the towne of Redding; — This Honoured Court, not being altogether ignorant of the state of our towne, to which your humble suppliants boath belong, Respecting the compleation of our Military Officers, we would not fill up lines with compliments to trouble this Honoured Court, But, Briefly, to give a narrative of our condition, and so humbly beging that this Court would put an issue to our Bissenis, which is like to have so ill a consequence, if it lay longe as now it doath. There hath bin some Strange actions relating to military officers, whereby we are become *tow* parties in the towne, one in opposition agaynst the other; wee apprehend wee have bin ingenious (ingenuous?) to the other party, notwithstanding great eregularities they run into; our party, as wee apprehend, is very considerable, though not the Major part in number; wee yielded to them that voted for Captain Swaine, and prefered their minds to the Court, by setting our hands to *itt*, that was sent to the Court, though wee voated for Captain Poole, for not one of those hands that voated for Captain Swaine was sent to the Court when he was presented to the Court; now, notwithstanding ther is, in our parte, the chiefest partes for heades and estates amongst which ar Decons, Commissenors and Selectmen, and the Major parte of the freemen, yet wee, not being wilful, but condescended to prefer their mindes to the Court, and concluded that though Capt. Swayne was not a freeman, yet if the General Court see cause to confirm him, wee should have been satisfied with what your honors had done. But he being not accepted, the matter is yet to doe; the towne running only upon *tow* perssons, wee would be glad to have our bissenes to bee promoted to the consideration of this Honoured Court.

"Our numbre upon trial for voate for Capt. Poole was 2d voate.

"There hath been several meetings and agetations, since Capt. Swayne was presented to the Court, and they will have all the youth to voate that hath not taken the oath of fidelity to the Commonwealth. And soe wee are outvoated, and they are not willing the Court should hear both parties and what wee have to saye — this being delivered after our ingenuity (ingenuousness?) to them, and they will do nothing; and so the towne is brought into tow parties.

"And it begins to have influence into Towne matters, to strive to circumvent one another in our Actions, which wee feare will have a bad consequence. Therefore wee humbly intreate the Honored Court that you would be pleased to issue the case for us, and settell some abell and meete person in the place of a Capten amongst us, that our strife may bee at an ende. And wee know wee must at your Honners appoyntment sett downe quiett. As to our Lieutenant, wee could wish the Honored Court did thouerly understand his Abillities as to heade and estate.

"Your humble servants, not having else to ad, but ever to praye for devine protection and Guidance to your honners — and remayne your humble petissioners.

"WM. COWDREY,
THOMAS PARKER,
MATTHEW EDWARDS,
THOMAS HARTSHORN,
NATHANIEL COWDREY,
JOHN BROWNE,
JOHN BACHELLER,
BENJN. FITCH,
HANANIAH PARKER."

The above petition shows that party spirit early moved in the breasts of our forefathers; and that formerly, as well as latterly, the same great principles of Conservatism and Radicalism were antagonistic and earnest. These two rival candidates for military honors were sons of the first settlers, and both smart, capable men. Capt. Poole was the older, being then 43 years old, and Capt. Swayne being 33 years old. Capt. Poole had already held the office of Captain, and Swayne was aspiring. The age, wealth, and official dignity of the town were for the older candidate, while Young America went for the younger competitor.

Capt. Swayne appears to have outstripped his rival in the race, for he was soon appointed Major, while Capt. Poole became, or continued to be, Captain, and was also Quartermaster. Capt. Poole, however, died the next year, greatly lamented.

They both did good service in the Indian wars, and their names are famous.

Land was granted this year to Jonathan Eaton, with privilege of wood and herbage, on condition that he continue in town and follow the trade of shoemaker.

1678. — "To the Honoured Generall Courte, now assembled in Boston: —

"The humble petision of the inhabitants of the towne of Redding, Humbly Showeth — That whereas our case, being as your pettissiners humbly conseive, soe sircumstanced, as wee Know not the like in all Respects — and not Knowing which waye to helpe ourselves — But By humbly accquainting yor honners with our state — your honners beeing the Fathers of the Commonwelth to which wee doe belonge; and yor petissiners humbly hoping that yor honners will helpe soe far as may bee to the Relieving of us in our case; — It being soe with us that wee are butt a poore place, very few above sixty families, Abell to pay to the Ministry, and severall of them have more need to Receive than to paye, — if wee were a place of ability as many others bee; and to us their is Adjacent farmers, which bee constant hearers of the word, with us, which goes not at all to their owne towne, Butt Transiently as others doe; Neither came they one the Sabbath daye butt bee breakers of the Lawe of god and of this commonwelth as we conseive. And to many of them itt would be soe intolerable a burthen, that many of them must necessarily refraine from the public worship of god, established amongst us, for prevention of which they doe heare with us, which seems to be very hard for us to maintayne Ministry and Meetinghouse conveniently for them, and others to force them to paye their hole Rates to their one townes. as others do; or if some of them bee Betterminded, the bisenes lyeth so att the present, that wee have nothing from them all or next to nothing.

"Another thing that your humble petisioners desire to declare to your honners is thatt wee have now not roume enough in our Meeting house for ourselves, but the Adjasent farmers being one third or very neare one third as mutch as wee, wee muste build anew before itt bee Longe, for the house will bee too littell for them and us, which wee hope your honners will consider how the case is like to bee with us, if nothing bee considered. Butt as wee hope itt is the waye, that god would have us to take to leave the case to your honners, we desire humbly soe to doe, and quiettly to reste to this honoured Courte's good pleasure as to what hath been declared.

"And shall ever pray — In the name & by the consent of the Reste of the inhabitants of the towne. Wm. Cowdrey, Robert Burnap, Jona. Poole, Thomas Parker, Jeremy Swaine."

These "Adjasent Farmers" were the people of Lynn End, now Lynnfield, and of Charlestown End, now Stoneham.

Mr. Hooper, an early settler, died this year.

1679. — Town agreed "that there should be a rate of 60 or 70 pounds for the building of a new Meetinghouse or the repairing of the old one, and this to be paid in shingles at 10*s*. per hundred, clapboards and boards at 5*s*. per hundred, Cider at 10*s*. per barrell, Corn; — hogs and tobacco at 6 pence per pound, and one third discount for cash."

An additional Rate for the same purpose was soon after ordered.

This money or these funds were not appropriated for the building of a new Meeting House, but a Committee, consisting of Capt. Swayne, Mas. John Browne, and Mas. Hananiah Parker, were chosen, to whom

were delegated "general powers to expend such sums of money as the town should raise from time to time for building or buying, etc."

This Committee, as appears by their Report subsequently made, expended the funds aforesaid, partly in repairing the old Meeting House, and chiefly in buying land for, and in building the first Parsonage.

Jeremiah Swayne was appointed Captain by Court.

John Pearson, an original settler, died.

Whereas some years since the General Court did order the town of Redding to a second survey of the "two miles grant," — in performance of said Order, the town did agree that Mas. Nathaniel Walker should have a tender of all the said land, included in the said grant, that was not in particular proprieters; — before the said Walker, defraying the charges of the second survey of said land. Mas. *Shubael* Walker performing the above said work at his own charge; the town is humbly requested to resolve who shall enjoy the premises. The town by a vote did resolve the question: "that they that did the work should enjoy the premises." This resolution was afterwards confirmed by the Court.

1680. — Hananiah Parker appointed Ensign by the Court.

It was enacted this year that the freemen in voting for public officers should use Indian corn.

Dec. — The towne of Redding being presented to the Court for defect in their highways and want of a Grammar Schoole, they have liberty given them till April Court to make their answer, and they are enjoyned then to bring a certificate yt their school master is sufficient as the law requires.

This year Mrs. Brock was "licensed to sell so much of Rev. Mr. Haugh's lands as will pay debts, notwithstanding they were entailed."

1681. — Feb. 6. Town agreed "that the house now a building, and land bought for the minister shall be for the inhabitants of Reading and their heirs forever, and for the use of the ministry, and so to be forever." This house, which was the first Parsonage, stood near the corner of Main Street and the present Albion Street, where the Perkins Building now is. The lands connected therewith, ten acres, was purchased of Timothy Wiley for £102.

It was occupied by Rev. Mr. Brock until his decease in 1688. Upon the settlement of Rev. Pierpont in 1689, the town voted: —

"That Mr. Jonathan Pairpoynt, our minister, should have the one half of the land, that the town bought of Timothy Wiley, with the building thereon: namely, the North side of said land; we say: the aforesaid land with the building thereon, we hereby

give unto Mr. Jona. Perpoint, his heirs and assigns forever, he, the said Mr. Perpoint, continuing in the ministry with us so long as God shall enable him so to do.

"The condition of this gift of the town unto Mr. Peirpoint, is such, that the town paying or causing to be paid unto the Relict, or heirs of the aforesaid Mr. Peirpoint, within twelve months after his the aforesaid Peirpont's decease, the sum of One hundred pounds in money, and also to reimburse him or them, for what the building is better at his decease than it is, at his now (1689) entrance upon the same, then the said land with the buildings thereon shall return to the town, unto their dispose."

It will be noticed as a *literary* curiosity in the above vote, that the Clerk spelled his Pastor's name in *four* different ways, and that *neither* way was correct.

The next succeeding year, 1690, the town voted, "that the house and tenn acres of land belonging is given to Mr. Jonathan Peirpoint, his heirs and assigns forever, he paying to the town fifty pounds." The £50 was duly paid. The estate, after Mr. Pierpont's death, was sold, and, in 1762, became the property of John Vinton, whose daughter married Samuel Wiley, the late owner of the place.

This year the town voted, "that the old town books shall be transcribed, that is all material things."

1683. — Dea. Thomas Parker, an early settler, died. Court appointed "Lt. Wm. Johnson, Deacon Conversse, Hananiah Parker and Capt. Swayne a committee to rectifie and settle the highway between Oburn and Redding."

The following account, as rendered by the Committee who built the first Parsonage, is curious and instructive: —

An Accoumpt given by the Committee, of land sould, and of the two Rates past into their hands, and parte of greate rate, the 9th of ye 11th mo. of 1683, which (Committee) weare Mas. Browne, Capt. Swayne, And Ensigne Parker, as followeth:

	£	s.	d
Item, To Timothy Wilele (Wiley) for the purches of land for the ministeriall house	102	0	0
" For meanding the Meatting House Yhard	2	1	9
" " brickes and pauving tile bought	11	7	6
" " nails bought for the house	4	0	3
" " limestoone, 2 tunn	1	10	0
" " by order of Selectmen, payd	5	15	11
" " payed by Mas. Browne, 600 of boards	1	10	0
" " " to John Eaton for apple trees	1	17	0
" " " by bro. Barker and bro. Joseph (Browne?)	1	6	6
" " frameing the leanto and 700 of boards delivered at the house and for making and laying of Troues (Troughs?) in the Dreane and spreading of gravel	3	17	0

	£	s.	d.
Item, For work done in making of bricks and carting of them home and for carting a tunn of lime stoone	1	14	6
" " time spent as a Committee man	0	6	0
(N. B. The foregoing payments were by Mas. Browne)			
" " payd by Capt. Swayne for carting of clay and boards to the house	3	9	0
" " carting and loodeing of stones	1	2	0
" " " of a 1000 of brickes	1	0	0
" " a bill from the Selectmen	0	17	0
" " one days digeing of clay & day carting	0	11	6
" " seting up the orchard fence	0	15	0
" " one day and ½ seting of apple trees	0	3	9
" " 4 load of brickes & carting	0	12	0
" " 535 feete of boards & carting	1	8	0
" " writeing of a bond and coppie	0	2	0
" " pulling·down the ould house	0	14	0
" " 900 of shingles	0	9	0
" " digeing and carting of clay to make bricks	0	18	0
" " carting of half a tunn of lime stoone	0	5	0
" " frameing of the poarch	2	0	0
" " binding and carting of shingles	0	3	0
" " time spent as Committee man (J. Swayne)	1	12	0
Payd by Ensigne Parker :			
" " carting and hewing of timber	14	0	0
" " " of 4200 of brickes	4	4	0
" " 1469 foote of board	4	0	0
" " laying 8000 shingles	1	12	0
" " covering the house	1	0	0
" " work done at Seabred Taylor's house	2	0	0
" " carting of half a tunn of limestoone	0	5	0
" " " and binding of shingles	0	3	6
" " time spent as Committee man (Ens. Parker)	2	10	0
There yet reste in the Committee's hands, in money, and as money, in nails and in —— goods :	9	0	6

Viz :

	£	s.	d.
In Ensigne Parker's hands, in goods and nails, but *parte of them spent*,	6	5	0
In Capt. Swayne's hands in goods as money	0	13	0
In Mas. Browne's hands, in money and goods as money	2	2	6

	£	s.	d.
	9	0	6

	£	s.	d.
N. B. More payd to Josiah Browne	0	14	0

	£	s.	d.
The totall of these sums is	197	17	5

1684. — This year, Dea. Thomas Kendall, an original settler, died.

	£	s.	d.
A further account of expenses, for the Parsonage, showed that an additional sum was paid of	135	18	9
The former account was	197	17	5
Total cost of Parsonage	333	16	2

Hananiah Parker was appointed Lieutenant of Reading Company in room of Lieu. Damon, and Sargt Goodwin appointed Ensign.

This year Winnepurkitt, or Wenepoykin, the reigning Sachem of the Saugus tribe of Indians, died at the age of 68.

He was the son of Nanepashemet, who resided at Medford. He succeeded his older brother Montowampate in the chieftainship of the Saugus tribe, who died in 1633, aged 24. It is said that Montowampate took for his bride in 1629, the beauteous Wenuchus, or Weetamoo (daughter of Passaconaway, Sachem of Pennacook, now Concord, N. H.), whose bridal and tragic fate is poetically described by Whittier, in his "Bridal of Pennacook."

Wenepoykin, who was b. 1616, married Joane Ahawayet, daughter of Poquannum, of Nahant. He was the last of the Saugus Sachems, and died in 1684. His widow died in 1685.

"They had one son, Manatahqua, and three daughters, Petagunsk, Wattaquutinusk, and Petagoonah, who, if early historians are correct in their descriptions, were as beautiful, almost, as the lovely forms which have wandered on the rocks of Nahant in later times." (His. of Lynn.)

This year, on petition of Wm. Hawkins, and Anna his wife (daughter of Edward Burcham, deceased), the Court ordered, "that the 121 acres of land lying between the Southerly side or bounds of the Newhall lotts and the Southerly side or bounds of old Mr. Robert Burnap's land, as per the plot appears, be, by a sworne surveyor divided and laid out into three *equal* parts or proportions, according to the original grants of the town of Lynn, as other lotts lye in length from Easte to West, and that that *bigger* part thereof, lying next to the land of said Burnap Lent, towards the North, is undoubtedly, and shall be accounted the land, and be in plenary possession of the said Wm. Hawkins, in right of his wife Anna, daughter and heire of Edward Burcham, deceased."

1685. — This year the town offered a bounty of 15*s*. for the killing of an old bear, and 10*s*. for the killing of a sucking cub.

This year the town chose two moderators to preside at its town meetings, — this practice continued several years.

Town voted, that all those persons that inhabit on the north side of

Ipswich River, in our town bounds, viz. John Upton, Senr., John Upton, Jr., George Flint, Thomas Burt, Philip McIntier, John Phelps, Richard Harnden, and Francis Hutchinson, shall have those two pieces of land, namely: "the towne's land in Sadler's Neck, so called," and "that piece of Common land, that lyeth at the upper end of Mr. Bellingham's farme and belongs to the towne."

Town ordered, "that the old ministerial barn be pulled down and a new one 20 x 20 built."

The Court granted to Jeremiah Swayne, Samuel Damon, Samuel Lamson, Wm. Robbins, James Pike, Jr., and James Nichols of Reading, and to sundry inhabitants of Lynn, Beverly, and Hingham, a tract of land in the "Nipmug Country," 8 miles square, for their services in the late Indian War.

Highway from Reading to Woburn laid out as follows: "Beginning at ye Country road near Sarg^t Parker's house" (Serg^t Parker lived where M. F. Leslie now, 1868, lives), "and so along by the meadow, caled Hoopper's Meddow, and by the foot of ye hill, which is above ye *leest* of three ponds; from thence to the way marked out by Sarg^t Parker, throwe Charlestown land to Woburn River, neer John Richardson's house, and so up by the side of ye hill, before said Richardson's door; and then to turn westward to the way called Woburn Town Highway; and then to continue that way throw John Richardson's land, Tho. Graves' land, and over ye river againe, and from thence up betwixt Nathaniel Richardson's barne and orchyard, and so continewing in that way till it meets with the Country highway that comes from Wobourne by the Converses' Saw Mill, in testimony that this is our joy^ent agreement, we have hereunto set our hand this Mar. 31, 1685 — John Cutler of Charlestowne, John Greene of Malden, Jeremiah Swayne of Redding, Francis Moore of Cambridge, Jemes Converse of Woborne."

A highway from Reading to Charlestown (probably to what is now Stoneham) was also laid out this year. There was another division of public lands this year among the several inhabitants.

1686. — It appears that the towne of Reading purchased of the Indians the territory of Reading some years prior to this date, for the sum of about ten pounds; but it had not been paid for.

This year an assessment was laid to raise the money; and the following is a "Coppie of A Rate made to be payd in money, to be payd to the Indians for the purches of the town's land:

	s.	d.
Joseph Hartshorne	0	5
John Woodward	0	6
Capt. John Browne	4	2
Edward Taylor	1	5
Joseph Browne	2	6
John Bacheller	3	10
Jonas Eaton	1	6
John Eaton	5	1
Tho. Nichols	2	7
Ralph Dixe	4	0
Wid. Dustin	0	6
Lt. Hananiah Parker	3	5
David Bacheller	3	2
Robt Burnap Senr	1	9
Tho. Burnap Sen	1	4
Thos Burnap Jr	1	2
Capt Jer. Swayne	5	6
Cornelius Browne	2	9
Josiah Browne	2	11
Timothy Wiley	3	0
Matthew Edwards	6	0
Samuel Fitch	0	10
Benj. Hartshorne	0	10
Saml Lamson	0	6
Nathl Cowdrey	1	5
Tho. Taylor Senr	3	4
Tho. Taylor Jr.	0	6
John Browne	0	8
John Parker	2	7
Wm Hupper	0	9
Dea. John Damon	1	2
Tho. Damon	0	5
Jona. Eaton	1	6
Joshua Eaton	1	9
James Stimpson	0	6
Henry Felch	2	2
John Felch	0	2
John Weston Jr.	0	3
Tho Jackson	0	6
Wid. Merrow	1	8
Tho. Bancroft	2	4
Jeremiah Pike	0	3
John Boutwell	0	6
John Eaton Jr.	1	7
Nathl Cutler	1	3
John Thompson	0	6
Benja Fitch	5	3
Joseph Fitch	1	0
John Weston	0	11
John Dunton	0	11
Lt. Haysey	5	2
Francis Smith	3	11
Left Smith	3	9
Capt. Eph. Savage	17	3
Saml Dunton	0	9
Adam Coulson	1	2
Dea. Wm. Cowdrey	1	6
Tho. Clarke	1	5
Tho. Arnall	0	3
Nicholas Rice	1	2
Robt Burnap Jr	2	11
Tho. Hodgman	1	0
James Boutwell	1	2
Ens. Nathl Goodwin	2	0
John Nichols	1	5
Abrm Bryant	1	8
John Burnap	0	6
Nathl Parker	2	3
James Pike Senr	0	7
James Pike Jr.	0	6
James Nichols,	0	9
Samuel Damon	0	9
Mas. John Herbert	1	0
Francis Hutchinson	1	3
Isaac Hart	3	2
Richard Harnden	2	6
Geo. Flint & Bro.	6	2
Joel Jenkins	3	11
John Upton	7	5
John Upton Jr	1	10
Tho. Burt	1	6
Philip McIntier	1	4
John Phelps	3	2
Capt. Curwin	7	10
Edward Hutchinson	3	5
John Scolley & Ruffe	2	9
Mas. Hills	1	3
Mas. Winborne	2	0
Ens. Newell	0	7
Town of Reading	3	9
John Richardson	2	4

Our ancestors received a deed from the Indians of their township. (See Appendix A.)

This year, Capt. Ephraim Savage (the wealthiest and a very influential inhabitant of Reading), having prosecuted the town and attached land, the town chose "their trusty and well beloved friends, Capt. Jeremiah Swayne and Mas. John Browne their true and lawful attorneys to defend the town and implead Capt. Ephr^m Savage at the next County Court."

In this suit, Capt. Savage sued for possession and title to about 300 acres of meadow land in the "two mile grant" (now North Reading), and being part of a tract of land called "Burcham Meadow," so named after Edward Burcham, who was an original proprietor of a large portion of it. These 300 acres had been granted by the town to Shubael Walker for services rendered, as has been already explained under the year 1679. — Capt. Savage, in right of his wife, who was wid. of Obadiah Walker and dau. of Rev. Mr. Haugh, contended for the title to the land.

The case was decided in favor of the town.

1687. — This year, Dea. Wm. Cowdrey died, aged 85. He was one of the very earliest settlers of the town, and one of its most useful and estimable citizens. He was Town Clerk from the settlement of the place as long as he lived; and although for the last few years of his life he was too feeble to perform the duties of the office, the town would not elect a successor, but chose a Town Clerk, *pro tempore*, for six years. He was always one of the Selectmen, and generally chairman, and often a Representative to General Court, and wrote nearly all the wills of his fellow-citizens made during the time.

This year the town chose his son, Nathaniel Cowdrey, Town Clerk, in his father's stead.

Adam Colson, also an early settler, died this year.

This year the town paid James Stimpson 15 shillings for killing an old bear; paid John Eaton of ye plain, and some others, 2£. for killing three young bears; paid John Upton, Jr., George Flint, and Steven Fish for killing one old bear and two young ones, 1£. & 15 shillings; and paid Richard Harnden 15 shillings for killing one old bear.

1688. — This year Rev. John Brock, the third pastor of the church in Reading, died, aged 68. For further particulars concerning Mr. Brock, see subsequent list of early settlers.

A subscription for a new Meeting-house was obtained, and the following is a list of the names and contributions of the subscribers: —

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. John Brock	5	15	0	Robert Burnap	5	0	0
Joseph Hartshorn	2	0	0	Joseph Burnap	2	0	0
John Woodward	2	0	0	Sergt Tho. Hodgman	5	0	0
Capt. John Browne	10	0	0	James Boutwell	8	0	0
Joseph Browne	5	0	0	Wid Rebecca Kendall	1	10	0
Edwd Taylor	3	0	0	Seabred Taylor	2	0	0
John Bachelder	8	0	0	Sergt John Parker	9	0	0
John Eaton Sen	8	0	0	Jonathan Eaton	3	0	0
Tho. Nichols	6	10	0	Joshua Eaton	7	0	6
John Dix	5	0	0	Dea. John Damon	2	0	0
Left. Hananiah Parker,	10	0	0	Thos Damon	5	0	0
David Bachelder	0	15	0	Matthew Edwards	6	0	0
Maj Jereh Swayne	10	0	0	Wm. Hooper	2	10	0
Cornelius Browne Sen	3	10	0	John Weston Jr	2	0	0
Josiah Browne	4	0	0	James Stimpson	2	0	0
Timothy Wiley	4	0	0	Geo. Walker Jr	1	10	0
Tho. Burnap Jr	2	10	0	Sergt. Henry Felch	2	0	0
Dea. Benj. Fitch	8	0	0	Daniel Merrow	2	0	0
Joseph Fitch Jr. & Senr	4	12	0	Capt. Tho. Bancroft	7	0	0
John Weston Senr	1	0	0	Richard Harnden	3	5	0
John Boutwell,	3	0	0	John Eaton, of the plain	7	0	0
Jeremiah Pike	2	7	0	Samuel Lamson	4	0	0
James Pike Senr	2	15	0	John Upton	6	0	0
Nath'l Cutler	6	0	0	John Upton Jr	2	10	6
John Tomson	0	13	2	Philip McIntier	3	0	0
John Burnap	0	18	0	Tho. Burt	2	0	9
Sergt Nath'l Parker	5	0	0	Geo. Flint	3	10	0
Samuel Damon	5	0	0	Francis Hutchinson	3	0	0
James Nichols	4	7	0	Wid. Phelps	0	6	0
John Felch	0	11	0	Stephen Fisk	1	0	0
Joseph Dutton	2	0	0	Sam'l Dix	2	0	0
Sergt Abrm Bryant	7	0	0	Jonas Eaton	N. B The figures against these five names are illegible.		
John Nichols	7	0	0	John Browne of the hill			
Benja Hartshorne	5	0	0	Joseph Felch			
Samuel Weston	1	10	0	James Pike Jr			
Nathl Goodwin	8	0	0	Tho. Taylor Jr			

The following subscriptions were received from persons living at Lynn End, then a part of Lynn, and now Lynnfield: —

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
John Pearson	6	12	0	John Bancroft	3	0	0
Maudlin Pearson	1	10	0	Hananiah Hutchinson	1	10	0
Peter Hales	1	15	0	Benj. Hutchinson	1	0	0
Abra'm Roberts	1	10	0	Edward Hutchinson	2	10	0
Wm Robbins	1	0	0	Isaac Hart	10	1	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Daniel Gowing	1	10	0	Shubael Stearns	0	10	0
John Gowing	2	0	0	Timo Hartshorne	3	0	0
Capt. Tho. Bancroft	5	0	0	Robert Gowing	3	1	0
Daniel Eaton	2	9	0	Nath'l Gowing	1	19	0
Abr^{m} Wellman	0	13	6	Edw'd Marshall	2	10	6
Isaac Wellman	0	19	0	John Townsend	2	0	0
Robert Baots	1	5	0	Geo. Lewy or Lewis	2	0	0
John Poole	7	1	6	Tho. Aelwell	Figures illegible.		

The following subscriptions were received from persons living at Charlestown End, then a part of Charlestown, and now Stoneham : —

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
John Gould	4	18	4	Michael Smith	0	10	0
Daniel Gould	3	0	0	Tho. Cutler	1	0	0
Tho. Gerry	3	0	0	Samuel Cowdrey	1	0	0
Matthew Smith Senr	0	10	0	Andrew Phillips	1	0	0
Matthew Smith Jr	2	10	0				
— Joseph Richardson of Woburn paid					0	1	0

This year "the people of Massachusetts, in addition to the grievances which they suffered under the tyranical administration of Sir Edmund Andros, were again, after a twelve years' respite, afflicted with he horrors of an Indian war. It was called Castine's war, from the Baron de Saint Castine, a Frenchman, who had married a daughter of Madochawando, the Penobscot chief, and whose house, in his absence, had been plundered by the English. The Canadian French also united with the Indians in their depredations, which were continued at intervals till 1698." (Coffin.)

Aug. 29. — "Maj. Jeremiah Swayne of Reading was appointed and commissioned by Court as Commander in chief of all the forces now raised and detached out of the several Regiments within the Colony, against the Kennebec and Eastern Indians and their confederates, with power to fight, take, kill and destroy the said enemy by all the ways and means possible." He was furnished by the Court with ten pounds for fitting himself for the expedition.

Maj. Swayne had his head-quarters at Salmon Falls, in Berwick, Me., and was engaged in several battles with the enemy, and had the reputation of being an able and brave officer.

June 26, Rev. Jonathan Pierpont was ordained and settled, as the Fourth Pastor of the church in Reading. For a further account of Mr. Pierpont, see subsequent list of early settlers.

The town voted, "that the new Meeting house, when sett up, should stand at Hart's corner, or near thereabouts."

"Hart's Corner" was probably the corner near where John F. Hartshorne now lives, and the new Meeting-house, which was the second, and which was erected about this time, stood in the easterly part of what is now the larger old Burial-Ground, on the spot where is now the monument of Rev. John Mellen.

1690. — A company of soldiers was called for from Reading to join in the Canada Expedition, in connection with the Indian War, and Ephraim Savage was appointed its Captain. Jonathan Poole and Nath'l Goodwin were subalterns. Maj. Jeremiah Swayne is nominated for one of the magistrates for this year.

Paid "Goodwif Lilley, for sweeping the Meeting house for the year 1690, three bushells of Indyun Corne."

1691. — Jeremiah Swayne was empowered by the Court to join parties in marriage at Reading. Dea. Benja. Fitch and Sergt. John Parker were appointed Leather Sealers.

Gershom Davies, Henry Merrow, and Andrew Beard were warned out of town.

This ceremony was performed, from time to time, for many succeeding years, in relation to such new-comers as, in the opinion of the town, were likely to need pecuniary assistance.

"Jonathan Poole was appointed to carry the soldiers' 'debentors' to Boston, and to bring up thence their Bills of credit and deliver them to the Selectmen." These "debentors" (debentures) were Government certificates and evidence of claim upon Government for services in the Indian War.

"Widdow (James) Stimson, appearing before the Selectmen, complayning to them that her house is not habitable, by reson of the stoop falling done, — her husband, Dr. James, had recently deceased ; — her son James joined in the complaynt, and together prayed for aid in securing their corne and provision. Jeremiah Pike was appointed to assist the son in removing the corne and provisions to the house of Sergt John Parker, and to instruct and oversee the said James, that he doth improve his time in carefull tending of the cattell, and providing fire wood convenient, that his mother may not suffer ; also to advise and order him in managing his affairs, that he makes neither strip nor waste of his father's estate, until there is further order taken and a settlement of the estate by the Court. Dec. 1690." — (N. B. James was now 21 years old.)

This falling house, the late residence of Dr. James Stimpson, then recently deceased, stood on Cowdrey's hill; and Sergt. John Parker lived where M. F. Leslie resided in 1868.

1692. — This year commenced the famous witchcraft delusion, which occasioned so much terror, distress, and suffering in Massachusetts. "It originated in Salem Village, now Danvers or Peabody, in the family of the minister, whose daughter and niece, girls of ten or eleven years of age, and other girls in the neighborhood, began to act very strangely; appeared to fall into fits, would creep into holes, under benches and chairs, put themselves into odd postures, and, as the physicians who examined them could give no satisfactory name to their apparent disorder, and probably feeling that they must say something, one of them very gravely pronounced them *bewitched.* From this beginning, originating in fraud and imposture, and continued by superstition and ignorance, the fearful results of that terrible excitement succeeded." In the language of Rev. Charles W. Upham, "All the securities of society were dissolved. Every man's life was at the mercy of every other man. Fear sat on every countenance; terror and distress were in all hearts, silence pervaded the streets; many people left the country; all business was at a stand, and the feeling, dismal and horrible indeed, became general, that the providence of God was removed from them, and that they were given over to the dominion of Satan."

From this terrible affliction Reading was not exempt.

Four women, belonging to Reading, were arrested and examined for witchcraft, and imprisoned in Boston for it. Their names were Lydia Dustin, Sarah Dustin, Mary Taylor, and Sarah, wife of Nicholas Rice. They were subsequently acquitted.

This year the town sold the old "Meeting house" for twenty-five shillings and the building of the Watch House frame. "This money was payd to Capt. Browne in part pay for the scoole."

This year there was another general Division of lands, on the Easterly and Westerly sides of the town. The list of the names of the Drawers is given, with their respective minister taxes, for the purpose of showing who were residents of the town at this date, and their relative pecuniary reputation.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Sergt. Henry Felch	0	10	0	Jonh Merrow	0	7	0
Seabred Taylor	0	6	0	James Nichols	0	15	0
Joshua Eaton	1	2	0	Jonathan Eaton	0	14	2

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Josiah Hodgman	0	11	1	Jereh. Swayne	1	13	10
James Pike	1	0	6	Henry Merrow	0	12	3
James Pike Jr.	0	11	9	Tho. Clarke	0	18	5
Tho. Parker	0	9	0	James Boutwell Jr.	0	6	0
John Eaton (of the plain)	1	3	0	John Bachelder	1	9	6
John Burnap	0	10	0	Jona. Pierpont	1	10	0
John Weston Jr.	0	9	6	Tho. Boutwell	2	8	10
Maj. Jereh Swayne	1	17	6	John Dickerman	0	9	0
Francis Smith	1	6	0	John Herbert	0	14	0
Joseph Felch	0	7	6	John Woodward	0	11	6
John Nichols	1	13	0	Joseph Burnap	0	9	4
Stephen Weston	0	5	0	Cornelius Browne Senr	1	0	3
John Damon	0	16	0	Joseph Hartshorne	0	10	7
John Boutwell	1	2	0	Robert Burnap	1	5	3
Samuel Fitch	0	16	7	John Eaton Senr	1	4	5
Nath'l Cutler	1	8	0	Jonas Eaton	1	7	1
Jereh Pike	0	12	3	Joseph Fitch }	1	5	2
Nath'l Goodwin	1	16	0	Joseph Fitch Jr. }			
John Weston Senr	0	7	11	John Dunton	0	15	0
James Boutwell Sen	1	11	0	Wm. Cowdrey	1	8	7
Capt. Ephraim Savage	1	8	0	Cornelius Browne Jr.	0	7	0
John Parker 3d	0	9	0	Samuel Poole	0	8	0
Sergt Tho. Hodgman	1	0	3	Tho. Nichols	1	8	9
Wm. Hooper	0	15	10	John Dix	2	0	0
Nath'l Parker	1	4	6	Dea. Benj. Fitch	1	18	1
Tho. Damon	0	15	9	Jona. Poole	1	2	7
Nicholas Rice	1	4	1	John Browne	1	0	5
Wm. Arnold	1	19	6	John Pratt	1	0	8
John Browne (of the hill)	0	13	3	Capt. John Browne	2	1	11
John Felch	0	11	0	Sam'l Dunton	0	18	5
Benj. Hartshorne	0	18	1	Isaac Southwick	0	4	0
Joseph Browne	0	5	2	Timothy Wiley	1	3	3
David Batchelder	0	14	10	David Hartshorne	0	12	0
Tho. Burnap Senr	1	6	5	Hananiah Parker	1	12	3
Wid. Dustin or Colson	1	3	4	John Parker	1	0	9
Tho. Burnap Jr.	1	5	9	Francis Hutchenson	(not stated)		
Saml Lamson	0	14	2	Stephen Fiske	("	"	)

1693. — Town voted that there should be a *Free School* kept in the town.

The town had been presented to the Court in 1680 for want of a Grammar School, and in 1692 an appropriation of 25 shillings was made in part for the school; so that it may be inferred that some sort of a school had been maintained before; but the above vote affords the first evidence of a Public Town School.

For several years the town had been taxed towards the maintenance

of Mystic Bridge in Medford, on the ground, it is presumed, that the people of Reading were obliged to pass over that bridge in going to Boston. The town had frequently complained of the injustice of the tax; but this year it voted, "that they will not be at any charge to repair Mystic bridge unless compelled to it by law."

Town chose Tythingmen for the first time.

Town voted a bounty of two pence a head for blackbirds killed between May 1, and the middle of June.

Town voted, "a Rate of four pounds for a scoole in the towne for 3 months, and if longer time, proportionable — and two pounds for the west end of the town (Woodend) and one pound for those that live on the north side of Ipswich river, if they sett up a scoole for reading and writing, and so proportionably for longer time, if the Selectmen see cause."

Town paid 2 pounds for mending the Stocks and Pound.

John Browne, Esq., was one of a Committee of ten persons, appointed by the Court, to prepare an address to their Majesties for the continuance of Gov. Phipps.

1694. — Town voted, "that there should be but one house of entertainment in town."

Voted, also, "that there shall be shade trees left upon the Common; and that no person shall fall, girdle, bark, or lop any of these trees, left for shade, marked with the letter 'R.' upon pain and penalty of 5*s.* per tree."

Voted, also, "that no tree shall be marked that stands within 3 or 4 poles of the South or West sides of any man's land."

Town chose for the first time a separate board of assessors, viz.: Capt. John Browne, Dea. Benja. Fitch, and Capt. Tho. Bancroft.

Town "paid 2*s.* 9*d.* for fitting up the house where Mas. Lines kept scoole."

This Master Lines may have been Nicholas Lynde (son of Joseph, of Charlestown), who graduated at Har. Coll. in 1690.

Mr. Pierpont's salary this year was £35 in money and £35 in produce.

1695. — Joseph Upton was schoolmaster in 1694–5.

"At a meeting of the proprietors of the Meeting house, both of Redding and of Lynn, it was agreed that all the *overplush*, that was yet to come in should be 'improved about the Meeting house, under the

direction of a Committee.' Chose Capt. Browne, Capt. Swayne, Capt. Bancroft, Left. Pearson, Dea. Damon, Dea. Fitch and John Bachelder to order and give liberty to make seats for the best advantage, and to seat persons; with power to improve the corners and back seats in the M. House, for the whole that may be, both for ornament and convenience; and if any matter be difficult among themselves, to advise with ten or more of the principal proprietors in the matter of the removing or cutting of seats, if need be."

1696. — "The glory of God being the chief end, that all men's actions ought to aim at, and the promotion and upholding of the public worship of God, being one great part of our duty, we, the freeholders and other inhabitants of Reading, having considered the great distance of such in this town, as live on the North side of Ipswich river and Bare meadow, from the place of God's worship among us, whereby they many times labor under great difficulty in coming to God's house, oftentimes cannot come, and seldom can bring their children, do therefore at a general town meeting, held by the proprietors and other inhabitants, on the 2d of March 1695–6; — we, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, vote unanimously, agree and order, and be it hereby enacted, ordered and confirmed, that all that tract of land, in our township, lying on the North side of Ipswich river, so called, that is to say: bounded Westerly by Woburn, by Andover Northerly, and by Salem line Easterly; as also all that land in our township, lying on the North side of Bare Meadow, commonly called 'Sadler's Neck,' as it is bounded by Lynn line of township with us, and so to river aforesaid; — we say that when, and as soon as that there is such a suitable and competent number of inhabitants settled on the tract of land aforesaid; that when they do call and settle and maintain a godly, learned, orthodox minister, that they shall be free from paying to the minister or ministry in the *town*, or on the South side of the aforesaid river, and that for so long as they so do."

The town also voted, "that our neighbors and friends of Lynn (Lynnfield) shall have liberty of the Common for 2 or 3 poles of land, for to make sheds for their horses to stand in on Sabbath days or Lecture days for the term of 10, 15 or 20 years, or longer, if the town see cause, — where the Selectmen may appont them. Also such of the inhabitants of Reading as will, to have the same privilege."

The Selectmen "cleared Maj. Swayne of the arrears of his highway work, in consideration of what he has done for Robbard Cann and Goodwife Lilley in '*Chioriors*' (chirurgery?) and Physic."

Maj. Swayne was a physician.

1697. — "The Selectmen did agree with Jonathan Poole for the keeping a scolle in this towne for to tech the young people to wright, to read and to cast up accounts, soe far as ye said Poole could, and they cappable to larne, in the time.

"The scoole was to be opened on the 27th December, and soe to continue two month sartian; and said Poole is to have and be alowed for his pains 2 £ per month, *money*, and soe proportionabl for longer time, if sd. Poole doth atend that sarvice for longer time than two month; to be payd before or upon some time in November next after ye date hereof.

"Furthermore, it was agreed with said Jonathan Poole, that hee should fiend firewood for the use of said scoole at 6/*s*. per month, for two or three months of the time the scoole held: but if said Poole found it hard soe to done, yn hee was to have some consideration alowed him on this account."

1698. — The Mystic bridge case having been decided against the town at the Inferior Court of Pleas, the town voted to join Woburn and Malden in prosecuting an appeal to the Superior Court.

Town voted "that Mr. Pierpont's salary, which had been 35£ in money, and 35£ in Country pay, shall hereafter be 60£ annually in or as money."

1699. — Voted "that the town will pay 10*s*. towards the purchasing of land on Lyn side of the river, at Daniel Eaton's Mill to the better accommodation of the County road to Salem." This Daniel Eaton was the son of Wm. Eaton, and lived in Lynnfield, and his mill was on the site recently occupied by S. G. Lane's Organ Factory.

1700. — Hannah Ferson, wife of Isaac Ferson, warned out of town. She was born, married, and lived many years in Malden. She refusing to go on the constable's order, a warrant was issued by James Converse, Esq., for her forcible removal.

CHAPTER II.

A GENEALOGICAL LIST OF EARLY SETTLERS,

GIVING THEIR LOCATION, SO FAR AS KNOWN, THE SUCCESSION OF THEIR FAMILIES FOR SEVERAL GENERATIONS (WHEN THEY REMAINED IN THE TOWN), WITH SUCH HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF THEM AS WE ARE ABLE TO GIVE AFTER THE LAPSE OF TWO CENTURIES.

It is intended that this list shall include all the names of all the men who settled in the town prior to the year 1700, with their descendants for two, three, and sometimes more generations.

It is not presumed that the list is complete, or that it is free of errors; but it is as nearly correct as our time and means have enabled us to make it, and will be found sufficiently so, we believe, to be interesting to the antiquarian, and enable many a descendant to trace his genealogy to the fathers and mothers of ancient Reading.

Abbott, Ebenezer, of Andover, had five children, viz. Ebenezer, Ephraim, Hannah, Betsey, and Sally.

Abbott, Ebenezer, son of Ebenezer of Andover, born 1757; married, 1783, Sarah Graves, and settled in Reading, N. Parish, and had chil.: Ebenezer, born Mar. 11, 1784; Ephraim, b. 1786; Sally, b. 1788; Eliab, b. 1790, and died in the war of 1812; Sally, 2d, b. 1792; Daniel, b. 1794; Lydia, b. 1796; Nabby, b. 1799, and Joshua, b. 1801.

Abbott, Ebenezer, son of Ebenezer and Sarah, who was b. 1784; m. 1807, Betsey Swain; was a soldier in the war of 1812, and d. 1867; his wife d. 1852. His chil. were: Ebenezer T., b. 1808; Sumner S., b. 1809; Betsey, b. 1810; Benja. S., b. 1812; Joseph H., b. 1814; Samuel E., b. 1816; Sarah, b. 1818; Frederic, b. 1820; Wm. W., 1827, and Daniel G., b. 1829.

Abbott, Ebenezer T., son of Ebenezer and Betsey, who was b. 1808; m. 1835, Ruth Hewes; lives in North Reading; is a citizen of high respectability; has done much to promote the prosperity of

that portion of old Reading, and is a pillar in the Baptist Church there. Has had chil.: Granville S., b. 1837; Hortense S., b. 1840, and Grafton T., b. 1849.

EBENEZER T. ABBOTT.

ABBOTT, Granville S., son of Ebenezer T. and Ruth, b. Feb. 27, 1837; m. 1863, Susan H. Davis, and has had chil.: Granville D., b. 1866, and Chas. H., b. 1867. (See List of Graduates, etc., Chap. XI.)

ANGIER, Mary, probably dau. of Edmund, of Cambridge, and sister of Rev. Jona. Pierpont's wife, b. 1663; m. 1700, John March, of Newbury.

ANOUGH. Philip, son (illegitimate) of Philip Anough and Hannah Newman, b. 1725.

ARNOLD, William, his wife was Elizabeth; she d. 1795. Chil.: Rebecca, b. 1681, and m. 1701, Wm. Bryant; William, b. 1684; Thomas, b. 1687; Mary, b. 1689; Joseph, b. 1692.

BANCROFT, Tho. (Lieut.), b. in England in 1622, son of John and Jane; purchased land in Lynn (now Lynnfield), and built a house near Beaver Dam. He also bought land in the westerly part of Reading, and is spoken of as residing in Reading at the time of his second marriage in 1648. He probably lived chiefly at Lynn (now Lynnfield). He m., 1st, Elizabeth, dau. of Michael Bacon, of Dedham; m., 2d, 1648, Elizabeth, dau. of Michael and Sarah

Metcalf; he d. 1691, aged 69. Chil.: Thomas, b. 1649; Elizabeth, b. 1653, and m. Joseph Browne; John, b. 1656; Sarah, b. 1660, and d. 1661; Raham, b. 1662, and d. 1683; Sarah, b. 1665, and m. John Woodward; Ebenezer, b. 1667; Mary, b. 1670, and was unm. in 1691.

BANCROFT, Dea. Thomas, son of Lt. Tho. and Elizabeth (Metcalfe), b. 1649; m. 1673, Sarah, dau. of Jona. and Judith Poole; was an officer in King Philip's Indian War, and a selectman several years. He lived in the westerly part of Reading, where was the ancient Bancroft homestead. He built the fourth house in West Parish near the Abr'm Temple place. Chil.: Thomas, b. 1673; Jonathan, b. and d. 1675; Sarah, b. 1676, and m. Abr^m Bryant; Mehitabel, b. 1678, and m. —— Parker; Jonathan, b. 1681, and m. Sarah ——, and d. 1702; Rahum, b. 1684; Judith b. 1688, and m. —— Parker; Samuel, b. 1691, and d. 1692; Samuel, b. 1693; Elizabeth, b. 1696, and m. 1713, John Lampson.

BANCROFT, Dea. John, son of Lt. Thomas and Elizabeth (Metcalfe), b. 1656; m., 1st, Elizabeth, dau. of John and Eliza (Kendall) Eaton. She d. 1704, aged 42. He m., 2d, Hannah ——. He resided in Lynn (now Lynnfield), where he was deacon, and has many descendants.

BANCROFT, Capt. Ebenezer, son of Lieut. Thomas and Elizabeth, b. 1667; m. Abigail ——; inherited the homestead of his father; sold out and removed to Lynnfield. He d. 1717, aged 50.

BANCROFT, Capt. Thomas, son of Dea. Thomas and Sarah (Poole), b. 1673; m. Mary Webster. Chil.: Thomas, b. 1696; Joseph, b. 1698; Benja., b. 1701; Jona., b. 1703; Edmund, b. 1709. He d. 1731, aged 58. He was selectman and representative.

BANCROFT, Dea. Raham, son of Dea. Thomas and Sarah (Poole), b. 1684; m., 1st, 1706, Abigail, dau. of Jonas and Hannah (Mason) Eaton. She d. 1728, aged 40; m., 2d, 1730, Ruth, dau. of Samuel and Mary Kendall. She d. 1758, aged 56. He d. 1758, aged 74. Rev. Mr. Hobby, in recording his death, says of him, "That good man, my friend, Dea. Bancroft." Chil.: Joshua, b. 1712, and m., 1st, Mary Lampson, and 2d, Wid. Eaton; Abigail, bap. 1715; David, b. 1718, removed to Worcester; James, b. 1729, and d. young; Ruth, b. 1731, and m. Eph^m. Parker, and d. 1751; Abigail, b. 1733, and d. 1750; Judith, b. 1735; James, b. 1739; m., 1st, 1757, Sarah Pearson, and 2d, 1786, Sarah Parker; was captain, justice of the peace, selectman, and repre-

sentative, and d. 1831, aged 92. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and for 46 years a deacon of the 3d Church. An able, honest, and faithful man. He was grandfather of the late Hon. Tho. Emerson, of Wakefield. (See Appendix J.)

BANCROFT, Samuel, Capt., son of Dea. Thomas and Sarah (Poole), b. 1693; m., 1st, 1713, Sarah, dau. of Samuel and Mary (Nichols) Lampson. She d. 1733, aged 43. M., 2d, 1733, Sarah Leathe, and m., 3d, Mehitabel Fitch. He was captain, selectman, and representative, and d. 1772, aged 79. Chil.: Samuel, b. 1715; Wm., b. 1717; Edm^{d}., b. 1718, and d. 1740; Nathaniel, b. 1720; Sarah, b. 1722; Jacob, b. 1723; Jeremiah, b. 1725; Caleb, b. 1731.

BANCROFT, Samuel, Jr., Esq., son of Capt. Samuel and Sarah (Lamson), b. 1715; m. 1735, Lydia, dau. of Nathan'l and Elizabeth Parker. He was deacon, justice of the peace, selectman, and representative; d. 1782, aged 67; she d. 1813, aged 98. Chil.: Samuel, b. 1736; m. Sarah Holt, and became a judge in Nova Scotia; Lydia, b. 1738; m. 1761, Z. Johnson, of Andover; Sarah, b. 1740, m. Daniel How, of Andover, in 1764; Mary, b. 1742, and m. 1765, Rev. Francis Lovejoy; settled in Maine or New Hampshire, and was ancestress of the martyr Lovejoy; Mehitabel, b. 1744, m. 1767, John Nichols; Elizabeth, b. 1746; m. 1769, Nath'l Cheever; Anne, b. 1749; Edmund, b. 1751; m. 1770, Sarah Pool; Caleb, b. 1753; m. 1776, Susan Tay; Aaron, b. 1755; m. Lucetta Chandler, and was Rev. Dr. Bancroft, of Worcester, and father of Hon. George Bancroft, the historian of the United States; Lucy, b. 1758, and m. 1780, Dr. Joseph Gray.

BARRETT, James, by wife Ann had Dorcas, b. 1695.

BARRETT, Jonathan, by wife Abigail had James, b. 1703.

BARRETT, Hannah, m. 1703, James Bennett, of Groton.

BATCHELDER, John, an early settler; the exact place where he first located is not known. His descendants early removed to the northerly part of West Parish (now Reading), where they are still to be found. He was here as early as 1651. His wife's name was Rebecca; she d. 1662; he d. 1676; was selectman several years. Chil.: John, David (record of their births not found); Mary, b. 1635, and m. 1660, Nathaniel Cowdrey, and d. 1729; and two sons who d. in infancy.

BATCHELDER, John, son of John and Rebecca; m., 1st, 1662, Sarah; she d 1685; m., 2d, 1687, Hannah; she d. 1693; m., 3d, 1694, Hannah. He d. 1705; his wid. d. 1722; he was a select-

man. Chil.: Rebecca, b. 1663, and m. David Hartshorne; John, b. 1666; Henry, b. 1668, and d. 1688; Sarah, b. 1670, and m. 1691, John Pratt; Samuel, b. 1671; Nathaniel, b. 1674; Mary, b. 1688.

BATCHELDER, David, son of John and Rebecca; m. 1679, Hannah Plummer. Chil.: Samuel, b. 1680; Mary, b. 1683; Hannah, b. 1685; David, b. 1687; Jonathan, b. 1689.

BATCHELDER, John, son of John and Sarah, b. 1666; m. 1696, Sarah Poore. Chil.: Sarah, b. 1697; Rebecca, b. 1700; Mary, b. 1703; Samuel, b. 1707; Elizabeth, b. 1710.

BATCHELDER, Samuel, son of John and Sarah, b. 1671; m., 1st, 1694, Mary ——; she d. 1701; m., 2d, Elizabeth, wid. of Joseph Sweetser, of Charlestown, and dau. of Tho. and Mary White, and b. 1671. He d. 1704 or 5, and his wid. m. John Pearson. Chil.: Samuel, b. 1695, who probably d. young; William, b. 1697, and was a *non compos mentis;* Mary, b. 1698; Henry, b. 1700; Elizabeth, b. 1703.

BATCHELDER, Nathaniel, son of John and Sarah; b. 1674; m. 1703, Hannah Ellsley, and d. 1763, aged 89. He had settled in W Parish, near Herrick Batchelder place. Chil.: Jonathan, b.

CAPT. GEORGE BATCHELDER.

1705; m. 1728, Sarah Lewis, and d. 1754; Hannah, b. 1709; m. 1730, Samuel Dix; Nathaniel, b. 1714; m. Abigail Flint, and was grandfather of the late John B., Esq., of late Capt. Geo. B.,

etc., of Reading, and the great-grandfather of the present David B., of Wakefield, and David, b. 1716; Sarah, b. 1719.

NOTE. — The name is doubtless the same that, in some families and places, is spelled "Bacheller."

BELKNAP, Abraham, probably son of Abraham of Lynn and Salem, by wife Elizabeth had chil.: Samuel, b. 1694, and d. 1695; Abraham, b. 1695.

BELLFLOWER, Henry, by wife Ann had chil.: Hannah, b. 1656 (who m. 1678, John Cutler); Deliverance, b. 1662; Mary, b. 1668. His wife d. 1682, and he d. 1703.

BELLFLOWER, Benja., m. 1659, Abigail; d. 1661 or '70, at Salem. He was a Quaker, who, after sentence of banishment for his opinion, renounced it.

BENNETT, James, probably son of James of Groton, by wife Elizabeth had chil.: Sarah, b. 1745; Wm., b. 1754; Elizabeth, b. 1761.

BORMAN, Richard, by wife Ann had chil.: Ann, b. 1702; Jane, b. 1704.

BOUTWELL, James, son of James and Alice, of Lynn; b. 1642; m. 1665, Rebecca, dau. of Dea. Thomas and Rebecca Kendall; she d. 1713, aged 69, and he d. 1716, aged 74. He was called Sergt. Boutwell. Chil.: James, b. 1666; Thomas, b. 1669; John, b. 1671; Rebecca, b. 1674, and m. Thomas Poole; Sarah, b. 1677, and m. 1698, John Townsend, of Lynn; Tabitha, b. and d. 1679; Tabitha, b. 1680, and m. 1701, Wm. Cowdrey; Kendall, b. 1682, and m. Lucy Damon; Mary, b. 1685, and m. Ebenezer Emerson; Elizabeth, b. 1687, and m. Benja. Hartshorne.

NOTE. — The ancient homestead of the Boutwell family was the place now occupied by Dana Parker, in Reading.

BOUTWELL, John, son of James and Alice of Lynn, b. 1645; m. 1669, Hannah, dau. of Geo. Davis, and d. 1719, aged 74. Chil.: John, b. 1670; Hannah, b. 1672; Sarah, b. 1674; James, b. 1677; Mary, b. 1680, and m. 1700, Jona. Thompson; Elizabeth, b. 1683, and m. 1707, Joseph Sibley; Sarah, b. 1686, and m. 1706, Samuel Lewis; Susanna, b. 1689, and m. 1712, Timothy Manning; Thomas, b. and d. 1692.

BOUTWELL, James, Jr., son of Sergt. James and Rebecca (Kendall), b. 1666; m. 1690, Elizabeth Frothingham, of Charlestown, who afterwards m. Lt. Benj. Swain. James, Jr., d. 1744, aged 47.

Chil.: Elizabeth, b. 1693; Ruth, b. 1697; James, b. 1699; Samuel, b. 1703; Hannah, b. 1709.

BOUTWELL, Dea. Thomas, son of Sergt. James and Rebecca (Kendall), b. 1669; by wife Abigail had chil.: three sons, who d. in in fancy; Abigail, b. 1696; Mary, b. 1698; Martha, b. 1700; Dea. Thomas, d. 1737, aged 68. He lived on the place now owned by Mrs. James Emerson. His grandfather, Dea. Tho. Kendall, leaving no sons, made Dea. Boutwell his heir and successor; and he in his turn leaving no sons, made his grandson, James Emerson, the grandfather of the late James Emerson, the husband of the present occupant, his heir and successor.

BOUTWELL, John, son of Sargt. James and Rebecca (Kendall), b. 1671; m. 1695, Grace, dau. of John and Dorcas Eaton. Settled in West Parish near the Amos Parker place. Chil.: Rebecca, b. 1697 and d. 1703; Dorcas, b. 1698; Tabitha, b. 1700; John, b. 1702.

BOUTWELL, John, son of John and Hannah (Davis), b. 1670; m. Sarah ——; was a soldier in the Narragansett war. Chil.: b. 1693; John, b. 1695; Tho., b. and d. 1697; Thomas, b. 1699; Sarah, b. 1702; Jacob, b. 1705; Jona., b. 1709; m. 1733, Elizabeth Foster; removed to Wilmington, and was the ancestor of Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, of Groton, representative in congress, ex-governor, secretary of the U. S. treasury, etc.; Bethiah, b. 1713.

BOUTWELL, James, son of John and Hannah (Davis), b. 1677; m. Abigail, dau. of Dr. James Stimpson. Chil.: Ebenezer, b. 1700; m. Thankful ——, and removed to Framingham; James, b. 1709; m. 1744, Rachel Walkup, and removed to Framingham.

BOUTWELL, James, son of James and Elizabeth (Frothingham), b. 1699; m. 1721, Judith Poole, of Lynn; removed to Sudbury and Leominster; had a large family of children, and d. in Leominster in 1745.

BOUTWELL, John, son of John and Grace (Eaton), or of John and Sarah; b. 1702 or 1695; m., 1st, Elizabeth Parker; had a 2d wife. Chil.: all by 1st wife; Betty, b. 1724 and d. 1809; Elizabeth, b. 1726 and d. 1814; Hannah, b. 1728 and d. 1812, single; Kendall, b. 1736; removed to Amherst, N. H., and d. 1820; John, b. 1739, and m. Ruth Bryant, and d. 1825; Rebecca, b. 1742, and m. 1768, Jere^{h} Bryant, and d. ——; James, b. 1745, and m. 1770, Tabitha Bryant, and d., and four other children who died in infancy.

BROCK, Rev. John, b. in Stradbrook, England, in 1620; came over in 1637; graduated at Har. Coll. in 1646; preached first in Rowley; afterwards at the Isle of Shoals, and settled in Reading in 1662, as successor of Rev. Samuel Haugh, whose widow he married. (She was Sarah, dau. of Rev. Zachariah Symms of Charlestown.) She d. in 1681, and he d. in 1688, aged 68. Mr. Brock is represented as an eminently pious man. Mitchell, of Cambridge, said of him: "He dwells as near heaven as any man upon earth." Rev. Mr. Allin, of Dedham, said of him: "I scarce ever knew a man so familiar with the great God as his dear servant, Brock." There were several very remarkable coincidences between Mr. Brock's prayers and providential occurrences afterwards. While at the Isle of Shoals, a man, whose principal property was his fishing boat, and who had been very serviceable in conveying to the place of meeting the inhabitants of other islands, lost his boat in a storm. He lamented his loss to Mr. Brock, who said to him, "Go home, honest man, I 'll mention the matter to the Lord; you 'll have your boat to-morrow." Mr. Brock made the matter the subject of special prayer. The next day the anchor of a vessel fastened upon the boat and drew it up. The people at the Isle were persuaded by Mr. Brock to observe one day in each month as an extra season for religious exercises. On one occasion the roughness of the weather had for several days prevented fishing. On the day of meeting the weather was fine and the men wanted the meeting put by. Mr. Brock, perceiving they were determined not to attend, said to them, "Catch fish if you can; but as for you that will tarry and worship the Lord Jesus Christ this day, I will pray unto him for you, that you may take fish till you are weary." Thirty men went away and five tarried. The thirty caught four fishes. The five who tarried went out afterwards and took about five hundred.

Mr. Brock was probably the son of Henry Brock, of Dedham. "He was dismissed from the Dedham church," says his own memorandum upon the Reading church record, "and joined to the Reading church on the Lord's day before the ordination, and Nov. 13, 1662, he was ordained, and the day after he was married to Mrs. Mary Haugh, a widow, indeed." He had no children.

BROWNE, Nicholas, son of Edward Browne, of Inkburrow, Worcestershire, England; settled first at Lynn, removed early to Read-

ing; appears to have owned the place now owned by Edward Upton's heirs, and also the place on side the pond, now owned by Lucius Beebe.

His wife's name was Elizabeth. He d. 1673. His children were: John, b. about 1634; Edward, b. 1640; Joseph, b. 1647, an early settler of the West Parish, and lived near the Thad. B. Pratt place; Sarah, b. 1650; Cornelius, b. ——; Josiah, b. ——; and perhaps Elizabeth, who m. 1663, Hananiah Parker.

In 1660, Mr. Browne sent his son John to England to look after certain property to which he had become heir, and furnished his son with a power of attorney, of which the following is a copy: —

"Know all men by these presents, that Nicholas Browne, of Redding, in the County of Middlesex, in the Massachusetts Colonie of New England, sonne of Jane, the daughter of Thomas Lide, which said Jane was the wife of Edward Browne, father of the said Nicholas, who lived and died in the parish of Inkburrow, in the County of Woster, in the realme of England; the said Nicholas Browne, on the fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and sixty, stile of England, appeared before me, Robert Howard, dwelling in Boston in the Colonie aforesaid, Notary and Tubellion public by authority of the General Court of the said Colonie, admitted and sworne, and in presence of the witnesses hereafter named, the said Nicholas Browne declared and manifested that of his own accord he hath nominated, assigned, made, ordayned, constituted and appointed, and in his place and stead, by these presents, doth nominate, assign, make, ordayne, constitute and appoint his eldest sonne, John Browne, now bound for England, his true and lawful attorney, for him the said Nicholas Browne, his father, in his name and stead and to his use, to call William Rand of Inkborough aforesaid to accompt what of shops, houses and lands, that by discovery are found to be appertayning and belonging unto him the said Nicholas Browne as next heir unto the Lides, which the said Rand by former power unto him granted from the said Nicholas Browne hath recovered. Also, what monies he hath received for rents or arrearages of rent, profits and sheep rents, heretofore and of late due, arising, growing and properly belonging unto the heires of the said Lides. And the said houses, land, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, by him the said Rand recovered as aforesaid, to enter into, and in the name of him, the said Nicholas Browne, to give possession to such tenant or tenants as he the said John Browne likes of, that will hier the same, by lease or yearly rent. Also to demand all such monies as aforesaid, received by the said Rand, allowing and paying unto him the said Rand the one half of the true vallue of the said houses and lands so recovered and the half of the said monies for the said Rand's cost, charges and paynes he hath bin at thereabout.

And as concerning the premises to doe any such act or acts as aforesaid, as if he, the said constitutor, were personally present. Ratifying, allowing and holding forever firm and stable all and whatsoever his said sonne, as his attorney shall lawfully doe or cause to be done by vertue hereof.

In witness whereof the said Nicholas Browne hath hereunto put his hand and seall the said fifth day of October, in the year 1660.

NICHOLAS BROWNE. (L. S.)

Signed &c. in
presence of
ROBT. HOWARD Not. Pub.

This Deed acknowledged by the
said Nicholas Browne, Oct. 6, 1660.
Before me, RL. BELLINGHAM, Depy. Govr."

BROWNE, John ("of the hill"), probably lived on "Cowdrey's Hill," near where John A. Tyler now lives, and probably gave name to the small pond in front of Mr. Tyler's, long called "Brown's Pond." Whether he was related to Nicholas aforesaid doth not appear. He m., 1st, 1659, Elizabeth, dau. of John Osgood, of Andover. Chil.: Elizabeth, b. 1660, and d. early; Elizabeth, b. 1661, and m. 1684, Benja. Hartshorne; Hannah, b. 1664, and d. 1667; Sarah, b. and d. 1668; Mary, b. 1771, and d. 1773; his wife d. 1673, and he m., 2d, 1681, Sarah ——, and by 2d wife had chil.: John, b. 1682; Mary, b. 1685; Nathaniel, b. 1688; Stephen, b. 1693.

BROWNE, Sarah, perhaps sister of John above named; m. 1662, Robert Burnap.

BROWNE, Elizabeth, perhaps another sister of the same; m. 1663, Hananiah Parker. (Savage says she was dau. of Jona. Browne.)

BROWNE, John, Esq., son of Nicholas and Elizabeth, b. 1634; lived on the farm now owned by Dr. Francis P. Hurd; m., 1st., Ann, dau. of Rev. John Fiske, of Wenham and Chelmsford; she d. 1681, aged 36; m., 2d, 1682, Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. Edward Buckley, of Concord, and wid. of Rev. Joseph Emerson, of Mendon. She d. 1693, aged 55; m., 3d, Rebecca, wid. of Samuel Sprague, of Malden, and she d. 1710, aged 76. He d. 1717, aged 83. Chil., both by 1st wife: Anna, b. 1678, and m. 1696, to Peter Emerson; Sarah, b. 1679, and d. 1680. He was captain, justice of the peace, selectman, and representative.

> "Witty, yet wise, grave, good, among the best
> Was he, — the memory of the just is blest,"

Says his tombstone.

BROWNE, Cornelius, son of Nicholas, and brother of the last named; m. 1665, Sarah Lamson. She d. 1683. Chil.: Nicholas, b. and d. 1666; Cornelius, b. 1667; Sarah, b. 1669; Sarah, b. 1670;

John, b. 1671; Hannah, b. and d. 1673; Abigail, b. and d. 1674; Samuel, b. 1675; Susanna, b. 1677; Mary, b. 1679; Hannah, b. 1680; Wm., b. 1682.

BROWNE, Josiah, son of Nicholas, and brother of the last named; m. 1667, Mary Fellows, and d. 1691. Chil.: John, b. 1668; Josiah, b. 1670; Mary, b. 1673; Josiah, b. 1675, and m. 1700, Susanna Goodwin; Elizabeth, b. 1678; Ebenezer, b. 1682; Jonathan, b. 1684; Phebe, b. 1688.

BROWNE, Joseph, son of Nicholas, and brother of the last named; b. 1647, and m. Elizabeth, dau. of Tho. Bancroft. Chil.: Elizabeth, 1671, and d. 1674; Elizabeth, b. 1676; Nicholas, b 1677, and m. 1700, Rebecca Nichols; d. 1713; Joseph, b. 1679, and d. 1723; Thomas, b. 1682; Ebenezer, b. 1684; Ebenr., b. and d. 1688; Hepzibeth, b. 1693.

BROWNE, Edward, probably son of Nicholas; b. 1640; m. 1679, Sarah Dix, and d. 1685. Chil.: Edward, b. 1680; Stephen, b. 1682; Stephen, b. and d. 1685.

NOTE. — Gen. Benja. Browne, of Revolutionary fame, who d. in 1801, was the son of Dea. Benja., who was the son of Nicholas, who was the son of Joseph, who was the son of Nicholas, Senr. Wm. Locke Brown, Esq., who d. in 1862, was also a descendant of Nicholas, Senr, through Cornelius, Samuel, etc. The late John Brown, 2d, was son of Pearson Brown, who was son of Jacob, who was son of Nathaniel (and Eleanor Stearns), who was son of Josiah (and Susan Goodwin), who was son of Josiah (and Mary Fellows), who was son of Nicholas, Senr.

BROWN, Rev. Richard, was the fifth minister of Reading; came from Newbury; was the only son of Richard and Mary (Jaques), and grandson of Richard and Elizabeth (Badger); his grandfather was one of the earliest settlers of Newbury. Richard (the third) was b. 1675; m. 1703, Martha Whipple, dau. of John Whipple, of Ipswich; grad. at Har. Coll. in 1697; ordained pastor of the church in Reading in 1712, and d. 1732, aged 57. Chil.: Martha, b. 1704; John, b. 1706; Wm., b. 1708; Mary, b. 1709; Katharine, b. 1712, and m. 1732, Joseph Gerrish, of Newbury; Richard, b. 1716; Sarah, b. 1718; Elizabeth, b. 1720. After his decease his widow and children returned to Newbury. Mr. Brown, before his settlement at Reading, was Town Clerk five years, and Schoolmaster eleven years, at Newbury. Upon resigning his office of Town Clerk, when about to remove to Reading, he wrote upon the fly-leaf of the town book as follows:

"I have served Newbury as schoolmaster eleven years and as town clerk five years and a half, and have been repaid with abuse, contempt, and ingratitude. I have sent

nigh as many to College as all the masters before me since the reverend and learned Parker. Those, that I have bred, think themselves better than their master (God make them better still), and yet they may remember the foundation of all their growing greatness was laid in the sweat of my brows. I pray that poor unacknowledging Newbury may get them that may serve them better and find thanks when they have done. If, to find a house for the school when the town had none; if, to take the scholars to my own fire when there was no wood at school, as frequently; if, to give records to the poor, and record their births and deaths gratis, deserves acknowledgment, then it is my due, but hard to come by.

"Est aligua ingrato meritum exprobare voluptas
Hoc fruar, hœc de te gaudia sola ferum."

We here insert some extracts from a journal, kept by Mr. Brown, verbatim et literatim: —

"I Richard Brown was born in Newbury Sept. 12, Anno 1675 and educated under the wing of my parence, especially my mother, who was a pious and prudent woman, and endeavored to instill into this her son the principals of Religion and holiness; yea she traveled in Birth with me again to have + formed in me, and was upon all opportunities discourcing to me Life and Death, sin and holiness, Heaven and hell, to raise in me a Love, a Licking and Longing aftr the one, and a hatred and abhorance of the othr; she wa unwearied in her watchings, instructions, admonitions, warnings, reproofs & exhortations, that she might bring up this her son in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and continued she to train me up betimes, and when she had causd me to read well at home, she sent me to school undr an ingenious and learned mastr, Mr Edward Tompson, undr wm I profited much and went on wth delight in Gramer, Sententiæ and Cato. But then I wa deprived of my mastr, wo, being calld to the ministry, Left the schoole to his pupils grt damage. Aftr came Mr Shove, to wm I went yet profited Little.; then came anothr wo tarried not Long; then came Mr John Clark of Exeter, a worthy man undr wm I studied one year, by whome I was sent to, tho not well fitted for, the Colledge; for by this change of mastrs I suffered gt damage. I went to Colledge 1693 and there I spent 4 years under the care & inspection of that worthy man Mr William Brattle, then fellow; wu being in the heat of youth and active, I spent too much time in play & pastime, wo I aftr gly bewailed. When those 4 years wr expired July Anno 1697 I had given me with the rest of my class the Degre of B: B of Arts. My Parence not being well able to keep me longer at Colledge, I was forcd much against my will to leave the Coll: and to return home, wo wa much to my disadvantage; for being at home I wanted books, and more, money to buy them; so wa forcd to Borrow here and there as I could. By this, then I lost much time & contracted a listlessness to study, yet read ovr all the vollums of Foxes Acts and Monuments, wo I much delighted in, and know much of espetially the two last vollums, wo I read ovr diverse times, where, in my young years, I showd a tendr heart, yt could not forbare melting into tears, whn I read of the cruelty showd against the Masters and Blessed servants of Jesus Christ. Thus continued I, sometimes Reading History and sometimes Divinity for two years, wo being near expired, tho much against my mind, yet being ovrpowerd wth importunity, I was prevaild with to preach in June '99, and when I came into the pulpit, being naturally bashfull, and seeing a great throngue and crowde of people before me, my spirit wa overwhelmed

and ready to sink ; but even then, when I was quite at a loss as to myselfe, yt word wo the Lord spake to young Jerrimy, wn God ws sending him on an Embassy to his people Israell, 'fear not their faces lest I confound thee before them,' ws a gt support to me and enabled me to goe to the close of those dutys, with a full gale."

"Feb. 21, 1700 — I was called to Teach the Gramr school in Newbry, which I accepted, and went on wth delight to train up youth in Learning and the knowledge and fear of God and teaching them to reverence yr Superiors. When I sit in my School I oft think of Melancton's word to Bucholizer wth delight :

"Quint n Solatin Pies Pedagoga assidentibus castis Angelis, sedere in coelu incontaminato juniorem qui Deo placent, et Docere tenera, ingenia, ut recte agnoscant et invocant Deum ut deinde organa"

"I continued in the school and preached sometimes as occasions presented for helping one and another." Being called upon to preach on a certain Fast day in place of Mr. Tappan the Pastor at Newbury, he says, in his Journal, 'I was much concernd for the work of that day, how I should address myselfe to the people wn I considerd the abounding of sin yt provoked God's anger against us & highly meritted or deep humiliation ; I was much prest for plainness, but concluded (not wthout some pressure on my spirit for it) to lay open in peticular ye sins yt most openly abounded and to press them home. And Providence bringing and directing me to yt word Hosea 6—1—wron I discoursd largely and plainly ; wrupon some wr highly offended, as taking all to themselves ; and no doubt but they had reason enough, yet I intended not them in perticular. Gt ws their rage against me, they threatened me to my face, But more Behind my Back. There ws but one family thus moved, the rest wr well satisfied and took in good part wt I then deliverd to them. But the head of that family ws so far transported wth rage and desire of Revenge, yt, meeting me one night in the Dark, we being both on horseback, I had a little past him, he 'submissu revocavi vŏce,' called me wth a low voice, as tho he would speak with me, yet wth a gt deal of emotion, wo I at first percieved not, But wn I drew near and percieved wt spuring he used to come at me I knew not wt he would of me, But I was presently informed, wn wth the scurrilous terme of Rogue yt he gave me once and again, I percieved a hand up to strike at me, wo he did, But providence so orderd it, yt I ws out of his reach, wo he had not Eyes to see, But supposd himselfe as near as his passion. But I, (thanks be to God) turning my horse left him to himselfe, in the midst of his madness to vent it by himselfe in the Dark, without ever a blow. Aftr, they threatned that they would meet me sometime in the Dark and kill me ; his son sent me a lettr, and in it, yt he would be my murderer, with many scoffing tanting and Railing termes, from all wo God delivered me.

"Oct. 1703 — I am at this day & have been for many days undr a sad, dreadful and trembling condition — ye Comforter yt hath relievd me, is withdrawn — Life seems gone — and I, tho' living, am as one amongst the Dead. I cant meditate as once — I find a dreadfull backwardness to pray, wn I would lift up my heart to God my soul seems to be pressed down as with a heavy weight — Satan besets me — gains ground upon me — my Lusts overtake me, my Darling yet loathed sin — thus aftr a sweet calm comes a furious storm, yt brulses and batts me on every side — my Lusts fall one way the world another way and my own wicked heart plays the traytr to my soul, and all to pull me down into endless pain. O God eternal ! infinitely gratious, a prayer hearing God, a sin pardoning God, wo art a present help in times of trouble & distress — do not forget me, turn unto me in Love to my soul & turn me unto thyselfe, yt I may love, fear and serve thee — Pardon my iniquity & take away my sin — undertake

for me — let thy hand be underneath to uphold — O Lord revive thy work, quicken thy grace in me, enlarge my soul — Let thy visitations Refresh me, thy grace strengthen me, thy word enlighten me and thy good Spirit guide me thro' this world's darkness to the Light of Eternal Glory, Amen."

Mr. Brown often in his Journal refers to his contests with the temptations of Satan, in relation to the lusts of the eye, laments his weakness in resisting them, calls them his besetting sin, but records his eventual victory over them through divine assistance.

March 2, 1706, he records in his Journal the birth of his son John, and says: —

"The Lord love him. Thou hast given him to me, O Lord, and I have given him up to thee, in the ordinance (of Baptism) & I pray that thou wouldst take him into the number of thy Jewels, into covenant with thyselfe, cleanes him with the blood of Jesus from his original uncleanness, and keep him whilst in the world from the evil of it — Let him grow up before thee and encrease with all the encrease of God till perfected amongst the numbr of the glorified saints."

"Sept 17, 1711. I laid down ye school in Newbury in order to go to Redding to preach ye gospel there, at yr frequent and earnest request. Nov. 7. I brought my goods from Newbury to Ipswich; Nov. 9, from Ipswich to Redding, and Nov. 15, moved my wife and family to Redding; the Lord of the harvest make me prudent and faithful in my Stewardship unto death, that I may receive a crown of life — diverse persons here were not free to my coming, but G. so overruld, yt since, yy are some of my best frinds."

"June 25, 1712 — I was ordained Pastr of this Chh & recd the dreadfull charge from the mouth of Mr. Shepard of Lynn and ye right hand of fellowship by Mr. Tappan of Newbury — ye other Elders, yt laid on hands wr Mr. Green of Salem Village, Mr. Fox of Woburn and Mr. Parsons of Maulden."

"Here I have mett with many and gt trials, I found yt some wo exprest much respect & forwardness for my coming did not really desire it; & some of them that showed love had only a designe (yrby) to cross their neighbours & gain yr wills of ym; & my gtest troubles have risen fr. such persons. I have mett wth no abuses like yos I reeeived fr. ym. I have found it a vain thing to trust in man, he is fickle and subject to change. — Ld, let my soul trust in ye alone, wo art the same yestrday to day & forever. — I have some comfort mingled wth my troubles — I am made to sing of mercy as well as judgmt — I hope it pleases God to own my poor labrs here, many are added to the Church & some call me yr spiritual Father — O yt I may be an instrument to turn many to righteousness & to build ym up in faith & holiness."

"I have mett wth much trouble by Mr Allin & much fr. Lynn End — Ld. pardon me & keep me — men wait & watch for my halting."

"Sept. 12, 1719 — I am this day 44 years old & have recd fr. G. more yn 44 *thousand* mercies for which I have made but poor returns — Ld pardon me & make me thankful: I do humbly renue my Love: wth G. ys day & give myself to him, my whole selfe, and resolve yt by his grace I will labr to live more closely wth him."

BRYANT, Abraham, a blacksmith, lived on Elm Street, south side, west of Joseph Hartshorne's; m., 1st, 1664, Mary, daughter of Dea.

Tho. Kendall. Chil.: Mary, b. 1666, and m. 1684, John Weston; Rebecca, b. 1668, and d. 1670; Abraham, b. 1671; Thomas, b. 1674; Anna, b. 1676; William, b. 1678; Kendall, b. 1680; Abigail, b. 1683, and d. 1694; Tabitha, b. 1685. His wife d. 1688. He m., 2d, Ruth, widow of Samuel Frothingham, of Charlestown. She d. 1693.

BRYANT, Abraham, son of Abraham and Mary, b. 1671; b wife Sarah had chil.: Mary, b. 1695; Sarah, b. 1698; Abraham, b. 1700; Jona., b. 1706, and d. 1708; Jona., b. 1708; Samuel, b. and d. 1710; Ebenezer, b. 1712. He d. 1714, aged 43.

BRYANT, Thomas, son of Abraham and Mary, b. 1674; m. 1696, Mary Fitch, and had chil.: Elizabeth, b. 1697, and d. 1698; Thomas, b. 1700; Elizabeth, b. 1702; Mary, b. 1706; John, b. 1707.

NOTE. — He settled in No. Parish, near the Barnard Place; was Captain.

BRYANT, William, Esq., son of A raham and Mary, b. 1678; m. 1701, Rebecca, dau. of Wm. and Elizabeth Arnold. Chil.: William, b. 1702; Joseph, b. 1704; John, b. and d. 1706; John, b. 1708; Timothy, b. 1712; Rebecca, b. 1715; Jona., b. 1717; Samuel, b. 1720; Catharine, b. 1722; Samuel, b. 1726. He was Captain, Colonel, Selectman, Justice of the Peace, etc. He d. 1757, aged 79.

BRYANT, Kendall, son of Abraham and Mary, b. 1680; m. 1704, Elizabeth, dau. of Maj. Jeremiah Swaine, and Mary (Smith). Chil.: Elizabeth, b. 1705; Kendall, b. 1709; Anna, b. 1709; Jeremiah, b. 1714; Mary, b. 1717; James, b. 1719; Hepzibeth, b. 1722; Abigail, b. 1724.

BRYANT, William, son of Wm. (Esq.) and Rebecca, b. 1702; by first wife Anna had chil.: Anna, b. 1733; William, b. 1735; and by second wife Sarah, had John, b. 1738; Martha, b. 1740; Nathaniel, b. 1743; Mehitabel, b. 1746; Caleb, b. 1752; Tho., b. 1756. He was a shovel-maker, and removed to Sudbury.

BRYANT, Jeremiah, son of Kendall and Elizabeth, b. 1714; m. 1734, Ruth Thompson, of Woburn, and had chil.: Ruth, b. 1735; Phebe, b. 1737; Ruth, b. 1740; Jeremiah, b. 1742; Bridget, b. 1746; Josiah, b. 1748 Ebenezer, b. 1753; Anna, b. 1755; Elizabeth, b. 1755.

BURNAP, Robert, Senr., an early settler in the easterly part of the town, died in 1689; his wife was Ann, who d. 1681. He was selectman 14 years. Chil.: Isaac, who m. 1658, Hannah Antrim, of Salem, and owned half a farm in Salem, and d. 1667; Robert;

Thomas (probably, possibly brother to Rob't, Sen.); Ann and Sarah.

BURNAP, Robert, Jr., m., 1st, Ann ——, who d. 1661; m., 2d, 1662, Sarah Broune, and she d. 1695. He was selectman 19 years, and d. 1695. Chil.: Sarah, b. 1653; John, b. 1655; Rob't, b. 1657, and d. 1674; Mary, b. 1661; Elizabeth, b. 1664, and m. 1683, Jona. Eaton; Lydia, b. 1667; Samuel, b. 1675, and d. 1676; Benja., b. 1677 and m. 1700, Elizabeth Newhall, of Malden; Mary, b. 1681; Dorcas, b. 1679, and m. 1700, Will. Sawyer; Joseph, who m. 1690, Tabitha ——.

BURNAP, Thomas, probably a brother or uncle of the last named; m. 1663, Mary Person, of Lynn; they both d. 1691. He is called Mas. Thomas Burnap upon the town record, on account either of age, wealth, or wisdom. Chil.: Thomas, b. 1664; Ebenezer, b. 1666, and d. 1690; Mary, b. 1668; Bethiah, b. 1670, and d. 1673; Sarah, b. 1672; Ann, b. 1674; Bethiah, b. 1677, and m. 1696, Tho. Grover; Esther, b. 1681.

BURNAP, John, son of Robert, Jr., and Ann, b. 1655, and m. 1684, Mary Rice. Chil.: Dorcas, b. 1685; Mary, b. 1687; John, b. 1689; Isaac, b. 1694; Abraham, b. 1696; Elizabeth, b. 1691.

BURNAP, Thomas, Jr., son of Mas. Thomas and Mary, b. 1664; m. 1688, Sarah, daughter, probably, of Samuel and Sarah Walton. Chil.: Thomas, b. 1689; Sarah, b. 1690; Mary, b. 1692; Ebenezer, b. and d. 1693; Elizabeth, b. 1694, and m. 1724, Benja. Smith, and was great-grandmother of the late David, Noah, and Archibald Smith; Rebecca, b. 1695, and m. 1726, Ephraim Weston; Martha, b. 1697, and m. Ebenezer Stearns, of Sutton; Ebenezer, b. 1699; Abigail, b. 1700, and m. John Lilley; Hepzibeth, b. 1701, and m. John Woodward; Timothy, b. 1706; Bethiah, b. 1707; Ruth, b. 1711, and m. John Smith; Anna, b. 1713, and m. 1737, Jeremiah Brown, and d. in early life.

BURNAP, Capt. Joseph, son of Robert, Jr., and Ann; m. 1690, Tabitha ——, and d. 1744. Chil.: Tabitha, b. 1692, and m. Ebenezer Flint; Elizabeth, d. young; Sarah, b. 1694, and m. Jere^{h} Swain; Abigail, b. 1699, and m. James Smith; Joseph, b. 1701; Samuel, b. 1703; Lydia, b. 1706, and m. 1727, Wm. Upton, of Salem; John, b. 1708, and m. 1732, Ruth Smith; Martha, b. 1710, and m. John Walton; Isaac, b. 1713, and m. 1736, Susanna, dau. of Eben^{r} and Bethiah Emerson, and was father of Rev. Jacob Burnap, D. D., of Merrimack, N. H.; Hepzibeth, who m. 1725, Nath'l Emerson. Capt. Joseph, aforesaid, and

perhaps his father Robert, Jr., lived on the late Capt. Jonathan Weston's place in West Parish.

BURT, Thomas, by 1st wife Sarah had chil.: Sarah, b. 1676; Elizabeth, b. 1678; Martha, b. 1680; Thomas, b. 1685; John, b. 1687, and d. 1689; Samuel, b. 1689; (by 2d wife Mary), had John, b. 1692; Ebenezer, b. 1695, and m. 1722, Ruth Fiske; Benj., b. 1700. He lived in the North Parish.

BURT, Thomas, Jr., son of the above, b. 1685, m. 1711, Elizabeth Larriford, and had Sarah, b. 1711, who m. 1732, Joseph Gilbert, of Boston.

BUTTERS, or Buttery, John, had chil.: John, b. 1660; Elizabeth, b. 1662; Sarah, b. 1664.

CARTER, Thomas, m. 1713, Abigail Locke, of Woburn. Chil.: Thomas, b. 1715; Abigail, b. 1717.

CHADWICK, Samuel, m. 1685, Mary Stocker. Chil.: (born at Woburn,) Mary, b. 1685, and m. 1704, Joel Jenkins; Martha, b. 1687, and d. soon; Martha, b. 1689, and m. 1716, Robt. Trevitt, of Charlestown. He was killed at Reading, 1690, by the falling of a tree.

CHANDLER, Thomas, had a son John, b. 1655.

CLARK, Thomas, removed to Reading from Lynn. His 1st wife was Else, or Alice, who d. 1658; he m., 2d, 1658, Mary, sister of Major Jeremiah Swain; she d. 1688, he d. 1693; was a selectman. Chil.: Perley, who had a dau. Elizabeth, b. 1669; Hannah; Elizabeth, b. 1659; Thomas, b. 1661, and d. 1673; Mary, who m. 1794, John Bancroft, Jr., of Lynn.

COLE, John, probably from Lynn; m. 1691, Mary ——. Chil.: Mary, b. 1693; Martha, b. 1695; Jona., b. 1698; Jona., b. 1699.

COLSON, Adam, m. 1668, Mary, dau. of Josiah Dustin. Chil.: Josiah, b. and d. 1673; Elizabeth, b. 1676; Lydia, b. 1680; David, b. 1682; was schoolmaster from 1679 to 1681; he d. 1687, and his wid. m. 1698, Cornelius Browne, Senr.

COOK, George, of Carolina, d. in Reading in 1710.

COWDREY, Dea. William, b. 1602, d. 1687, aged 85; his wife's name was Joanna, who d. in 1666. Chil.: Nathaniel, b. ——; Matthias, b. 1641, and d. 1663; Bethiah, b. 1643, and married probably —— Polley. He settled first at Lynn, removed thence to Reading in 1642, lived on the present site of the late "Quannapowitt House" on the Common, was deacon, clerk of the writs, town clerk, selectman, and representative, and was for a long time a most influential and useful citizen. He willed "half of

homestead to son Nathaniel and half to grandson Nathaniel; also, to son Nathaniel what he lives on."

COWDREY, Nathaniel, son of Dea. William and Joanna; m., 1st, 1654, Elizabeth ——; she d. 1659; m., 2d, 1660, Mary, dau. of John and Rebecca Bachelder. He d. 1690, and his wid. d. 1729, aged 94. He settled on Cowdrey's hill, so named from him, on a farm, a portion of which is still owned and occupied by Jonas Cowdrey, his descendant; his dwelling stood some rods westerly of the house now owned by Maj. G. O. Carpenter. He was town clerk and selectman. Chil.: Samuel, b. 1657; Elizabeth, b. and d. 1659; Nathaniel, b. 1661; Rebecca, b. 1663; William, b. 1666; Joanna, b. 1673; Susanna, b. 1676; Nathaniel, b. 1679; Elizabeth, b. 1689.

COWDREY, Samuel, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth, b. 1657; m. 1685, Elizabeth, dau. of Hananiah and Elizabeth Parker, — perhaps had a 2d wife, Martha. Chil.: Ruth, b. 1687; Mary, b. 1689; Martha, b. (at Lynn) 1693.

COWDREY, William, son of Nathaniel and Mary (2d wife), b. 1666; m., 1st, Esther, who d. 1698; m., 2d, 1701, Tabitha, dau. of Sergt. James Boutwell. He succeeded his father at the homestead on the hill. He d. 1726, and his wid. d. 1745. Chil.: Elizabeth, b. 1695; William, b. 1702; Susanna, b. 1697, and m. 1723, Joseph Burrill; Tabitha, b. 1705; Rebecca, b. 1708, and m. 1730, John Goodwin; Nathaniel, b. 1710; Mary. b. 1713; Esther, b. 1717.

COWDREY, William, son of William and Tabitha, b. 1702; m. 1724, Mary Thompson, and had chil.: William, b. 1730; Joseph, b. 1733.

COWDREY, Nathaniel, son of William and Tabitha, b. 1710; m. 1736, Tabitha, dau. of Thomas Hartshorn, succeeded his father on the homestead. He d. 1745. Chil.: Nathaniel, b. 1737; William, b. 1739; Thomas, b. 1742; James, b. 1744, and d. 1745.

COWDREY, Nathaniel, son of *Nathaniel* and Tabitha, b. 1737; m. 1758, Sarah, dau. of John and Sarah (Lilley) Parker. Chil.: Nathaniel, b. 1759, and m. Jerusha Emerson; Sarah, b. 1761, and m. 1782, Wm. Emerson, late of Melrose; Esther, b. 1764, and m. 1783, Wm. Stimpson, Jr.; Ezra, b. 1766; Mehitabel, b. 1768, and m. 1787, Samuel Weston; Hannah, b. 1770; Isaac, b. 1772; Isaac, b. 1774; Aaron, b. 1777. He also succeeded his father on the old homestead, and was in turn succeeded by his youngest son, the late Aaron Cowdrey.

COWDREY, Jonathan, by wife Rachel had a dau. Susannah, b. 1755, who m. 1782, Rev. Charles Stearns, of Lincoln. This Jonathan Cowdrey was of a distinct family from the foregoing; resided but a few years in Reading; was living about 1765 where Col. James Hartshorn lived in 1870; was a clock-maker, etc.

CURWIN, Capt., was taxed in 1686 as of the North Parish.

CUTLER, Nathaniel, son of John and Mary, of Hingham; his mother m. for a second husband, —— Hewitt, and she d. at Reading in 1681. He (Nathaniel) m. 1655, Mary ——, and had chil.: Mary, b. 1656; Nathaniel, b. 1659; Hannah, b. 1662, and m. 1681, James Pike; Sarah, b. 1665; Lydia, b. 1669. His wife Mary d. 1708; and he m., 2d, 1709, Elizabeth Haines, who d. 1714.

CUTLER, Thomas, brother of the foregoing, m. 1659, Mary Very, of Salem, and had chil.: Thomas, b. 1660; Sarah, b. 1666; Ruth, b. 1668; David, b. 1670; Jona., b. 1678. He d. 1683, and his wid. m. 1684, Matthew Smith, Sen.

CUTLER, Edward, had a dau. Mary, b. 1663.

CUTLER, John, m. 1678, Hannah, dau. of Henry Bellflower.

CUTLER, Thomas, of Charlestown, perhaps the son of Thomas and Mary; had chil.: Thomas, b. 1691; Elizabeth, b. 1692, and d. 1693; Hannah, b. 1696 (all in Charlestown); Mary, b. 1698, and d. 1703; Ebenezer, b. 1700; Ruth, b. 1704, and d. 1706.

CUTLER, Nathaniel, m. 1700, Elizabeth Underwood, of Watertown. Chil.: Mary, b. 1701; Nath'l, b. 1702; Elizabeth, b. 1705; John, b. 1705; Jona., b. 1711.

NOTE. — The Cutler family lived in the easterly part of the town, near the spot occupied, in 1868, by E. W. Wood. They early removed to Charlestown (now Stoneham), Medway, Shrewsbury, etc.

DAMON, John (Deacon), came, it is said, from Reading, England; settled first, perhaps, on Cowdrey's hill, where was a very early seat of the Damons. The family, some of them, soon located in the West Parish, where their descendants have owned until recently. His wife's name was Abigail. He was a selectman, and died 1708, aged 87, and his widow d. 1713. Chil.: John, b. and d. 1651; John, b. 1652; Abigail, b. 1654, and m. Nathaniel Rand; Samuel, b. 1656; Joseph, b. 1661.

DAMON, Thomas, perhaps brother of the above; settled on Cowdrey's hill, and had a son Thomas, b. 1659.

DAMON, John, son of Dea. John and Abigail, b. 1652; m., 1st, 1678,

Susan Wiley; and 2d, m. Ruth ——. Chil.: by Ruth, Joseph and Mary (twins), b. 1697.

DAMON, Samuel, son of Dea. John and Abigail, b. 1656; was a soldier in Narragansett war; m. Mary ——, and had children: Samuel, b. 1681; Mary, b. 1683, and m. Tho. Taylor; Ebenezer, b. 1686; Abigail, b. 1689, and m. Richard Nichols; Esther, b. 1691, and m. Daniel Gowing; Benja., b. 1693; Mercy, b. 1695, and m. Ebenezer Parker; John, b. 1697; Tabitha, b. 1703, and m. John Townsend. He d. 1725, and his widow d. 1727.

DAMON, Thomas, son of Thomas, b. 1659; m. 1683, Lucy Ann, dau. of Rev. Joseph Emerson, of Mendon, whose widow had married Capt. John Browne, of Reading. He d. in 1723, and his widow, Lucy Ann, d. 1740. Chil.: Lucy Ann, b. 1684, and m. 1706, Kendall Boutwell; Joseph, b. 1686, and m., 1st, 1707, Mary Bacheller, and 2d, Lydia ——; Thomas, b. 1690, and d. 1703 Elizabeth, b. 1693, and m. Benj. Gerry; Hannah, b. 1695, and m. Samuel Leman; Susanna, b. ——, and m. Nathaniel Townsend; Mehitabel, b. 1699, and m. Nathaniel Cowdrey; Mary, b. 1701, and m. John Holden, of Woburn; Thomas, b. 1703; Edward ——; John, b. 1709; Abigail, b. 1713, and m. Robert Thompson.

DAMON, Samuel, son of Samuel and Mary, b. 1681; m. 1707, Priscilla Wright, and had chil.: Samuel, b. 1708; John, b. 1712.

DAMON, Ebenezer, son of Samuel and Mary, b 1686; by wife Elizabeth had chil.: David, b. 1710, and m. 1731, Esther Gowing; Jona., b. and d. 1712; Samuel, b. 1716, and m. Annis Gowing; Ezra, b. 1721, and m. Ruth Bragg; Mary, b. 1723; Jona., b. 1726; Edward, b. 1728, and m. Elizabeth ——.

DAMON, Benja., son of Samuel and Mary, b. 1693; m. 1714, Mercy Flint, and had chil.: Mehitabel, b. 1715, and m. 1745, Nath'l Bancroft, of Sherburne; Martha, b. 1718; Timothy, b. 1721; Benja., 1723; Hepzibeth, b. 1725; Abigail, b. 1727.

DAMON, John, son of Samuel and Mary, b. 1697; m. 1722, Rebecca, dau. of John and Sarah Pratt. Chil.: John, b. 1723; Samuel, b. 1726; Hepzibeth, b. 1729, and m. 1755, Ebenezer Smith; Timothy, b. 1732, and d. soon; Hannah, b. 1735, and m. 1765, Thos. Symonds; Rebecca, b. 1736; Daniel, b. 1737; John and Timothy (twins), b. 1738–9; Rebecca, b. 1740. He d. in 1755, aged 57.

NOTE. — Parson Hobby in recording his death, says, "a poor unhappy man, who, having plunged himself into the depths of enthusiasm, forsook the ordinances and

house of God; at length, withheld all prayer, and by his former excessive fasting, for days and weeks together, threw himself into a consumption, of which he died." It is also said of him that he felt himself called upon by a spiritual communication to imitate the Saviour and to fast forty days and forty nights, and he undertook to do so.

DAMON, Samuel, son of John and Rebecca, b. 1726; m. 1754, Abigail, dau. of Isaac and Mary Smith. Chil.: Samuel, b. 1756, and m. 1779, Abigail Sweetser; Daniel, b. 1757, and m. 1782, Anne Emerson; Benja., b. 1760; Abigail, b. 1763; John, b. 1766, and m. 1790, Hepzibeth, dau. of Ebenezer and Hepzibeth Smith; Rebecca, b. 1768.

DAVIS, George, came from Lynn, and d. 1667; was selectman and had chil.: Joseph (probably); Hannah, b. 1648, and m. 1669, John Boutwell; Sarah, b. 1651; Elizabeth, b. 1654, and m. 1678, Timothy Wiley; Mary, b. 1657; George, b. 1660; Susanna, b. 1662; and perhaps John, who d. in 1660.

DAVIS, Joseph, son (probably) of the above. Chil.: Joseph, b. 1669, and d. soon; Hannah, b. 1672; Caleb and Joshua, twins, b. 1673, the latter m. 1697, Rebecca Poor, and had Ruth and Sarah; Thomas, b. 1676, and m. 1698, Hannah Hartshorne.

DICKERMAN, John, m. 1691, Sarah ——. Chil.: John, b. 1692; Thomas, b. 1693; Sarah, b. 1694.

DICKERMAN, John, son (probably) of the above, b 1692; by wife Mary had John, b. 1715; Tho., b. 1716.

DIX, Ralph, was of Ipswich in 1647; a fisherman; removed to Reading in 1662; wife's name was Esther. He lived on the place now owned by heirs of Hon. Tho. Emerson. Chil.: (born in Ipswich,) John, b. 1659; Samuel, b. 1661; (born in Reading), Stephen, b. 1664; Stephen, b. 1672, and perhaps Sarah.

DIX, Samuel, son of Ralph and Esther, b. 1661; 1st wife's name was Elizabeth, who d. 1693; 2d wife's name was Hannah Smith, of Charlestown, who d. 1696. Chil.: Elizabeth (probably), b. 1689; Stephen, b. 1692, and drowned in the Pond in 1705; Hannah, b. 1694; Ebenezer, b. and d. 1696.

DIX, John, son of Ralph and Esther, b. 1659; m., 1st, Lydia, in 1692, and she d. 1699; m., 2d, 1700, Anna Fitch. He succeeded to the homestead of his father. Chil.: John and Lydia (twins), b. and d. 1693; Lydia, b. 1695, and d. 1709; Sarah, b. 1697; Elizabeth, b. 1699; Anna, b. 1702; Samuel, b. 1706; Mary, b. 1708; Jona., b. 1710; James, b. 1712; Edson, b. 1714.

NOTE. — It is said that Rev. Samuel Dix, Har. Coll. 1758, and Hon. John A. Dix, late U. S. Senator from New York, were descendants of Ralph Dix.

DUNTON, Robert, was selectman of Reading, 1647 to 1649.

DUNTON, Samuel, probably a son or brother of the foregoing, came from Lynn, and had chil.: Samuel, b. 1647; Hannah, b. 1649; Nathaniel, b. 1655; Elizabeth, b. 1658; Sarah, b. 1660; Mary, b. 1662; Ruth, b. 1664; and perhaps John and Thomas. He d. 1683, and his wid., whose name was Anna (probably), d. 1689.

DUNTON, Samuel, Jr., son of the foregoing, b. 1647; by wife Sarah, had chil.: Samuel, b. 1674; Sarah, b. 1677; Rebecca, b. 1679, and d. soon; Ebenezer, b. 1681.

DUNTON, John, probably brother of the last above-named; by wife Ruth had chil.: John, b. 1686; Samuel, b. 1688; Ruth, b. 1690, and m. 1713, Samuel Gould; Elizabeth, b. 1692; Thomas, b. 1695; Joseph and Mary, twins, b. 1697, of whom Joseph d. soon; Sarah, b. 1700; Hepzibeth, b. 1702.

DUTTON, Thomas, b. about 1626; 1st wife's name was Susan; she d. 1684, and he m., 2d, 1684, Ruth, dau. of Wm. Hooper. Chil.: Thomas, b. 1648; Mary, b. 1651; Susanna, b. 1653; John, b. 1656; Elizabeth, b. 1659; Joseph, b. 1661, and m. 1685, Rebecca Fitch; Sarah, b. 1662; James, b. 1665; Benj., b. 1669. He removed first to Woburn, and after to Billerica, where he was in 1675. His son Thomas was in the Indian war at the East, and had a remarkable escape in 1677, when many were killed.

DUSTIN, Josiah, lived near the southeast corner of the "Great Pond," and d. 1671. Chil.: Josiah; Lydia; Hannah, who m. 1662, Thomas Tower; Mary, b. 1648, and d. 1649; Mary, b. 1650, and m. 1668, Adam Colson; Sarah, b. 1653.

EATON, Jonas, lived on the N. W. part of Cowdrey's hill; by wife Grace had chil.: Mary, b. 1643, died single in 1732, aged 90; John, b. 1645; Jonas; Joseph, b. 1651; Joshua, b. 1653; Jonathan, b. 1655; David, b. and d. 1657; Sarah, b. ——, who m. 1671, Joseph Dodge. He was a freeman in 1653, a selectman, and d. 1674.

EATON, William, was brother of Jonas; came here from Watertown; was a freeman in 1653; by wife Martha had chil.: Daniel, b. 1638, in Watertown; Martha, who m. Thomas Brown, of Cambridge; another dau., who m. Francis Moore; and Mary, who was single in 1673. He d. 1673, and his wid. d. 1680.

EATON, John, son of Jonas and Grace, b. 1645; lived probably on Cowdrey's hill; d. 1691; by wife Dorcas, had chil.: Jonas, b.

and d. 1677; Grace, b. 1678, and m. 1695, John Boutwell; Noah, b. 1678; Thomas, b. 1679; Jonas, b. 1680, and m. Mehitabel, and removed to Framingham; Joseph, b. and d. 1681; Benja., b. 1683; perhaps Joseph again; Dorcas, b. 1688; Stephen, b. 1689; and Phebe, b. 1690, who m. 1716, Jona. Nichols.

EATON, Jonas, son of Jonas and Grace, b. about 1647 or '48; m. 1677, Hannah Mason, and had chil.: Jonas, b. 1678; Jonas, b. 1680; John, b. 1681; Mary, b. 1683; Hannah, b. 1685; Abigail, b. 1688; Jonas, b. 1690; Sarah, b. 1693. This family became early settlers of the West Parish, near the Prescott place.

EATON, Joshua, son of Jonas and Grace, b. 1653; m., 1st, 1678, Rebecca, dau. of Dea. Tho. Kendall; she d. 1690; m., 2d, 1690, Ruth ——. He d. 1717, aged 64; lived in the westerly part of the west parish; was selectman and representative. Chil.: Rebecca, b. 1679; Elizabeth, b. 1681, and m. 1700, Sam[l] Lamson; Joshua, b. 1683; Thomas, b. 1685; Abigail, b. 1688.

EATON, Jonathan, son of Jonas and Grace, b. 1655; m., 1st, 1683, Elizabeth, dau. of Rob[t] Burnap, Jr.; she d. 1688; m., 2d, Mary ——; lived on the homestead on the hill; d. 1743, aged 88; was Lieut. and selectman. Chil: Sarah, b. 1684, and m. John Poole; Jonathan, b. 1686; was a soldier in the Nova Scotia Expedition, and d. at Annapolis Royal in 1711; unmarried. Elizabeth, b. 1688, and m. Joseph Parker; Mary, b. and d. 1691; Samuel, b. and d. 1693; Mary, b. 1694, and m. 1716, Josiah Nurse; John, b. 1697; Samuel, b. 1702; Nathaniel, b. about 1700, and m. Lydia; Noah, b. 1704, and m. Phebe Lilley, of Woburn; Joanna, b. and d. 1708.

EATON, John, son (probably) of Wm. and Martha, and born perhaps at Watertown; m 1658, Elizabeth, dau. of Dea. Thomas Kendall; settled probably on the Plain in westerly part of West Parish, and d. 1691. Chil.: Thomas, b. 1660, and d. 1661; Elizabeth, b. 1662, and m. —— Bancroft; Rebecca, b. 1665, and m 1680, Thomas Nichols; John, b. 1666; Martha, b. 1668, and m. 1685, Timothy Hartshorne; William, b. 1670; Thomas, b. 1673, and d. 1674; Tabitha, b. 1675, and m. 1690, Joseph Burnap; Hepzibeth, b. 1680, and m. 1697, Sam[l] Frothingham, of Charlestown; Hannah, b. 1683; Benja., b. 1684.

EATON, Daniel, son of Wm. and Martha, b. 1638, at Watertown. Chil.: William, b. 1665; Daniel, who. d. 1667; another Daniel, b. 1667; a dau., b. 1669; Ann, b. 1671; Martha, b. 1673; Priscilla, b. 1676; Daniel, b. 1678; Mehitabel, b. 1680.

EATON, John, son of John and Elizab[h] and grandson of Wm. and Martha, b. 1666; m. 1691, Hannah ——; she d. 1721, and he d. 1727; he lived in the North Parish. Chil.: John, b. 1692, and d. 1724; Hannah, b. 1694, and m. 1720, Edward Harcum Thomas, b. 1696; Hepzibeth, b. and d. 1698; Timothy, b. 1699, and m. 1727, Mary Delver; Israel, b. 1702, and m. 1726, Diadem Howard, of Salem; Paul, b. 1706, and d. 1733 Silas, b. 1709, and m. 1736, Jerusha Gould, of Andover; Ebenezer, b. 1712; Barnabas, b. 1718.

EATON, William, son of John and Elizabeth, b. 1670; m. 1695, Mary ——, and removed to Lynnfield. Chil.: William, b. 1696; Jeremiah, b. 1698; Elizabeth, b. 1700; Jacob, b. 1703; Benja., b. 1705.

EATON, Thomas, son of Joshua and Rebecca, b. 1685; m. 1708. Lydia Pierce, of Watertown; succeeded to his father's homestead; was captain, selectman, and representative; d. 1774, aged 91. Chil.: Thomas,[1] b. 1712, and d. 1723; Jonathan, b. 1714, and settled in Woburn; Ruth, b. 1716, and m. 1734, John Nichols; Lydia, b. 1718, and d. 1725; Hannah, b. 1721, and m. 1739, James Nichols; Abigail, b. 1724; Lydia, b. 1727, and m. 1750, Philip Russell, of Lexington; Thomas, b. 1729; Rebecca, b. 1731; Joshua,[2] b. 1734, and d., the town record says, in 1772, and Thomas Eaton's will confirms it.

EATON, Joseph; he was probably either the son, or, through John and Dorcas, the grandson of Jonas and Grace; m. 1709, Mary Pearson, of Lynnfield. Chil.: Joseph, b. 1711; Mary, b. 1714, and m. 1734, Nathaniel Upton; Benjamin, b. 1720; Sarah, b. 1722; Pearson, b. 1725.

EATON, John, son of Jonathan and Mary, b. 1697; m. Abigail Roberts; d. 1758, aged 61. Chil.: John, b. 1723, and m. 1744, Elizabeth Boutwell, and settled in West Parish, near Tim. Hartshorn place; Thomas, b. 1725; Abigail, b. 1727, and d. 1729; James, b. 1733, and m. 1758, Lois Damon, and was grandfather of the present Joseph Eaton, of Wakefield.

EATON, Nathaniel, son of Jonathan and Mary, b. about 1700; m. Lydia ——; lived in the westerly part of Wakefield, on the place owned, in 1868, by —— Davis. Chil.: Nathan, b. 1726; Jonathan, b. 1728; Lydia, b. 1730; Nathaniel, b. 1732; Mary, b. 1734;

[1] This Thomas was grandfather of Mrs. Joshua Prescott, late of Reading.

[2] A son of this Joshua was killed in battle at the taking of Burgoyne in 1777, and was the father of the late Mary Rayner, of South Reading.

William, b. 1737, and m. 1762, Rebecca Flint; Elizabeth and Sarah, twins, b. 1740; Sarah, m. 1760, Jonathan Poole; Susanna, b. 1746.

EATON, Noah, son of Jonathan and Mary, b. 1704; m. Phebe Lilley, of Woburn, and d. 1770; his widow, Phebe, d. 1786. Lived a while at the homestead on the hill; afterwards, in 1732, he purchased of Benjamin Gibson, of Boston, the former homestead of Zachariah Poole, leather-dresser, who had sold to said Gibson and removed to Medford, — the same place formerly owned by Dea. Jacob Eaton, at the corner of Eaton and Crescent Streets. On this place, which included the land on both sides of Eaton Street, and extended easterly to the "Lot End Road," now Vernon Street, he lived until his death. Chil.: Noah, b. 1728, and settled in Woburn; Phebe, b. 1731, and m. 1749, Thomas Hart, of Lynnfield; Katharine, b. 1735, and d. soon; Hannah and Lilley, twins, b. 1738; Hannah m. —— Boutwell, of Amherst, N. H.; Lilley, m. 1762, Sarah, dau. of Dea. Brown Emerson; Katharine, b. 1744, and m. John Emerson; Susanna, b. 1749, and Reuben, m. 1773, Sarah Hart.

EATON, Jonathan, son of Thomas and Lydia, b. 1714; m. Mary, dau. of Joseph and Mary Damon; was a Lieut., and selectman several years; lived on the place in "Woodend," then so called, recently known as the Jonas Parker place, and now owned by Chas. Tweed. The old house was burnt down some 40 years since, either before or soon after his place passed out of the family. Chil.: Jonathan[1], b. 1735; m. 1759, Lucy Ann Holden, and removed to Stoneham; Lydia, b. 1740; m. Lieut. Nathan Eaton; Edmund, b. 1742; m. 1766, Sarah, dau. of Dea. Benja. and Sarah Brown; lived at one time on the place now owned and occupied by heirs of Hon. Tho. Emerson, and died 1796. He was father of late Dr. Joseph Eaton, Surgeon in the United States army, and grandfather of Gen. Joseph H. Eaton (son of Dr. Joseph), an officer in the Mexican War, and a Colonel and General in the war of the Rebellion. Also, grandfather of Mrs. Leonard Wiley, of Wakefield.

"COLONEL JOSEPH H. EATON, PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL, U. S. A.

"Colonel Joseph H. Eaton, the able and efficient assistant to the Paymaster-General, and the author of the 'Paymaster's Manual,' has been officially notified by

[1] This Jonathan Eaton was grandfather of the wives of Henry Knight, John White, Jr., and Joseph Eaton, of Wakefield, and other grandchildren.

GEN. JOSEPH H. EATON.

the Secretary of War that the President has, 'for faithful and meritorious services in the pay department,' appointed him to the rank of brigadier-general by brevet in the regular army, to date from March 13, 1865. This is an excellent appointment, and one well earned by long and faithful services.

"Joseph Horace Eaton, in September, 1831, entered West Point from Massachusetts, and was brevetted a second lieutenant of the third infantry in July, 1835; a first lieutenant in the same regiment in September, 1838. From February, 1839, to June, 1843, Lieutenant Eaton was 'Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics' at the West Point Military Academy. Lieutenant Eaton accompanied General Zachary Taylor to Mexico as an officer of his staff, and was distinguished for gallantry and merit in the sanguinary battles fought by General Taylor. Promoted after the battles on the Rio Grande to the rank of captain, he was in September, 1846, brevetted major, 'for gallant and meritorious conduct' in the bloody conflicts around Monterey; and in February, 1847, was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, again 'for gallant and meritorious conduct' in the battle of Buena Vista. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Eaton remained with General Taylor during the war, and in December, 1856, resigned his commission in the army.

"At the beginning of the rebellion, Colonel Eaton, having again sought service in the army, was in 1861 commissioned an additional paymaster, and in April, 1864, was transferred to the regular army as paymaster, with the rank of major. He was subsequently brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and now again brigadier-general, 'for faithful and meritorious services in the pay department.'"

EDWARDS, Matthew, came in the "Speedwell" from London in 1657; m. 1657, Mary, dau. of John Poole; was a freeman in 1669; d. 1683, aged 52. Chil.: Mary, b. 1659; Sarah, b. 1660; Matthew, b. 1662, and d. 1663; Elizabeth, b. 1664; Matthew, 2d,

d. 1689, aged 21; Sarah, b. 1673; Abigail, b. 1675; Elizabeth, b. 1679.

EMERSON, Peter, son of Rev. Joseph Emerson, 1st minister of Mendon, whose widow, Elizabeth (dau. of Rev. Edward Buckley and granddau. of Rev. Peter Buckley, early ministers of Concord), became the 2d wife of John Browne, Esq., of Reading; b. 1673; m. 1696, Anna, dau. of John Browne, Esq. (his step-father), and Anna (Fiske) Browne; was selectman and town clerk many years, and d. 1751, aged 78. Chil.: Anna, b. and d. 1697; Elizabeth, b. 1699, and m. 1724, Elias Smith; Anna, b. 1701; Brown, b. 1704; Lucy, b. 1706, and d. 1735; Sarah, b. 1708; Jonathan, b. 1711; Mary, b. 1713, and m. 1738, Jonas or James Eaton; Daniel, b. 1716; Katharine, b. 1718, and m. 1745, Josiah Conant, of Dunstable. Peter Emerson succeeded to the homestead of his father-in-law, John Browne, Esq., the place now owned by Dr. Francis P. Hurd.

EMERSON, Ebenezer, brother of the foregoing, m., 1st, 1707, Bethiah, dau. of Nathl. Parker; she d. 1715; m., 2d, 1716, Mary Boutwell and two other wives; lived on the place now known as "Franklin Weston place," in Reading. Chil.: Bethiah, b. 1709, and m. 1731, Nathaniel Parker; Susanna, b. 1713, and m. 1738, Isaac Burnap; Ebenezer, b. 1716, and m. 1746, Anna Nichols; James, b. 1720, and m., 1st, 1744, Mary Farrar, and m., 2d, Elizabeth Nichols, and settled on the place now occupied by Wid. James Emerson, in Wakefield; Joseph, b. 1721, and m. 1749, Phebe Upton, and settled on the place now occupied by heirs of Hon. Tho. Emerson, in Wakefield. Chil.: Joseph, b. ——, settled in Royalston; Phebe, b. ——, and m. 1774, Tho. Richardson; Naomi, b. 1755, and m. Benja. Badger; Elias, b. 1757, and d. 1759; Elias, b. 1759, and m. —— Howard; Mary, b. 1761, and m. Benj. Johnson; Sarah, b. 1763; Bethyah, b. 1765; Ephraim, deacon, b. 1767, and d. unmarried; Charles, b. 1769, and m. Rebecca Bryant; Zerviah, b. 1773, and m. —— Foster, and, 2d, —— Howard; Thomas, b. 1724, and m., 1st, 1747, Elizabeth Bruce; she d. 1793, aged 63; m., 2d, 1793, Mary Dresser, and she d. 1806, aged 74. He d. 1810, aged 85. He also settled in the South Parish. Chil.: Elizabeth, b. 1753, and m. 1777, Benj. Emerson; Hannah, b. 1755, and m. 1793, Timothy Wakefield (2d wife); Thomas, b. 1757, and m. 1782, Ruth Bancroft; Jerusha, b. 1762, and m. 1782, Nathaniel Cowdrey; Susanna, b. 1764, and m. 1793, Wm. Williams; Jona-

than, b. 1768, and m. Martha Williams; Lucy, b. 1770, and m. 1788, Aaron Damon; Lois, b. 1772, and m. 1791, John Smith.

EMERSON, Dea. Brown, son of Peter and Anna, b. 1704; m. 1724, Sarah, dau. of John and Sarah Townsend; succeeded his father on the homestead; was town clerk and selectman for many years. He d. 1774, aged 70. Chil.: Peter, b. 1726; m., 1st, 1754, Rebecca, dau. of Jonathan Poole; she d. 1758; m., 2d, 1761, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Dix. As oldest son he succeeded to the homestead, but sold out and removed to Harvard; was father of the late Peter B. Emerson, of Wakefield, and other children. Sarah, b. 1728; John, b. 1732; and Lucy, b. 1735, d. in 1737 of throat distemper; Jacob, b. 1737, Har. Coll. 1756, m. 1775, Margaret, wid. of Dr. Oliver Swain, and dau. of John Walton; was deacon and town clerk, and d. 1811; John, b. 1739; m. 1764, Katharine, dau. of Noah Eaton, and was father of the Rev. Reuben and Dr. Brown Emerson; Sarah, b. 1741; m. 1762, Lilley Eaton, and d. 1821; Daniel, b. 1743; Timothy, b. 1746; and Brown, b. 1749, Har. Coll. 1778, m. and removed away.

EMERSON, Daniel, son of Peter and Anna, b. 1716; Har. Coll. 1639; became a minister; settled in Hollis, N. H.; was great-grandfather of Rev. Alfred Emerson, formerly settled at South Reading, and in 1868, at Fitchburg.

ENDICOTT, Gilbert, a yeoman from Dorchester; had a son James, b. 1696.

EVANS, Nathaniel, came from Wales, it is said, and with his father, Henry Evans, settled in that part of Malden that was annexed in 1729 to Reading, his son's family being one of the ten families set off at that time, from Malden, and annexed to Reading, and constituting what is now the village of Greenwood. He lived on the farm now owned by Charles W. Green, and his house was situated a short distance easterly of the house now occupied by said Green. He married, before 1680, Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Dunton, Sen., a young lady, of whom tradition says "that her temper was less amiable than her looks," which occasioned the remark among the neighbors "that Evans had spoiled his family for the sake of a pretty face." He d. 1710, and his wid. d. in 1740. Chil.: Nathaniel, b. 1680, and perhaps John, who m. 1719, Sarah Sweetser.

EVANS, Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth, b. 1680; m. 1704, Abigail Townsend; probably succeeded his father on the orig

inal homestead. He d. 1750, and his wife d. the same year. Chil.: Abigail, b. 1705; Sarah, b. 1707, and m. 1732, Josiah Convers, of Malden; Andrew, b. 1709; Elizabeth, b. 1711, and d. 1718; David, b. 1715; Elizabeth, b. 1719; Jonathan, b. 1722; Mary, b. 1723, and d. 1747.

Evans, Jonathan, son of Nathaniel and Abigail, b. 1722; m. 1744, Eunice[1], dau. of David and Martha Green, and d. 1797. He lived on a farm at the southerly end of Smith's Pond, and his house stood near where is now the Boston & Maine Railroad bridge, the track of the railroad having been laid directly through the cellar of said house. He d. in 1797, aged 75. Chil.: Jonathan, b. 1746, and settled in Winchendon; Thomas, b. 1749, and m. 1776, Rebecca, daughter of Ebenr Smith; Jonas, b. 1751; Amos, b. 1754, and settled in Marblehead; Samuel, b. 1756, and succeeded to his father's homestead; Eunice, b. 1758, and m. 1788, Timothy Alexander, of Mendon; Timothy, b. 1762; Sarah, b. 1763; Lois, b. 1767; Abigail, b. 1768.

Evans, Andrew, son of Nathaniel and Abigail, b. 1709; settled in Woburn, and was grandfather of the present Capt. Asaph Evans, of Wakefield.

Evans, David, son of Nathaniel and Abigail, b. 1715; married Hannah, and lived in a house that stood a little southward of his brother Jonathan's. This old house was removed about 1750 or '60, to the corner of Main and Salem Streets, and was taken down by Lilley Eaton in 1804. This David Evans had chil.: Nathaniel, b. 1751, and settled in Peterboro', N. H., and was father of Col. Nathaniel, of Stoddard, N. H.; Esther; David; Nathan; Silas, who settled in Hillsdale, N. Y.; and Hannah, who d. in the almshouse in So. Reading.

Everett, Francis, m. 1675 (at Cambridge), Mary Edwards, who was probably a dau. of Matthew and Mary Edwards, of Reading. Chil.: Francis, b. and d. 1676; Mary, b. 1678; Francis, b. 1680.

Fairfield, Walter, son of John and Elizabeth Fairfield, of Salem, m. 1654, Sarah Skipperway; the mother of Walter m. for her 2d husband Peter Palfrey, of Reading, as his 2d wife. Chil.: (of Walter) Sarah, b. 1655; Samuel, b. 1658, and d. 1660; Samuel, b. 1660; and William, b. 1662, removed to Wenham and was

[1] "This woman had more dignity of manners, and was more reserved and discreet in conversation than her husband."

representative 27 years, was speaker of the house in 1741, and d. the next year, aged 80, leaving six sons, of whom Rev. John, of Saco, Har. Coll. 1757, was one.

FAIRFIELD, Benjamin, brother of Walter aforesaid, d. 1664.

FELCH, Henry, settled first at Watertown, removed to Reading in 1647, was selectman, and d. 1699. Chil.: Hannah, b. 1650, and d. 1668; Elizabeth, b. 1655; John, b. 1659; Samuel, b. and d. 1661; Samuel, b. 1662, and d. 1683; Elizabeth, b. 1666; Hannah, b. 1672; Ruth, b. 1672. His wid., whose name was Hannah, d. 1717, aged 100, nearly.

FELCH, John, son of Henry and Hannah, b. 1659. Chil. by wife Elizabeth: Elizabeth, b. 1686; John, b. 1688; Samuel, b. 1690; Hannah, b. 1692; Mary, b. 1695; Daniel, b. 1697, and d. 1703; Nathaniel, b. 1699; Ebenezer, b. 1701; Abigail, b. 1703, and m. 1726, Ebenezer Cutler, of Shrewsbury.

FELCH, Joseph, by wife Mary, had chil.: Mary, b. 1689, and d. 1690; Mary, b. and d. 1691; Mary, b. 1693; Joseph, b. 1695, and d. 1710; Samuel, b. and d. 1698; Mr. Joseph d. 1727, and his wid. d. 1729.

FELCH, Dr. Daniel, m. 1702, Deborah Deane, of Charlestown. Chil.: Daniel, b. 1703, and d. 1713; Daniel, b. 1718; Deborah and Sarah, twins, b. 1720.

FELCH, Samuel, son of John and Elizabeth, b. 1690; m. 1714, Katharine, dau. of Dea. Francis Smith. Chil.: Katharine, b. 1715; Jemima, b. 1716.

NOTE. — We know not the original seat of the Felch family; but about 1765, a Samuel Felch was living on or near the spot where Adam Hawkes now lives.

FISH, Stephen, by wife Mary, had chil.: John, b. 1687; Ruth, b. 1688; Mary, b. 1691; Ebenezer, b. 1693; Nicholas, b. 1698; Benja., b. 1701, and d. 1703. He appears to have lived in what is now North Reading.

FISH, John, son of Stephen and Mary, b. 1687; m. 1711, Mary Lewis, and had chil.: Mary, b. 1712; John, b. 1715; Stephen, b. 1721, and d. soon; Ruth, b. 1724; Experience, b. 1730; Jacob, b. 1733.

FITCH, Dea. (Zachery), settled first at Lynn; was a freeman in 1638; removed to Reading about 1644; lived in South Parish, on Salem Street, then called Fitch's Lane; owned "Fitch's Hill," so called; his house stood near where D. Swett, Jr., now lives; was deacon and selectman. His wife's name was Mary; had

children: Zachery, who d. in 1647; Joseph, Sarah, Benjamin, John, Jeremiah, Thomas. He d. 1662.

FITCH, Joseph, son of Zachery and Mary, m. 1661, Hannah Sweetser, dau. of Seth Sweetser, of Charlestown, and d. 1694, aged 60. His wife d. 1673. Chil.: Hannah, b. and d. 1662; Joseph, b. 1663; Hannah, b. 1664; Benja., b. 1667.

FITCH, Dea. Benja., son of Zachery and Mary, m. 1665, Elizabeth Story, and she d. 1697. Chil.: Benja., who removed to Boston, and Zachery, who d. young.

FITCH, Samuel, son of Zachery and Mary; m., 1st, 1673, Sarah Low, and she d. 1679; m., 2d, 1681, Rebecca Merriam. Chil.: Samuel, b. 1674; Job, b. 1676; Sarah, b. and d. 1680.

FITCH, Joseph, son of Joseph and Hannah, b. 1663; by wife Anna had chil.: Joseph, b. 1689, and d. young; Anna, b. 1690, and d. 1697; Zachery, b. 1693; Joseph, b. 1695, and was a captain, and d. 1754. The father d. 1695, and his wid. m. 1700, John Dix.

FITCH, Stephen, by wife Mary had Stephen, b. 1695.

FLINT, George, son of Thomas and Ann, of Danvers, b. 1652; d. 1720, aged 68. He is called on the records "Sergt. Geo. Flint." He went to Reading before the year 1682, and settled on land he acquired by inheritance from his father, and was the first of the name in the town. He was a farmer, and resided in the North Precinct, now the town of North Reading. Tradition says that his was the first framed house in the Precinct, and that it was early used as a garrison-house, while there were hostile Indians in the Colony. Another circumstance connected with this family is, that on a certain Sabbath all the family were absent at church (five miles distant) but two daughters of Sergt. Flint, who were left at home in charge of the house. During their absence, one of the daughters took a pistol, and, aiming it at the other, said: "Suppose you were an Indian, how easily I could shoot you!" At that moment the pistol went off and lodged its contents in the shoulder of her sister, which crippled her for life. Sergt. Flint was selectman of the town and a very influential citizen. He m., 1st, Elizabeth, dau. of Nath[l] and Elizab[h] (Hutchinson) Putnam; she d. 1697; m., 2d, Mrs. Susannah Gardner; she d. 1720. Chil.: Elizabeth, b. 1685, and m. Ebenezer Damon; George, b. 1686; Ann, b. 1687, and m. 1706, Jonathan Parker; Ebenezer, b. 1689; Nathaniel, b. 1690, and d. young; Mary, b. 1691, wounded, accidentally, as afore-

said; Mercy, b. 1692, and m. Benja. Damon; Nathaniel, b. 1694, and removed 1722, to Tolland, Ct.; Hannah, b. 1695, and m. 1716, John Hunt; John, b. 1696, and d. in infancy.

FLINT, Ebenezer, son of Capt. Tho. and Mary (Dounton) Flint, of Danvers; was nephew of Sergt. Geo. aforesaid; b. 1683; lived in the North Precinct; m. Gertrude, dau. of Joseph and Bethsua (Folger) Pope. He d. 1767. Chil.: Nathaniel, b. 1708, and m. 1749, Hepzi. Woodward; Ebenezer, b. 1711, and m. 1737, Mary Putnam, and settled in Dracut; Nathan, b. 1716, and m. Lydia Hutchinson, and settled in Amherst, N. H.; Amos, b. 1718, and m. 1741, Mary Graves, and removed to Amherst, N. H.; Lois and Eunice.

FLINT, Dea. William, son of Capt. Thomas and Mary, b. 1685; m. 1713, Abigail, dau. of John and Abigail (Kendall) Nichols, and granddau. of Dea. Tho. Kendall. He d. 1736. Chil.: William, b. 1714; Abigail, b. 1719, and m. 1751, Nathl. Bachelder; Elizabeth, b. 1722, and m. 1745, Isaac Osgood; James, b. 1724; Joseph, b. 1726, and m. Sarah Putnam, and settled in Salem Benja., b. 1728; Mary, b. 1730, and m. 1751, Joshua Osgood Kendall, bap. 1733; Jacob, bap. 1734, and d. young. Lived in North Precinct, "on south side of the river, and about half a mile below the centre of the village."

FLINT, Jonathan, son of Capt. Thomas and Mary, b. 1689; lived in the North Precinct; m. 1723, Mary, dau. of Adam Hart. Chil.: Lydia, b. 1723, and m. 1752, Hezekiah Upton; Jonathan, b. 1730.

FLINT, George, son of Sergt. George, b. 1686; lived in the North Precinct, in the western part, in a locality known as "Pudding Point"; m. 1713, Jerusha, dau. of Joseph and Bethsua (Folger) Pope, and d. 1781. Chil.: Susanna, b. 1715, and m. 1736, Wm. Flint; Jerusha, b. 1718; Elizabeth, b. 1720, and m. 1744, Joseph Lewis; Abigail, b. 1726; George, b. 1728, and m. Hannah Phelps, of Andover; Eliezer, b. 1731; Hannah, b. 1733, and m. 1765, Jabez Upton.

FLINT, Ebenezer, son of Sergt. George, b. 1689; lived in North Precinct, near Andover line; d. 1778; m. 1714, Tabitha, dau. of Joseph and Tabitha Burnap. Chil.: Tabitha, b. 1714, and d. young; Ebenezer, b. 1716; Eunice; John, b. 1720; Tabitha, b. 1721; Elizabeth, b. 1723; Jacob, b. 1729; Hepzibeth, b. 1732; Ann, b. and d. 1734.

FLINT, Nathaniel, son of Ebenezer and Gertrude, b. 1708; m. 1749,

Hepzi. Woodward, and d. 1756. Chil.: Nathaniel, b. 1750, and removed to New Boston, N. H Zibah and Lois.

FLINT, Ebenezer, son of Ebenezer and Tabitha, b. 1716; lived on the homestead with his father in North Precinct; was in the old French war, and was shot by an Indian in N. H.; m. 1738, Abigail, dau. of Henry and Sarah Sawyer. Chil.: Abigail, b. 1739, and d. 1759; Daniel, b. 1740, and slain in the war; Ebenezer, b. 1742; Abigail, b. 1744; Benja., b. 1746.

FLINT, Capt. John, son of Ebenezer and Tabitha, b. 1720, and d. 1802; lived in North Precinct on the homestead of his grandfather, Sergt. Geo. Flint. The place is now or was lately owned by J. Gowing. He is represented as a man of "stern aspect and of temper inflexible to a fault." M., 1st, 1744, Joanna Farnham; she d. 1753; m., 2d, Tamar Hunt, who d. 1802. Chil.: John, b. 1745; settled in Lyme, N. H.; was a Lieut. in the war of the Revolution; Joanna, b. 1746, and m. 1767, Thomas Eaton; James, b. 1749, and settled in Bridgton, Me.; Levi, b. 1753, and succeeded to his father's homestead; Ebenezer, b. 1761, and settled in Tewksbury and Charlestown; Hepzi., b. 1764, and m. 1783, Joshua Damon.

FLINT, Capt. William, son of Dea. Wm. and Abigail, b. 1714, succeeded to the homestead; m. 1736, Susanna, eldest dau. of Geo. and Jerusha (Pope) Flint, and d. 1790. Chil.: William, bap. 1737; Jerusha, b. 1739, and m. 1761, Nath. Sawyer; Susanna, b. 1741; Lucy, b. 1743, and d. 1749; Naomi, b. 1745, and d. 1749; Hezekiah, b. 1748, and removed to Ohio; Eli, b. 1751; Aaron, b. 1754.

FLINT, James, son of Dea. Wm. and Abigail, b. 1724, and d. 1802; was a gunsmith and farmer; lived in the North Precinct; m., 1st, 1747, Hannah, dau. of Rev. Daniel Putnam; m., 2d, 1765, Mary Hart. Chil.: James, b. 1754, and d. unm.; Kendall, b. 1756, and d. young; Hannah, b. 1759, and m. 1786, Benja. Buxton; Daniel, b. 1761; Adam, b. 1766; Jacob, bap. 1768; Elizabeth, bap. 1782, and m. 1808, Charles Eaton; Mary, bap. 1773, and d. unm.; James, b. 1779; Charlotte, b. 1784, and m. 1805, Tho. Whittredge, —

"He lost his life in the amusement of fowling and fishing, of which he was extremely fond through life. On the day of his death he entered a wood in quest of game; and not being successful with his gun, he took his angling lines, with a small boat, and went out on Swan's Pond for the purpose of fishing. Making a misstep, as is supposed, he fell overboard and was drowned." "In him," it is said, "the Chris-

tian religion lost a uniform friend and supporter, the community in which he lived an ingenious artist and useful member, and his country a true patriot."

FLINT, Benja., son of Dea. William and Abigail, b. 1728; m., 1st, 1755, Peggy Sawyer, and m., 2d, 1762, Rachel Upton; lived in the North Precinct; was a lieutenant in the French war, and, with his brother Kendall, was in the expedition to Crown Point, in 1755. Chil.: Benja., b. 1757, and settled in Swanzey, N. H.; Wm., bap. 1763, and m., 1st, 1785, Hannah Eaton; m., 2d, Edith Herrick; and m., 3d, 1804, wid. Sarah (Graves) Abbott; Peggy, b. 1760; Betty, who m. John Brooks; Rachel, b. 1765, and m. 1786, Asa Hart; Anna, b. 1767, and m. Nathaniel Hardy; Ezekiel; Kendall, b. 1771; Simeon, b. 1775; Lucy, b. 1773, and m. Edw. Baxter; James, b. 1777; Abigail, b. 1779, and d. unm.

FLINT, William, son of Capt. Wm. and Susanna, b. 1737; m., 1st, 1766, Martha Kimball; m., 2d, 1808, Mrs. Mary C. Gould; succeeded to the homestead; had chil.: William, bap. 1769; Patty, bap. 1770, and m. John Green; Eli, bap. 1773; Peter, bap. 1775; Tamar; Timothy, bap. 1780; Hepzi., bap. 1782, and m. David Upton; Micah, bap. 1784, and d. 1803; Elias, bap. 1786.

FLINT, Ebenezer, son of Ebenezer and Abigail, b. 1742; m. 1764, Asenath Holt; m., 2d, 1789, wid. Mary Damon Taylor; had a large family of children, and removed, 1802, to Wilton, N. H., where he d. 1829.

FLINT, Benja., son of Ebenezer and Abigail, b. 1746; lived on the homestead of his grandfather, Ebenezer; "was noted for his great firmness of purpose and determination of will, and was much respected for his blameless life and personal worth;" m. 1768, Olive, dau. of Rev. Isaac and Elizabeth Richardson, of Woburn, and d. 1837. Chil.: Benja., b. 1769, and settled in Norway, Me.; Olive, b. 1771; Betsey, b. 1773, and m. 1796, Wm. Pratt; Sarah, b. 1775; Thurza, b. 1778; Rutha, b. 1780; Addison, b. 1782; is a deacon; m., 1st, 1804, Sally Upton; m., 2d, 1833, wid. Mary E. (Foster) Burrill; Isaac, b. 1784; m. 1807, Lydia Frost; settled in Greenwood, Me.; was a justice of the peace, representative, and d. 1858.

FLINT, Col. Daniel, son of James and Rebecca, b. 1761; lived in the North Precinct; m. 1783, Priscilla, dau. of William and Priscilla Sawyer. Col. Flint was a farmer; "possessed, in an uncommon degree, a strong and vigorous intellect, with indomitable perse-

DEA. ADDISON FLINT.

verance and great native force of character. With very limited advantages of acquiring an education in youth, he nevertheless, by diligent self-culture, overcame this deficiency, so that he not only managed his own affairs with system and accuracy, but in the various offices of justice of the peace, selectman, etc., faithfully and acceptably transacted a large and intricate amount of public business, oftentimes requiring legal forms and knowledge. He represented his native town several years in the State Legislature, participated freely in the debates, and guarded well the interests of his constituents. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1820, where he was active, vigilant, and energetic, and rendered good service by his acute and discerning intellect. In his social relations he was genial, courteous, and companionable, of an eminently pacific disposition. Chil.: Priscilla, b. 1784, and m. 1801, James Nelson, and afterwards, in 1807, m. Moses Abbott, and d. 1811; Margaret, b. 1786, and m. 1813, Rev. J. Bradford; Hannah Putnam, b. 1789, and m. 1811, Samuel Train, and d. 1851; Ann, b. 1791, and m. 1812, Edward Tucker, and d. 1814; Mary, b. 1793, and m. 1832, David M. Russell; Daniel, Major, b. 1795, and m. 1821, Sarah, eldest dau. of Rev. Dr. Peter and Sarah (Stone) Eaton, of Boxford, and granddaughter of Rev. Eliab Stone, of North Reading.

MAJOR DANIEL FLINT.

FLINT, Adam, son of James and Mary (Hart), b. 1766; he m. 1792, Mary, dau. of Joshua and Mary Osgood; he d. 1808, by drowning in Martin's pond, in North Reading.

"He was, in common with his father and many of his ancestors, extremely fond of fishing and gunning, and it was in pursuit of the former amusement that he lost his life. It is a remarkable fact that his father, whom he succeeded on the homestead, lost his life in another pond in the same town under similar circumstances. He is remembered by many as a warm-hearted and excellent man, a kind neighbor, and upright in all his dealings."

Chil.: Adam, Mary, Abigail, Charlotte, who d. young, and Silvia, Julia Ann, b. 1808; m. Joseph French, and d. 1841.

FLINT, Rev. Jacob, son of James and Mary, b. 1768; graduated at Har. Coll. in 1794; studied theology with Rev. Eliab Stone, pastor of his native parish; ordained pastor of the church in Cohasset, Mass., in 1798, where he continued until his death, in 1835. "As a husband, father, brother, and friend, he was all that could be desired. Beloved in social life beyond most men, his people blessed him when he entered their doors. He was a good patriot, a well-read theologian, a faithful minister, and a pious Christian." M., 1st, Silvia Barker, who d. 1816; m., 2d, wid. Nickerson. Chil.: Joshua Barker, physician, settled first in Boston, and then in Louisville, Ky.; Jacob; Cranch; and Mary Elizabeth.

FLINT, Rev. James, D. D., son of James and Mary, b. 1779; grad. at Har. Coll. in 1802; m. 1805, Lydia Harriet Deblois; was ordained pastor of the church in East Bridgewater, Mass., in 1806. This connection was dissolved at his own request in 1821; installed pastor of the East Society in Salem, 1821; d. in Salem, 1855. He was a man of the most extensive and varied culture. As a scholar, a preacher, a poet, and a critic, he was eminent and distinguished. Some of his hymns and occasional odes will long be remembered and used on account of their singular beauty and felicity of expression. He delivered an Historical Address (which will be found in this history) at the bi-centennial celebration of the incorporation of Reading, in 1844. He had nine children.

FLINT, Peter, son of Wm. and Martha, bap. 1775; m. 1802, Mary, dau. of Tho. and Elizabeth Burns, of Milford, N. H., and d. 1842. His wid. d. 1866. Chil.: Peter Greele, b. 1804, and m. 1829, Hannah A. Hayward; Charles Frederic,[1] b. 1808, and m.

CHARLES F. FLINT.

[1] Charles F. Flint died at North Reading, in 1868, at the age of 60 years. He had been all his life a most unwearied worker, and is reported to have accumulated a large property. At the time of his death, he was President of the Salem and Lowell Railroad Company, and was also one of the board of directors of Wamesit Bank of Lowell. He was known to every one in North Reading and vicinity, where for years he had been engaged in about every important enterprise that had been started. Mr

1840, Harriet N. Evans; Sylvester G., b. 1809, and d. 1814; Mary B., b. 1810, and m. 1831, Wm. Wakefield, and d. 1842; Elizabeth Jane, b. 1816, and m. 1834, Andrew Upton; Timothy; Gilman, b. 1819, and d. 1858; Martha, b. 1822, and d. 1845.

FLINT, Rev. Timothy, son of Wm. and Martha, bap. 1780; grad. at Har. Coll. in 1800; m. 1802, to Abigail Hubbard, of Marblehead; ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Lunenburg, in 1802; dismissed 1814, at his own request, for the purpose of emigrating to the West.

"He was well known in America and on the other side of the Atlantic, as the author of various works, that have given him a rank among the most distinguished writers of the country. Of a genius highly imaginative and poetical, he united with a vigorous intellect and discriminating judgment, a quick sensibility and warm affections, a vivid perception and enjoyment, a deep-felt and ever-grateful recognition of the author of the beautiful, grand, and lovely in nature, of the true and good, the elevated and pure, the brilliant and divinely gifted in human endowment and character, and possessed a rare felicity and power of embodying in glowing and appropriate language his impressions of the outward, and what he conceived and felt of the inward and spiritual world."

He d. at the residence of his brother in Reading, in 1840. He had five children.

FOSTER, Samuel, was probably the son of Andrew or Abraham Foster, of Andover, and a descendant of Abraham, of Ipswich, and of Reginald Foster, who came from Exeter, in England, in 1638. He m. 1701, Sarah, dau. of Abraham and Sarah Roberts, and d. 1762, "at an advanced age," says his will, made during the month in which he died. He lived in the westerly part of Reading, near Wilmington line, and owned much land. Chil.: Abraham, b. 1703; Samuel; Ebenezer, who m. 1731, Deborah Roberts, of Wilmington; Jonathan, b. 1712; Benja., b. 1715; Sarah, who m. in 1726, Benja. Parker; Elizabeth, who m. 1733, Jona. Boutwell.

FOSTER, Abraham, son of Samuel and Sarah, b. about 1702; m. 1733, Susanna, dau. of Thos. and Susanna Hartshorne; he d. 1753.

Flint stood high in the estimation of those associated with him in business, and his death has caused a void in his native town which must long remain unfilled. We learn that it is probable the origin of his sudden attack of illness was in consequence of a fall in Salem, but a few days before. He slipped upon the sidewalk, and fell in such a manner that his head struck the walk, rendering him for a moment almost unconscious, or so nearly so that he was helped to his feet by a stranger. He soon after complained of the severity of his injuries, and physicians are of the opinion that congestion of the brain (which was the cause of his death) was the result.

aged 48,; lived in northwest part of West Parish. Chil.: Susanna, b. 1734; Abraham, b. 1735, and m. 1758, Rebecca Goodwin; Daniel, b. 1740; Sarah, b. 1743; David, b. 1745; Edmund, b. 1752; grad. at Yale Coll. in 1784; became the minister of Littleton, Mass., and d. 1826; was in the battle of Lexington, and a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1820; Elizabeth.

FOSTER, Jonathan, son of Samuel and Sarah, b. 1712; m. 1733, Dorothy, dau. of John and Ann Merrow, and lived in West Parish, near Ebenezer Emerson place. Chil.: Ann, b. 1735, and m. 1758, John Goodwin; Jonathan, b. 1737, and m. 1761, Sarah Townsend; Dolly, b. 1738, and m. 1760, Raham Bancroft, of Worcester; Sarah, b. and d. 1742; Sarah, b. 1744; Samuel, who m. 1767, Judith Foster (his cousin).

FOSTER, Benja, son of Samuel and Sarah, b. 1715; by wife Elizabeth had chil.: James, b. 1742, and m. 1765, Elizabeth Flint; settled in Danvers; was father of the late Aaron Foster, of Danvers, and grandfather of Capt. Aaron Foster, of Wakefield. Elizabeth, b. 1744, and m. —— Johnson; Judith, b. 1746, and m. Samuel Foster, Jr. (her cousin); William, b. 1749; Samuel, grandfather of the late Caleb Foster, of South Reading; Benja., m. 1770, Jemima Eaton; Mehitabel, m. 1774, Amos Taylor; Martha, m. 1778, John Gould, of Wilmington.

FRANCIS, Stephen, had a son John, b. 1657.

GOODWIN, Nathaniel, m., 1st, 1665, Mary Lunt; m., 2d, 1776, Susanna; was called "Ensign Goodwin"; lived on the side of the pond; d. 1693; was many years a selectman, and several times town clerk and representative. Chil.: Nathaniel, b. and d. 1667; Nathaniel, b. 1669, and d. young; Mary, b. 1671; Elizabeth, b. 1673; John, b. about 1676; Nathaniel, b. 1678; Hannah, b. 1690; and perhaps Kendall, Timothy, Jeremiah, and Susanna.

GOODWIN, Nathaniel, son of Ensign Nathaniel and Mary, b. 1678; m., 1st, Susanna, and had Abiel, b. 1695; m., 2d, Mary, and had Sarah, b. 1702, and d. 1703; Nathaniel, b. 1706; John, b. 1709; Sarah, b. 1711, and Thomas.

GOODWIN, Dea. John, son of Ensign Nathaniel and Mary, b. about 1676; m. 1696, Tabitha Pearson, of Lynnfield; was selectman, town clerk, and deacon, and sustained a high character for ability and virtue. The venerable mansion, taken down a few years since by James Eustis, that stood on the site of Mr. Eustis's present dwelling, was erected by Dea. Goodwin. He d. 1757,

aged 81. Chil.: Tabitha, b. 1697, and m. 1724, Thomas Wiley; Mary, b. 1700; Susanna, b. 1704, and d. soon; Elizabeth, b. 1706, and m. 1733, John Weston; John, b. 1709; Susanna, b. 1712, and m. 1735, Timo. Bryant; James, b. 1714.

GOODWIN, Timothy, probably son of Ensign Nathaniel; m. 1708, Elizabeth, dau. of Nathaniel Cowdrey. Chil.: Timothy, b. 1710; Hannah, b. 1715; Timothy, b. 1718; Johna., b. 1720; Hepzi., b 1722; Samuel, b. 1725.

GOODWIN, Capt. John, son of Dea. John and Tabitha, b. 1709; m., 1st, 1738, Mary, dau. of Kendall Parker, Esq.; m., 2d, 1776, Sarah, widow of Capt. Cornelius Wolton. Chil.: John, b. 1739; Mary, b. 1741, and m. 1764, James Nichols; Samuel, b. 1744.

GOULD, John, by wife Abigail, who d. 1687, had chil.: John, b. 1671; Abigail, b. 1672; Daniel, b. 1681, and by wife Martha had: Samuel, b. 1691; Abraham, b. 1693, the father of Capt. Abr^{m}, whose dau. m. Dr. Hart; Isaac, b. 1696. He d. 1712, aged 69.

GOULD, Daniel, perhaps brother of the preceding, d. 1697, aged 43. By wife Dorcas had: Dorcas, b. 1685; Daniel, b. 1687, and d. 1689; Daniel, b. 1689; David, b. 1691; Joanna, b. 1694.

GOULD, Jeremiah, m. 1701, Mary Brown, and had chil.: Mary, b. 1703; Abigail, b. 1706; Jeremiah, b. 1709; Sarah, b. 1710; John, b. 1714.

GOULD, Daniel, son of Daniel and Dorcas, b. 1689; m. 1710, Susanna Pearson, and had chil.: Susanna, b. 1714; Dorcas, b. 1716; Sarah, b. 1719; Tabitha, b. 1721; Daniel, b. 1724, the father of Daniel, Esq.

NOTE. — The foregoing Gould settlers lived on lands that were situated partly in Reading and partly in Stoneham, near the town line, on the farms of the late Charles Gould, Daniel Gould, Esq., and Capt. Abraham Gould.

GOULD, William, came from Ipswich; bap. 1726; was son of "Major Gold," perhaps of Major Joseph Gould, who was a descendant of Zacheus, the very earliest settler of that part of Ipswich and Salem, that was incorporated as the town of Topsfield, in 1650. Said Zacheus Gould is supposed to have come to America in 1638, and settled in what is now the western part of Topsfield, in 1643. A descendant of old Zacheus who has written a history of the Gould family of Topsfield, speaking of one of the early members of the family, says: "I know little of him, except that he was a man very much set in his way; which," he adds, "*is peculiarly characteristic of the family.*" He says further,

"they are good, peaceable, and industrious members of society, warm and steady friends, and kind and benevolent to all. They content themselves with their own private affairs, highly esteeming their own ways, customs, and habits, without looking much beyond themselves to be benefited by the improvements or vain philosophy of others. Honesty, justice, and truth are the characteristics of the family." William Gould came to Reading before 1749; m., 1st, 1749, Lydia, dau. of Abraham and Elizabeth Smith; m., 2d, 1753, Hepzibeth, dau. of James and Abigail Smith. Chil.: Wm., b. 1750; Wm., b. 1754; Hepzibeth, b. 1756, and m. 1782, Samuel Foster, of Boston; John, b. 1758, and m. 1785, Mary, dau. of Phineas Sweetser; James, b. 1760, and m. 1786, Rebecca, dau. of Dr. John Aborn, of Lynnfield; Nathaniel, b. 1763; Samuel, b. 1767. He lived in the house recently occupied by his son, the late John Gould, Esq., and now taken down.

GREEN, Henry, first minister of Reading, was an inhabitant of Watertown in 1642, a freeman in 1640. Owned 72 acres of land in Watertown, which had been granted him by the town. Gov. Winthrop says, that "in 1642 or 3, divers families going from Watertown to plant Martha's Vineyard, procured a young man, one Mr. Green, a scholar, to be their minister, in hopes soon to gather a church there. He went not." This was Rev. Henry Green, who was ordained at Reading in 1645; he m. Frances, dau. of Dea. Simon and Joanna Stone, of Watertown. Frances came over to America in 1635, at the age of 16, so that at her husband's ordination in 1645 she was 26 years old, and we may suppose that Rev. Henry was then about 30. He died Oct. 11, 1648. Johnson, the quaint historian, says of him: "He was a man of toil, faithful and devoted to his work, and early fell." He had chil.: Joanna and Nathaniel, and perhaps others. Bond, the historian of Watertown, says:—

"It appears that Rev. Henry Green left only two children that lived to maturity, and that his widow, Frances, married a second husband and had other children. It has not been ascertained what became of his daughter, Joanna, or whether his son, Nathaniel, had wife or family. The son resided in Watertown as early as 1694, when he subscribed towards repairing the meeting-house. After this, he appears to have become indigent or helpless. In 1709, Mary Stone, his uncle Simon Stone's widow, presented a complaint to the selectmen, that Nathaniel Green, an inhabitant of Watertown, is destitute of a place of abode. Same date, the selectmen agreed to meet to enquire what estate of Green may be found in the possession of Mrs. Mary Stone. Afterward, the selectmen 'desired Jabez Beers to take Nathaniel Green as far as he

hath occasion, and the rest of the time to spend with Samuel Spurr at the shoemaker's trade.' In 1710, the selectmen 'ordered the treasurer to receive of the heirs of Simon Stone, deceased, payment on Green's estate; and in 1711, Simon Tainter agreed to keep Nathaniel Green four years.' So much for the family of Rev. Henry Green."

NOTE. The following Green families appear to be a distinct branch from that of Rev. Henry.

GREEN, Thomas, son of Samuel and Mary (Cook) Green, and grandson of Thomas Green, who settled in Malden as early as 1651. Thomas (Jr.) was b. 1669; m. 1698, Hannah, dau. of John and Hannah (Green) Vinton, of Woburn; lived in that part of Malden that was annexed to Reading in 1729, now known as the village of Greenwood. He occupied the place formerly owned by the late Reuben Green. He d. 1725, and his wid. m. John Pool of Reading. Chil.: Hannah, b. 1699, and m. Ebenezer Parker; Thomas, b. 1702; Joshua, b. 1708; Jonathan, b. 1714.

GREEN, William, son of Samuel and Mary of Malden, b. 1674; m. 1707, Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Farmer, of Billerica. He lived on the place now owned and occupied by Chas. W. Green, and had chil.: Elizabeth, b. 1708; Eunice, b. 1709; Wm., b. 1711, and d. 1713; Wm., b. 1715; Nathan, b. 1719.

GREEN, Thomas, son of Thomas and Hannah (Green) Green, b. 1702, and m. about 1726 or '27, Mary, dau. of Dea. Daniel Green, of Stoneham. He succeeded to the homestead of his father. He owned land in Reading, Malden, Stoneham, and elsewhere. He d. 1750, aged 51. Chil.: Mary, b. 1728, and m. 1751, Ebenezer Smith; Thomas, b. 1731; Daniel, b. 1733; Hannah, b. 1735, and m. 1756, Jacob Swain; Sarah, b. 1738, and d. young; Amos, b. 1740, "a joiner," went to Amherst, N. H.; Nathan, b. 1743, and d. young; Sarah, b. 1745, and m. 1768, Isaac Smith, 3d; Nathan, b. 1748; lived in N. H.; was a miser and d. unm.

GREEN, Wm., son of Wm. and Elizabeth, b. 1715; m. 1736, Susanna, dau. of Lieut. Daniel Gould, of Stoneham; succeeded probably to the homestead of his father. He d. 1772, aged 58. Chil.: Wm., b. 1737, and m., 1st, 1760, Eliz^{h} Townsend; and m., 2d, 1800, Joanna Hadley, and was father of the late Caleb Green; Susanna, b. 1739, and d. young; Susanna, b. 1743, and m. —— Townsend; Aaron, b. 1754, and m., 1st, —— Hay, and after m., 2d, Sarah Green, and was the grandfather of Chas. W. Green, Esq.

GREEN, David, son of Samuel and Mary (Cook) Green, b. 1685; lived on the place formerly occupied by Charles Green, and probably owned also the farm now owned by heirs of Hon. P. H. Sweetser. He d. 1754, aged 70. M., 1st, 1713, Martha, dau. of John and Martha Pratt; m., 2d, Hannah, dau. of John and Sarah Marble. Chil.: David, b. 1714; Martha, b. 1716, and m. 1732, Joseph Upham; Elizabeth, b. 1718, and m. 1741, Jotham Walton; Lois, m. 1741, Amos Upham, of Malden; Eunice, b. 1726, and m. 1744, Jonathan Evans.

GREEN, Col. David, son of David and Martha, b. 1714; lived in Greenwood, near Stoneham line; m. Ruth ——; d. 1781, aged 67. He was captain, colonel, selectman, and justice of the peace. Chil.: David, b. 1737, and d. 1738; David, b. 1741, and removed to Amherst, N. H.; Ruth, b. 1744, and m. —— Upham, and removed to Amherst, N. H.; John, b. 1747, and m. 1771, Abigail, dau. of David Gerry; Isaac, b. ——; m., 1st, Lois, and 2d, Mary ——.

GREEN, Thomas, son of Thomas and Mary (Green) Green, b. 1731; m. 1754, Lydia, dau. of Jeremiah and Sarah Swain. He lived on the site now occupied by Wakefield's Rattan Factory buildings; was a miller; was called Capt. Green. He d. 1810, aged 79. Chil.: Lydia, b. 1755, and m. 1775, Josiah Bryant; Mary, b. 1757, and m. 1783, Wm. Deadman; Thomas, b. 1759, and m. 1781, Mehitabel Pratt, and removed to Maine; Jeremiah, b. 1762, and m. 1782, Martha Green, of Stoneham, and succeeded his father on the homestead, and was carpenter and miller. He d. 1840. Hannah, b. 1764, and d. unm.; Judith, b. 1769, and m. 1791, John White.

GREEN, Daniel, brother of the preceding, b. 1733; m., 1st, 1760, Ruth Oakes, of Medford; m., 2d, 1801, Wid. Joanna (Oakes) Gerry, who was niece to his first wife. He lived in Stoneham till 1785, where he was selectman, town treasurer, and deacon. About 1785 he removed to Reading, on to the place recently occupied by Charles Green; was selectman in Reading one year. Chil.: Daniel (Capt.), b. 1761, and m., 1st, 1783, Sarah Evans; m., 2d, 1807, Mary Evans; m., 3d, 1838, Eliz^{h} (Evans) Ash (all sisters); Nathan, b. 1765; m. Betsey Orr, of Charlestown; Reuben, b. 1767; m. Huldah Newhall, of Lynnfield; Ruth, b. 1769, and became in 1814, the 2d wife of Thomas Green, of Stoneham, who was father by his first wife (Anna Knight), of Rev. Samuel Green, Har. Coll. 1816, and pastor of Essex St. Church, Boston,

and of Rev. David Green, Yale Coll. 1821; Abigail, b. 1771, and m. 1792, Nathan Simonds, of Stoneham; Rhoda, m. Thaddeus Perry; Mary, m. about 1800, Samuel Larrabee; Charles, b. 1785, and m. Mary, dau. of Aaron Green; and by the 2d wife: Isaac, b. about 1802, and m. —— Kinerson.

GROVER, Thomas; m. 1696, Bethiah, dau. of Thomas Burnap. Chil.: Ebenezer, b. 1698; Mary, b. 1700.

GROVER, Matthew, by wife Naomi had chil.: Naomi, b. 1706; Joseph, b. 1708; John, b. 1710; Leonard, b. 1714; Edmund, b. 1716.

HARNDEN, Richard; m. 1666, Mary ——. He d. 1693. Chil.: John, b. 1668; Benj., b. 1671; Ebenezer, b. 1674; William; Ebenezer, b. 1679; Hepzib[h], b. 1688.

HARNDEN, John, son of Richard and Mary, b. 1668; m., 1st, 1690, Susanna ——; she d. 1707; m., 2d, 1707, Sarah Sherman, of Lynnfield. Chil.: Susanna, b. 1691; Abigail, b. 1692; Susanna, b. 1695; Mary, b. 1699; Hepzi., b. 1701; John, b. 1703; Hepzi., b. 1705; Susan, b. 1708.

HARNDEN, Benja., son of Richard and Mary, b. 1671; m. 1691, Mary ——, and had chil.: Elizabeth, b. 1692; Hannah, b. 1694; Benja., b. 1697; Richard and Samuel, twins, b. 1699.

NOTE. — The early Harnden families lived in that part of Reading that was annexed, in 1729, to Wilmington.

HART, Isaac, came over in 1637 as servant to Richard Carver; stopped first at Watertown; was at Lynn in 1640; removed to Reading in 1647. His wife's name was Elizabeth. Chil.: Elizabeth, b. 1651, and m. 1667 (at Malden), John Winborne; Samuel, b. 1656; Adam, b. 1666; Rebecca, d. 1670. He settled first in the south part of the town, near and west of the present site of Congregational Meeting House, and removed to North Reading.

HARTSHORNE, Thomas, an early settler on the place, a part of which is still occupied by a descendant, Joseph Hartshorne. He was a freeman in 1648; was a selectman. M., 1st, Susanna ——, who d. 1659; m., 2d, 1659, Sarah, wid. of Wm. Lamson, of Ipswich. Chil.: Thomas, b. 1642; John, b. 1650; Joseph, b. 1652; Benja., b. 1654; Jonathan, b. 1656; David, b. 1657; Susanna, b. 1659; Timothy, b. 1661.

HARTSHORNE, Thomas, son of Thomas and Susanna, b. 1642; m. 1671, Hannah Goodwin. She d. 1673. Child: Mary, b. 1672. He

probably removed to Haverhill, where it is said he took an oath of fidelity in 1677.

HARTSHORNE, Joseph, son of Tho. and Susanna, b. 1652; wife's name was Sarah. He was a soldier in King Philip's war. Chil.: Susanna, b. 1677; Sarah, b. 1679; Mary, b. 1681; Abigail, b. 1686; Joseph, b. 1688; Tabitha, b. 1690.

HARTSHORNE, Benj., son of Thomas and Susanna, b. 1654; m., 1st, 1682, Mary, dau. of Geo. Thompson; she d. 1682; m., 2d, 1684, Elizabeth, dau. of John and Eliz^{h} (Osgood) Browne. He d. 1694, aged 40; had chil.: Mary, b. and d. 1682; Benja., b. 1685; Elizab^{h}, b. 1686, and m. 1703, Nathaniel Haseltine, of Haverhill; Hannah, b. 1689, and m. 1733, Joseph Boutwell; Jonathan, b. 1690; Susanna, b. 1692.

HARTSHORNE, David, son of Thomas and Susanna, b. 1657; m. Deborah, and had Samuel, b. 1692. David was a soldier in the Indian war.

HARTSHORNE, Timothy, son of Thomas and Susanna, b. 1661; by wife Martha had chil.: Timothy, b. 1688; Thomas, b. 1691; John, b. 1693, and d. 1695; Martha, b. 1696, and m. 1717, Francis Nurse; John, b. 1698; Mary, b. 1701; Hepzi^{h}, b. 1703, and m. 1721, James Pearson, of Lynn; Samuel, b. 1708; David, b. 1710.

HARTSHORNE, Benja., son of Benja. and Elizabeth, b. 1685; m. 1716, Elizabeth, dau. of Sergt. James Boutwell. Chil.: Benja., b. 1720; Jonathan, b. 1721; Elizabeth, b. 1724; and James, b. 1727, and d. 1729.

HARTSHORNE, Tho., son of Timothy and Martha, b. 1691; by wife Susanna had chil.: Susanna, b. 1710; Tho., b. 1713; a dau., b. 1715; Tho., b. 1718; Hepzi., b. 1721.

HARTSHORNE, Samuel, son of Timothy and Martha, b. 1708; m. 1731, Abigail, dau. of Thomas and Mary Taylor. Chil.: Abigail, b. 1732; Mary, b. 1734, and m. 1752, Jona. Pearson; Timothy, b. 1737; Susanna, b. 1740.

HARTSHORNE, Benja., son of Benja. and Elizabeth (Boutwell), b. 1720; m. 1742, Mary, dau. of Jeremiah and Sarah (Burnap) Swain. Chil.: Benja., b. 1744, and m. Abigail, and was father of the late Thomas, and great-grandfather of the late Benj. M., Esq., of Reading; Mary, b. 1746; James, b. 1750 (Dea. James), m. 1771, Sarah Hopkinson, and was father of Col. James, Ebenezer, Joseph, and other children: William; Jonathan; Jeremiah, b. 1760, and m. 1786, Margaret Swain; Mary, b. 1765; and Samuel, b. 1768.

HARTSHORNE, Jonathan, son of Benj. and Elizabeth (Boutwell), b. 1721; m. 1748, Elizabeth, dau. of Jeremiah and Sarah (Burnap) Swain. He d. childless, and his wid. m. 1774 (second wife), Rev. Joseph Swain, of Wenham.

HASELTINE, Nathaniel; m. 1703, Elizabeth Hartshorne.

HASTINGS, Joseph, came from Cambridge (perhaps son of John and Lydia, of Cambridge, and b. 1669); m. 1699, Elizabeth, dau. of Matthew Edwards. Chil.: John, b. 1700; Elizabeth, b. 1702; Lydia, b. 1705; Mary, b. 1708; Joseph, b. 1711; Hannah, b. 1713.

HAUGH, Rev. Samuel, second minister of Reading, son of Hon. Atherton Haugh, of Boston, who came from Boston, England, where he had been Major. Samuel, it is probable, was born in England, and came over in 1634 with his father. He was educated at Har. Coll., but did not graduate. He m. Sarah, dau. of Rev. Zechariah Symms, of Charlestown; began to preach at Reading in 1648, and was ordained pastor at Reading, in March, 1650. He d. Mar. 30, 1662, at the house of his brother-in-law, Hezekiah Usher, in Boston. Chil.: Elizabeth, who m. Capt. John Herbert; Samuel, b. 1650, and d. 1651; Samuel, b. 1651; removed to Boston, and m. Ann, dau. of Rev. Edward Rainsford, and had Samuel, b. 1676; Ann, b. 1677; Atherton, b. 1678; "both these sons of Samuel, Jr., of whom Chief-Justice Sewall was guardian, died before middle age;" Sarah, b. 1652; m., 1st, O. Walker, and m., 2d, 1678, Ephraim Savage, of Boston and Reading; Zechariah, b. and d. 1654; Mary, b. 1655, and m. Tho. Baker, of Boston; Rebecca, b. 1660, and d. 1661. Rev. Samuel owned and occupied at Reading, the place of the late Noah Smith, Esq. He also owned houses and lands at Boston, Braintree, and Cambridge. His estate at his death was appraised at £1,822 7*s.* 5*d.*, a large estate for those days. His Reading place, in the distribution of his estate, fell to his dau. Elizabeth, wife of Capt. John Herbert, of Boston, who removed thereto. His will, written in his own hand, in beautiful style and penmanship, shows somewhat the peculiar talents and character of the writer. The following is a copy:—

In the name of God: Amen. I, Samuel Haugh, of Reading, in the County of Middlesex, in New England, being in good health and sound memorie, but put in mind of my mortality, both by the word of God, the death of many near relatives formerly, and the frequent diseases, whereby it has pleased the Lord of late years and now at present to visit his people in this country — Do make and declare this my last

Will and Testament, in writing, this twenty-fifth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand six hundred and fifty-seven, to the end that when my latter end may be near, I may not be troubled with matters of the world.

First, therefore, I beseech the Lord of his infinite grace and mercie in Jesus Christ, that he would more and more strengthen my faith in those gratious promises of his, in which he hath formerly given me to trust in him; for the pardon of my great and many sins and for the accepting of my person through the pretious merits of my dear Redeemer — and the good Lord cover all the weaknesses and imperfections of my poor endeavors in this weighty imployment, he hath called me unto; — accepting through Christ the sincere desire of my soul therein, to promote his kingdom; concerning all which I beg the sparing mercye of God in Christ Jesus. Finally, the peace of God's Zion, the prosperity of his Jerusalem, and in particular of that little flock of Christ, among whom he hath set me, I implore, for Christ Jesus' sake. And when it shall please God to call me out of this transitory life, I do hereby bequeathe my soul unto the Lord Jesus, who hath so dearly bought it. My body I desire may be decently interred, to sleep in the dust, until the resurrection of the just. Believing in Christ Jesus to enjoy a glorious resurrection, even the fruit of my redemption, at that great day, according to his faithful promise. My wife and children, whom God of his grace hath given me, I again resign to his merciful care and providence, humbly craving the sure mercys of the Covenant for them; even the remembrance of that Gratious promise to them, ("I will be a God to thee and to thy seed,") which I account abundantly more worth than all outward enjoyments. And for that portion of outward estate, which God hath gratiously given unto me as his steward, I thus, in his fear, dispose thereof:

First, I will that all my debts be discharged and my funeral expenses, which I leave to the discretion of my Executors.

Item — I give these following legacies, in token of my sincere and hearty affection unto the persons as follows:

Imprimis — To my dear father in law, Mr. Zechariah Symms, pastor of the church at Charlestown, twentie shillings; — To my dear mother in law, Mrs. Sarah Symms, twentie shillings; — To my dear uncle, Mr. Peter Buckley, teacher of the church at Concord, Bishop Usher's Annals of the New Testament; To every of my dear brothers and sisters, to wit: Capt. Tho. Savage and his wife; — Mr. Hezekiah Usher and his wife; — Left. Wm. Davis and his wife — Mr. Humphrey Booth and his wife, Mr. Wm. Symms and his wife, Mrs. Ruth Symms, Mr. Zeckariah Symms, Jr., Deborah Symms and Timothy Symms, to each of all these, ten shillings.

Item — Unto my two negroes, Frank and Mary, (If they survive me) let my father's will be performed.

It. Unto the church at Reading let that silver bowl, given by my father to them, after my decease be surrendered up.

It. Unto my beloved daughters, Elizabeth, Sarah and Mary, I give all my houses and lands that I shall dye in possession of within the town of Reading, with all the accommodations, properly thereunto belonging, together with all the quick stock, that I shall then have at Reading.

Item — To my beloved son Samuel Haugh, I give all my farm at Cambridge, together with all the stock that is or shall then be upon the same property, belonging unto me. Also, I give unto my said son, my Librarie and manuscripts, to wit, if he prove a scholar. And my will is that he be educated in Learning at the College. Also, I give unto my said son, Samuel Haugh, the reversion of my house and land in

Boston, now in tenure of Mr. Peter Oliver, to come to him at my wife's death. What I have herein willed to each of my children, I give to them and their heirs, of their bodye lawfully begotten. Also, that they shall every one enter upon what I here give them, at the age of one and twentie years, or the time of their lawful marriage, which shall soonest happen. In case that any of the daughters should dye, the surviving sister or sisters to be their heir or heirs. In case all of them dye before they come to be twentie one year old, their brother Samuel shall be their heir. In case my son Samuel dye before he be one and twentie, his sisters shall equally share what is herein willed to him, (as it is also my will that they equally share what I have willed them, excepting any peeces of plate, that have been given to any of them before.) In case that Samuel should dye before age, or will not be a scholar, then I give my Librarie unto my dear nephew, Wm. Whittingham. In case Wm. Whittingham dye, I give them to wit my said Librarie to my beloved brother Latham Symms. In case all my children should dye before their age or lawful marriage, then I will one half of my estate shall be given to my dear wife, to her and her heirs forever; the other half to be divided between Wm. Whittingham, Martha Whittingham and Elizabeth Whittingham — Wm. to have a double share.

Item: — I give to my dearly beloved wife Mrs. Sarah Haugh, my little negro boy, and also Mary, negro, if Frank dye before me. Also, I give unto my said wife, during her life my house and land in Boston, now in tenure of Mr. Peter Oliver; and all the land at Braintree now in tenure of Samuel Basse and his partners. Also, I will that a true inventorie be taken of all my goods and household stuff; and that they shall be prised to the just value of them, according to the discretion of the Apprisers that shall take the inventorie. Item: I will that my beloved wife shall have the use of the same household stuff, during her widowhood, all of it. And in case of her marriage I will that her husband shall enter into bonds to make good the household stuff to the value they shall be apprised at, and in kind to the several partyes, and at the time I shall herein appoint; only in consideration of loss and decay, I do allow five pounds out of the full price, if my wife survive me three years; but that five pounds to be abated out of that sort of household stuff, which the children shall allow.

Item: I give unto my dear wife a part of all my household stuff, during her life, to wit: a fourth part; and to that end, I will that before her marriage the said household stuff shall be justly parted into four parts, of each kind whereof she shall have her fourth part during her life. And she shall have liberty to use the other three parts until they are to be disposed of, as followeth, viz.: I will that my four children, Samuel, Elizabeth, Sarah and Mary, shall have the other three parts of the household stuff parted equally among them, and delivered to them at their several ages of one and twentie, or at their lawful marriage, which shall soonest be. If my wife marry again and her husband do not put in sufficient surety before marriage with her for the performance of my Will in point of the household stuff, according to the full meaning of this my Will, then shall he and my said wife lose the benefit of that part of my Will concerning household stuff.

Item: Seeing that I cannot foresee what providences of God may fall out after my death, which may occasion some of my children more than others to be in want, I leave it therefore in the power of my dearly beloved wife to make her will concerning that land of mine at Braintree, given her during her life, together with that part of the household stuff given her during life, provided she give it to some or all of said forenamed children, Samuel, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, according as she shall find cause.

But if she doth not make a will of them, while she is in perfect memorie, then the land shall fall by inheritance to my son Samuel, and that part of the household stuff shall be divided among the sisters. If my wife chcose the law of the Countrie concerning dowries, then my will concerning her shall be void. If God take away all those, whom I have willed my estate unto, before the time I have appointed for them to receive it, then the College shall enjoy the same. But if any of them live to that age, they shall have the benefit of the will, according to the plain meaning of the Will. And of this my last Will and Testament, I make my dearly beloved wife, Mrs. Sarah Haugh, together with my dearly beloved brethren, Capt. Tho. Savage and Mr. Hezekiah Usher, my Executors and Executrix of this my last Will and Testament. To each of my Executors I give three pounds, in token of my endeared affection to them, and in confirmation hereof, I have set to my hand and seal.

SAMUEL HAUGH. [L. S.]

This Will and Testament, I signed and sealed this twentie-fifth of January, 1657.

Witness:

WM. SIMMES, SAMUEL HAUGH. [L. S.]
WM. COWDREY.

CODICIL:

Whereas in my indorsed novissimum I ordered my land at Brantry as part of my wife's jointure, and my housing and land that are at Reading, all of them as part of my daughter's portion, I have thought meet to make this change in that Will, (in this only) to wit: that I leave it to my wife's choyce, which of these to take four or five year, — the other to be my daughters'; and of that, which she shall choose, I do give her power to make a will, provided she doe give unto some or all of those children, that are between us, according as she shall think meete — having respect partly unto those that may most need it, and partly and espetially to those, that are most obedient to her. The rest of my Will lett stand untouched.

Witness my hand this 2d of September, 1661.

Witness: By me,
WM. COWDREY, SAMUEL HAUGH. [L. S.]
THOMAS CLARK.

NOTE. Besides what I have given to Frank and Mary, I doe give them a cow.

Upon further consideration, I have thought meete to make some further alteration of my last Will and Testament, concerning my librarie:

If my son Samuel prove a scholar, I give my Librarie unto him; if he prove no scholar, then my will is that my librarie be divided between my dear wife, and my beloved brother Mr. Zachery Symms Jr. and my beloved cousin Wm. Whittingham, provided he prove an approved minister, otherwise, by virtue hereof he shall fall short of his share:

Given under my hand this 29th of March, 1662.

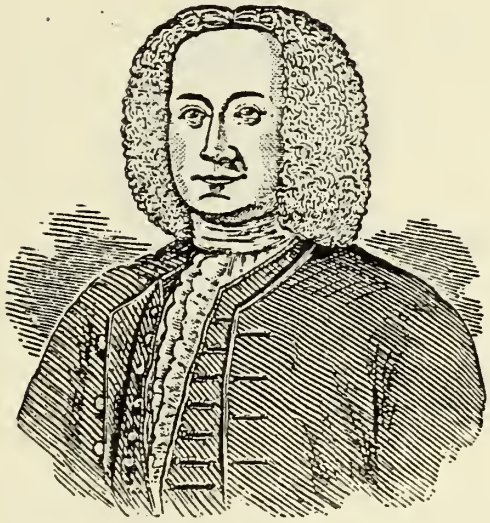
Witness:

HEZEKIAH USHER, SAMUEL HAUGH. [L. S.]
HULLDAH DAVIS.

NOTE. His wid. m. Rev. John Brock. See Brock's Genealogy.

HAY, James, d. 1682.

HAY, Patrick, m. 1685, Mary Kidder.



DR. WILLIAM HAY.

HAY, William, a physician, a native of Scotland; m. 1717, Abigail dau. of Dea. Thomas and Abigail Boutwell; he occupied the place on Elm Street, formerly owned by the late Geo. W. Hartshorn. Dr. Hay was selectman in 1744. His wife d. 1779, and he d. 1783, aged 100, nearly. Chil.: Thomas, b. and d. 1718; Abigail, b. 1719, and m. 1750, Rev. Joseph Emerson,[1] of Groton; William, b. and d. 1722; William, b. 1723, and m. —— Gale, and settled in Merrimac, N. H.; Thomas, son of William, 2d b. 1762, and settled in Dublin, N. H.; m. 1792, Rebecca Poole, and d. 1839; Edmund, son of William, 2d, settled in Boston; John, b. 1737, m. about 1760 to Sarah Ring.

HAY, John, son of Dr. William, m. Sarah Ring, as above, about 1760; settled first in Woburn; was a physician; removed to Reading; died 1815. Chil.: Sarah, b. 1762, and m. Dudley Porter; Jonathan Pierpont, b. 1765, and m. Hepzi Appleton; Charlotte, b. 1766, and m. I. S. Thompson, and 2d, —— Flint; Charles, b. 1769; Abigail, b. 1771, and m. John Chandler; Elizabeth, b. 1773, and m. Samuel Nichols; Permela, b. 1774, and m.

[1] Joseph Emerson, of Groton (West Parish, now Pepperell), was the son of Rev. —— Emerson, of Malden; H. Coll. 1743; ordained at Pepperell, 1747; m. Abigail Hay, in 1750, and d. 1775, aged 51. Chil.: Mary, b. 1751; Joseph, b. 1754; Ebenezer, b. 1762; Samuel, Moody, twins, b. 1757; Joseph, Sewall, twins, b. 1764.

DR. JOHN HAY.

Timothy Sweetser; Anna, b. 1776, and m. Jesse Pope; John, b. 1777, and m. Sarah Lucas; George, b. 1779, and settled in Kentucky; Mary, b. 1781, and m. R. Raddin; Francis, b. 1783, and m., 1st, —— Mansfield, and 2d, —— Myrick.

HERBERT, John, came from Boston; was in early life a mariner and sea-captain; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. Samuel Haugh. He lived on the place recently owned by the heirs of Capt. Noah Smith, and which fell to his wife in the distribution of her father's (Rev. Samuel Haugh) estate. Capt. Herbert was town clerk and selectman several years, and wrote a very handsome hand. He had one child: Mary, b. 1684, and m. Thomas Nichols, who succeeded to the place. His wife Elizabeth d. when her dau. Mary was one week old. He d. 1712.

HERBERT, Jonathan, m. 1713, Anna Southwick, and had Anna, b. 1715.

HESCEY, William, m. 1681, Judith Poole; d. 1689; was a lieutenant, a man of note.

HILLS, —— Mas.; was taxed in 1686 for the Indian purchase.

HODGKINS, Wm.; by wife Deborah had Samuel, b. 1695.

HODGMAN, Thomas, m. 1663, Mary, who was (probably) the young widow of Ezekiel Morrill. It is thought that Hodgman had no children, but that he adopted one Josiah Webber, who took the name of Josiah Hodgman. Thomas d. 1729, and his widow d. 1735, aged 95.

HODGMAN, Josiah, son of Josiah Webber, and adopted son of Thomas

Hodgman, b. 1668; m., 1st, 1691, Elizabeth ——; she d. 1712; m., 2d, 1724, Grace, widow of John Boutwell; had a son, Thomas, b. 1693. He (the father) d. 1749; his widow d. 1756.

HODGMAN, Thomas, son of the above-named Josiah, b. 1693, and settled in West Parish, near and south of Prescott place; m. 1714, Abigail Gerry, of Stoneham. Chil.: Elizabeth, b. 1715; Josiah, b. 1721; Benjamin, b. 1722; Jonathan, b. 1725; Thomas, b. 1727; David, b. 1729; Timothy, b. 1731; John, b. 1733.

HOOPER, Wm., came over in 1635, at the age of 18; was one of the very early settlers of Reading. He d. 1678, aged 61. Chil.: Mary, b. 1647; James, b. and d. 1649; Susan, b. 1650; Ruth, b. 1653; Rebecca, b. 1656; William, b. 1658; Hannah, b. 1662; Elizabeth, b. 1665; Thomas, b. 1668; John, b. 1670.

HOOPER, Wm., son of William, b. 1658; by wife Susanna had chil.: William, b. 1687; Elizabeth, b. 1689; Ruth, b. 1691. He was a selectman in 1685.

HUTCHINSON, Francis, came here from Lynn; b. in England in 1630; m., 1st., 1661, Sarah Leighton; she d. soon; m., 2d, Martha ——, who d. 1708; removed early to the North Precinct, and d. 1702. Chil.: Francis, who m. 1708, Mary Jeffrey, of Lynn; Thomas, whose wife was Mary, and had chil.: Adam and Thomas (twins), b. 1712, and Lydia, b. 1721.

HUTCHINSON, Samuel, sold in 1670, the place on side of Great Pond, next above Capt. T. Emerson's former residence.

JACKSON, Thomas, m. 1685, Hannah Taylor, or Tower.

JENKINS, Joel, m. 1704, Mary Chadwick; lived in the North Precinct. Chil.: Mary, b. 1705; Joel, b. 1707; Samuel, b. 1709.

JENKINSON, Barnard; by wife Mary had Mary, b. 1703.

KEBBE, or KIDDER, Edward, d. 1694.

KELSON, Thomas, had chil.: Elizabeth, b. 1663; Susanna, b. 1666.

KEN, Robert, came from Salem; had a blacksmith's shop upon the Common; it stood near what from him was called "Ken's Pond," now filled up. His wife's name was Mary ——; had chil.: Mary, b. 1684, and m. 1707, Edward Pepper, of Salem; Susanna, b. 1687; Robert, b. 1689; Elizabeth, b. 1691; Anna, b. 1698. He probably returned to Salem.

KENDALL, Dea. Thomas, an original settler, removed here from Lynn; was brother of Francis, of Woburn; lived on the "James Emerson place," corner of Cedar and Church Streets; was deacon and selectman for many years, and a very influential citizen. He d. 1681, and his widow, Rebecca, d. 1703, aged 85. Chil.:

Elizabeth, b. 1642, and m. 1658, John Eaton; Rebecca, b. 1644, and m. 1665, James Boutwell; Mary, b. 1647, and m. 1664, Abraham Bryant; Hannah, b. 1650, and m. 1667, John Parker; Sarah, b. and d. 1652; Sarah, 2d, b. 1653, and m. Samuel Dunton; Abigail, b. 1655, and m. John Nichols; Susanna, b. 1658, and m. Nathaniel Goodwin; Tabitha, b. 1660, and m. John Pearson; and Thomas, b. 1663, and d. 1664. Dea. Kendall had no son that lived to adult age, and his name has long since disappeared from our municipal record; yet perhaps there is no one of the first settlers that can be pointed out, whose blood, through his eight daughters diverging, has come down to us through so many families, and still flows in the veins of so many of the present population of the town.

KNOWLTON, Benoni, son of Marah, b. 1689.

LAMSON, Samuel (probably a son of Wm. Lamson, of Ipswich, who d. there in 1659, and whose wid., Sarah, m. in 1661 Thomas Hartshorn, of Reading, and with her children came to Reading); m. 1676, Mary, dau. of Richard Nichols. Chil.: Samuel, b. 1677; Mary, b. 1678; Ebenezer, b. 1680, and d. 1681; William, b. and d. 1681; Joanna, b. 1682; Ebenezer, b. 1685; John, b. 1686; Sarah, b. 1689; Elizabeth, b. 1691; Samuel, Sen., d. 1692.

LAMSON, Samuel, son of Samuel and Mary, b. 1677; was a carpenter, and by wife Elizabeth had chil.: Samuel, b. 1701; Rebecca, b. 1702; Elizabeth, b. 1709. Samuel Lamson, father or son, lived near the late Daniel Damon place.

LAUKIN, or LAKIN, Wm., m. Lydia Brown, and had chil.: Lydia, b. 1650; Mary, b. 1652; Wm., b. 1655; John, b. 1657; Jona., b. 1661. He early removed to Groton, where he had other children.

LEAMAN, Samuel, came from Charlestown; by 1st wife, Margaret, had Nathaniel, b. 1694, and perhaps Samuel; m., 2d, 1715, Hannah Damon.

LEAMAN, Samuel; probably son of Samuel and Margaret; m. 1716, Mary Bryant, and had chil.: Margaret, b. 1717; Mary, b. 1719; Samuel, b. 1721; Nathaniel, b. 1726.

LEWIS, Samuel; came probably from Lynn; m. 1706, Sarah, dau. of John and Hannah Boutwell. Chil.: Sarah, b. 1707; Mary, b. 1709; Samuel, b. 1714, and m. 1736, Mary Taylor; Abigail; Ebenezer, b. 1717; Phebe, b. 1720; Joseph, b. 1722; Lydia, b. 1724; Benjamin, b. 1727.

LILLEY, George; m., 1st, 1659, Hannah Smith; and m., 2d, 1667, Jane ——. Chil.: Hannah, b. 1660; John, b. 1662; Reuben, b. 1669; Abagail, b. 1672; George, and perhaps Samuel. He settled in W. Parish, near the old Tho. Sweetser place, and was schoolmaster at Woodend in 1683, and d. 1691.

LILLEY, Samuel; perhaps and probably son of George; by wife Hannah had chil.: Samuel, b. 1695; John, b. 1697, and m. 1723, Abigail Burnap; Hannah, b. 1700, and m. 1719, Ebenezer Burnap; Sarah, b. 1702, and m. 1723, John Parker; Jona., b. 1705; Mary, who m. 1728, Nathaniel Goodwin; David, b. 1712; Elizabeth, b. 1714. He lived in the West Parish, near the Centre, on the place now occupied by John Burrill, and afterwards removed to Sutton.

LILLEY, Samuel, son of Samuel and Hannah, b. 1695; m. 1716, Abigail Wright. Had chil.: Phebe, bap. 1717; Sam[l], bap. 1719, and removed to Woburn and Sutton. From the Sutton branch of the Lilley family have sprung, it is said, O. K. Hutchinson, Esq., Superintendent of the Reform School at Westboro', and Judge Chase, the late Chief-Justice of the United States.

LILLEY, John, son of George and Hannah, b. 1662; m. Hannah, and settled in North Woburn. Chil.: John, b. 1691, and probably d. between 1670 and '74, unm.; Hannah, b. 1694; Sarah, b. 1696; Rebecca, b. 1699; Susanna, b. 1702; Phebe, b. Feb. 21, 1705, and m. Noah Eaton, of Reading, and her oldest son (Noah Eaton, Jr.) succeeded to his grandfather's (John Lilley) estate in Woburn.

MARSHALL, Thomas; was called Lieut.; was a carpenter; was dismissed with his wife from Lynn Church to Reading Church before 1648; wife's name was probably Joanna. They had chil.: Abigail, b. 1644; Elizabeth, b. 1649; Thomas, b. 1650, and d. 1651; Susanna, b. 1652; he was selectman, and was son of Capt. Tho., of Lynn.

MARSHALL, Edward; m. 1665, Mary Swain.

MARTIN, William, one of the earliest settlers, and was selectman in 1647, '48, and '51, and early removed to Groton, where it is said he m. the widow of Wm. Laukin, who had also removed from Reading to Groton.

MAVERICK, Anna, wid. of Elias Maverick, of Charlestown and Winnisimmet; dau. of a wid. Elizabeth Harris, who became the wife of Dea. Wm. Stetson, of Charlestown. Anna, by her husband

Elias, had several chil., among whom was Ruth, who m. 1680, Francis Smith, of Reading. Mrs. Anna d. 1697.

McINTIRE, Philip, lived in the North Precinct. Chil.: Philip, b. 1666; Thomas, b. and d. 1668; Daniel, b. 1669; Mary, b. 1672; John, b. 1679; David, b. 1688; and perhaps others. His descendants are numerous.

MERROW, Henry, came from Scotland; m. 1661, Jane Wallis, a young wid. in Woburn; lived in Reading, West Parish, and there d. in 1685, aged 60. Estate appraised at £322; debts, £5. Chil.: 1st, Daniel, b. 1662; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Dr. James Stimpson; succeeded his father on the homestead; 2d, John, whose wife's name was Deliverance, lived in Reading, near his brother Daniel; had seven chil., and d. 1735; 3d, Henry, who m. Miriam Brooks, of Woburn, and removed thither; 6th, Samuel, b. 1670; wife's name was Mary; removed from Reading, about 1720, to Oyster River, now Durham, N. H.; was the ancestor of the New Hampshire Merrows; was a physician, and d. about 1740, at Rochester, N. H., where his sons had settled; 7th, Joseph, b. 1675, and d. 1695. There were also four daughters. Many of Dr. *Samuel's* descendants have become eminent in civil and professional life, among whom are Horace P. Tuttle, of the Cambridge Observatory, and C. W. Tuttle, Esq., a lawyer in Boston. Edward Merrow, son of John and Ann, and grandson of John and Deliverance aforesaid, m. Mary, dau. of Wm. and Tabitha Cowdrey, and lived in Reading, West Parish, on the Hartshorn place, and had chil.: 1st, Edward, b. 1738, who joined the army in the French war, about 1757, took the small-pox, and d. His father, on hearing of his sickness, hastened to his assistance, but arrived too late, his son being dead. He started homeward, but his grief was so great at the loss of his only son, that he returned to bring the remains home with him. He caught the malignant disease and there d. also. There were four daughters, viz. Ann, b. 1743, and m. Nathan Pearson; Tabitha, b. 1745, and m., 1st, Timo. Pratt, and 2d, Abram Gould; and Esther and Mary.

MERROW, Henry, son of John and Deliverance, b. 1686; m. 1710, Abigail Parker, and had chil.: David, b. 1711; Abigail, b. at Woburn, 1713; Ruth, b. 1715; Hepzi., b. 1717; Ruth, b. 1721. He died 1761.

MERROW, John, son of John and Deliverance, b. 1688; by wife, Ann, had chil.: Ann. b. 1711, and d. 1713; Dorothy, b. 1712, and m.

1733, Jona. Foster; Edward, b. 1714, and m. 1737, Mary Cowdrey, and d. 1758, of small-pox; John, b. and d. 1719.

NOTE. The Merrow family lived in the West Parish, on the lands now occupied by the families of Joseph and Emory Bancroft.

MILLER, Humphrey; m. 1677, at Cambridge, Elizabeth Smith, probably the dau. of Matthew Smith, of Reading. Chil.: Thomas, b. 1678; Matthew, b. 1680; Elizabeth, b. 1683; Hannah, b. and d. 1684. He d. 1684.

MORRILL, Ezekiel; probably from Cambridge; wife's name was Mary. He d. 1663, while on a visit to Roxbury.

NEWHALL, Ens.; was taxed in 1686 as of the North Precinct.

NICHOLS, Richard; came from Ipswich; lived in the westerly part of the South Parish, on the place subsequently known as the Lambert farm. He d. 1674. His wid. Annas d. 1692. Their chil. were: Mary, Thomas, James, John, Richard, and Hannah.

NICHOLS, Capt. Thomas, son of Richard and Annas, m. 1680, Rebecca, dau. of John and Elizabeth Eaton; was selectman from 1691 to 1722; was deacon and representative, and d. 1737. Chil.: Thomas, b. 1682; Rebecca, b. 1684, and m., 1st, in 1700, Nicholas Brown, and m., 2d, Dea. Jona. Barrett; Ebenezer, b. 1686; Judith, b. 1688; Abigail, b. 1693, and m. 1711, Jacob Hersey, or Hussey; Elizabeth, b. 1699; Timothy, b. 1702; Daniel, b. 1707.

NICHOLS, James, son of Richard and Annas, m. 1682, Mary Poole, probably dau. of Jona. and Judith. She d. 1711, and he d. 1745, aged 87. Chil.: James, b. 1683; Mary, b. 1685, and m. 1707, Benjamin Wiley; Jona., b. 1691; William, b. 1696; Sarah, b. 1699, and m. 1722, Joseph Burnap; Ebenezer, b. 1703.

NICHOLS, John, son of Richard and Annas, b. 1651; m. Abigail, dau. of Dea. Tho. Kendall. They both d. 1721, aged, he 70, she 66. Chil.: John, b. 1677, and d. 1721; Richard, b. 1679, and d. soon; Richard, b. 1682; Thomas Kendall, b. 1686; James, b. 1688; Nathaniel, b. 1691; Abig[l], b. 1694, and m. 1713, Wm. Flint; Samuel, b. 1696; Benj., b. 1699; Joseph, b. 1702. This family settled in the West Parish.

NICHOLS, Richard, son of Richard and Annas; m. 1706, Abig[l], dau. of Samuel and Mary Damon. He d. 1732. Chil.: Abigail, b. 1708, and d. 1732; John, b. 1711; Mary, b. 1713; Richard, b. 1715; Joshua, b. 1718; Hepzi., b. 1721; Mehitabel, b. 1723; Jacob, b. 1726. This family settled in the West Parish.

DR. JOSEPH EATON (father of Gen. J. H. Eaton. See page 67).

NICHOLS, Dea. Thomas, son of Capt. Tho. and Rebecca, b. 1682; m. Mary, dau. of Capt. John Herbert, and succeeded to his father-in-law's place. His wife was granddau. of Rev. Samuel Haugh. Dea. Thomas, d. 1745, aged 63. Chil.: Herbert, b. 1705; John, b. 1708, and d. soon; John, b. 1712, and m. 1734, Ruth, dau. of Capt. Tho. Eaton; Samuel, b. 1714; Jacob, b. 1719.

NICHOLS, James, son of James and Mary (Poole), b. 1683; m. 1707, Joanna, dau. of Samuel and Mary Lamson. Chil.: James, b. 1708; Joanna, b. 1712; Mary, b. 1713, and d. 1741; James, b. 1719; Zechariah, b. 1721.

NICHOLS, Nathaniel, son of John and Abigail, b. 1691; m. 1715, Isabel Hay, of Charlestown (now Stoneham). Chil.: Mary, b. 1717; Nathaniel, b. 1719; Abigail, b. 1721.

NICHOLS, Ebenezer, son of Capt. Thomas and Rebecca, b. 1686; m., 1st, Abigail, and m., 2d, Anna. He lived in the South Parish, near the Pond, on the place now occupied by Mrs. F. B. Eaton. Chil.: Mary, b. 1719; Anna, b. about 1720; Rebecca, b. 1724; Ebenezer, b. 1733, and perhaps Lydia and Eunice.

NICHOLS, Col. Ebenezer, son of James and Mary (Poole), b. 1703; m. Susanna; was selectman, justice of the peace, representative, colonel, etc. He lived on the place long known afterwards as the "Rayner place," and his house stood near where now stands the residence of Mrs. Dr. J. G. Brown. Chil.: Ebenezer, b.

1725, and d. soon; Edmund, b. 1727, and d. 1729; Susanna, b. 1729; Elizabeth, b. 1732, and m. 1749, Jeremiah Bancroft; Katharine, b. 1734, and m. Dr. Wm. Stimpson; Edmund, b. and d. 1741; Wm., b. 1743, and d. 1745; Susanna, b. 1748; Ebenezer, b. 1750, and perhaps Richard.

NICHOLS, Wm., son of James and Mary (Poole), b. 1696; by wife Abigail had chil.: Wm., b. 1721, and m. 1754, Phebe Stimpson; Joshua, b. 1724; Abigail, b. 1726; Samuel, b. 1729.

NICHOLS, Samuel, son of John and Abigail (Kendall), b. 1696; m., 1st, Rebecca, and m., 2d, Abigail. Chil.: Samuel, b. 1723; Abigail, b. 1726, and other children, among whom was James, b. 1735, and he (James) was grandfather of the late Rev. Samuel Nichols, the present Hero W. Nichols, James Eustis, etc. He d. 1810, aged 75.

NICHOLS, Samuel, son of Thomas and Mary (Herbert), b. 1714; m. 1736, Mary Bancroft, and had Sarah, b. 1739.

NICHOLS, Richard, son of John and Abigail, b. 1682; m. 1706, Abigail Damon, and had chil.: Abigail, b. 1708; John, b. 1711; Mary, b. 1713; Richard, b. 1715; Joshua, b. 1718; Hepzi., b. 1721; Mehitabel, b. 1723; Jacob, b. 1726.

NICHOLS, Jona., son of James and Mary (Poole), b. 1691; m., 1st, 1713 Elizabeth Boutwell; she d. 1715; m., 2d, 1716, Phebe, dau. of John and Dorcas Eaton. Chil.: Jona., b. 1715, and d. soon; Jona., b. 1717; Elizabeth, b. 1719; Phebe, b. 1721, and d., 1749; Benja., b. 1723; Hepzi., b. 1726; Joseph, b. 1728; Wm., b. 1731, and d. 1737; Abigail, b. 1734, and d. 1737.

NICHOLS, Timothy, son of Capt. Thos. and Rebecca, b. 1702; by wife Hannah, had chil.: Hepzibeth, b. 1727; Hannah, b. 1729; Timothy and Thomas (twins), b. 1731; Sarah, b. 1737; Moses, b. 1740; Lucy, b. 1743.

NICHOLS, Daniel, son of Capt. Thos. and Rebecca, b. 1707; m. 1729, Elizabeth Batchelder, and had chil.: Daniel, b. 1730; Elizabeth, b. 1732; Didimus, b. 1734; Amos, b. 1736; Esther, b. 1738; Abigail, b. 1741.

NICHOLS, John, son of Richard and Abigail, b. 1711; m. 1733, Joanna, dau. of James and Mary Nichols. Chil.: Hannah, b. 1734; John, b. 1736; Abigail, b. 1738; David,[1] b. 1741; Kendall, b.

[1] David Nichols, son of John and Joanna, settled in Gardner, was father of Isaac, of Gardner, and grandfather of Lyman Nichols, Esq., of Boston, president of Boston National Bank.

1743; Simon, b. 1745; William, b. 1747, and was grandfather of Wm. Nichols, Esq., late counsellor-at-law in South Reading.

NURSE, Francis, son of Francis and Rebecca, of Salem, b. 1661. His mother was executed in 1692 for witchcraft. His wife's name was Sarah, and his chil. were: Francis, b. 1688; Benjamin, b. 1690, and m. 1713, Elizabeth Roberts; Josiah, b. 1694, and m. 1717, Mary Eaton; Jona., who m. Abigail ——.

NURSE, Francis, son of Francis and Sarah, b. 1688; m. 1717, Martha Hartshorne, and had chil.: Jona., b. 1719; Martha, b. 1722; Timothy, b. 1724; Samuel, b. 1726; Caleb, b. 1729.

PALFREY, Peter, was of Salem in 1626; a representative from Salem in 1635; removed to Reading as early as 1652; was selectman in Reading in 1652, '3, and '7; d. 1663, "well stricken in years"; was a man who was "much betrusted." His first wife was Edith; second wife was Elizabeth, widow of John Fairfield, of Salem; third wife was Alice, who d. 1677, "*far* stricken in years." Chil.: by first wife, Jonathan, b. 1635; Jehoidan, Mary, Remember, and perhaps others. Jehoidan m. 1661, Benjamin Smith, of Reading, and d. 1662.

PARKER, Dea. Thomas, came over from England in the "Susan Ellen," in 1635, at the age of 30; stopped first at Lynn; was a freeman in 1637. His son Nathaniel removed to the West Parish among its early settlers, and was the common ancestor of the West Parish Parkers. Dea. Thomas lived in the easterly part of the town, on the place where his descendant and namesake, and official successor, the late Dea. Thomas Parker lived, and where he d. in 1822. His wife's name was Amy. He was selectman. He d. in 1683, aged 78, and his wid. d. 1690. Chil.: Hananiah, b. 1638; Thomas; Joseph, b. 1642, and d. soon; Joseph, b. 1645, and d. soon; Mary, b. 1647; Martha, b. 1649; Nathaniel, b. 1651; Sarah, b. 1653, and d. soon; Jona., b. 1656; Sarah, b. 1658; John.

PARKER, Lt. Hananiah, son of Dea. Thomas and Amy, b. 1638; m., 1st, 1663, Elizabeth, dau. of Nicholas Brown; succeeded to his father's homestead; was a freeman in 1679; his wife, Elizabeth, d. 1698; m., 2d, 1700, Mary, dau. of Wm. Bursham, of Watertown, and wid. of Dea. John Bright, of Watertown. He was selectman, town clerk, and representative, and perhaps captain. He d. 1724, aged 85, and his wid. Mary d. 1736, aged 86. Chil.: John, b. 1664; Elizabeth, b. 1668, and m. 1685, Nath[l] Cowdrey; Sarah, b. 1672, and d. soon; Hananiah, b.

1674, and d. soon; Ebenezer, b. 1676, and m. 1697, Rebecca Newhall; Hananiah, b. 1681, and d. soon.

PARKER, Sergt. John, son of Dea. Thomas and Amy; settled on Cowdrey's Hill, where M. F. Leslie has since resided; m., 1st, 1667, Hannah, dau. of Dea. Thomas Kendall; she d. 1689; m., 2d, Thankful. He d. 1698. Chil.: John, b. 1668; Thomas, b. 1670, and d. 1689; Hannah, b. 1672, and d. 1689; Rebecca, b. 1675, and d. 1689; Kendall, b. 1677; Abigail, b. 1679, and d. soon; Jonathan, b. 1681; Daniel, b. 1686; Abigail, b. 1688, and d. soon; Hananiah, b. 1691, Rebecca, b. 1693; Thomas, b. 1695; Elizabeth, b. 1698.

PARKER, Thomas, son of Dea. Tho. and Amy; by wife Deborah had chil.: Thomas, b. 1668; Samuel, b. 1670; Sarah, b. 1672; Deborah, b. 1674; Jona., b. 1678, and d. soon; Elizabeth, b. 1681; Abigail, b. 1683, and m. 1710, Henry Merrow; Ruth, b. 1686, and d. 1705; Joseph, b. 1688, and m. 1711, Eliza[h], dau. of Jona. Eaton.

PARKER, Nathaniel, son of Dea. Tho. and Amy, b. 1651; m. 1677, Bethiah Polly, who was probably the dau. of John Polly, of Roxbury, whose wife Bethiah was dau. of Dea. Wm. Cowdrey, of Reading, and whose dau. Bethiah was bap. 1659. He, Nathaniel, settled in the West Parish, near where is now the centre of Reading (on the Sanborn Place, where it is said he built the first house in the West Parish). He was the first person interred in the West Parish grave-yard. Chil.: Bethiah, b. 1678, and d. soon; Nathaniel, b. 1679; Stephen, b. 1684, and d. soon; Bethiah, b. 1685, and m. 1707, Ebenezer Emerson; Susanna, b. 1687, and m. 1707, Joseph Underwood; Ebenezer, b. 1689, and m. 1714, Mercy Damon; Stephen, b. 1692, and m. 1713, Elizabeth Batchelder; Caleb, b. 1694; Timothy, b. 1696; Obadiah, b. 1698; Abigail, b. 1699; Amy, b. 1701; Amy, b. 1702; Phineas, b. 1704.

PARKER, Samuel, son of Thomas and Deborah, b. 1670; m., 1st, Martha; m., 2d, Hannah. Chil.: Martha, b. 1689; Nicholas, b. 1697, at Lynn; Samuel, b. 1701; Hannah, b. 1703; Ruth, b. 1709; Joseph, b. 1701; Eunice, b. 1712, in Woburn; Elizabeth, b. 1715.

PARKER, John, son of Hananiah and Elizabeth, b. 1664; by wife Deliverance had chil.: Hananiah, b. 1691, and d. 1711, at Port Royal, N. S., while in the military expedition; Andrew, b. 1693; Josiah, b. 1694; Mary, b. 1695, and d. 1709; John, b. and d. 1696;

Ede, b. 1697; John, b. 1703. He, the father, removed to Lexington, where his wife d. in 1718, and where he d. in 1741, aged 77. He was the ancestor of the late Rev. Theodore Parker, and of Capt. John Parker, who commanded the Lexington company on the 19th April, 1775.

PARKER, John, son of John and Hannah, b. 1668; m. 1691 or 4, Elizabeth, and settled near the Aaron Parker place in W. Parish, where he built third house of that Parish. Chil.: Elizabeth, b. 1695, and d. 1703; John, b. 1697; Abigail, b. 1699; John, b. 1701; Benjamin, b. 1703; Elizabeth, b. 1704; Elizabeth, b. 1706; Joseph, b. 1707, and d. soon; Mary, b. 1710; Joseph, b. 1711; Tho., b. 1716.

PARKER, Ebenezer, son of Hananiah and Elizabeth, b. 1676; m. 1697, Rebecca Newhall, and had chil.: Elizabeth, b. 1698; Ebenezer, b. and d. 1699; Ebenezer, b. about 1701; Hepzi., b. and d. 1703; Rebecca, b. 1706; Sarah, b. 1711; Hananiah, b. 1714.

PARKER, Kendall, son of Sergt. John and Hannah, b. 1677; by wife Ruth had chil.: Ruth, b. 1704, and m. 1722, Joseph Bancroft, and was the grandmother of the late Joseph Hopkins; Mary, b. 1712, and m. 1738, John Goodwin. He was justice of the peace, etc. He succeeded to his father's homestead.

PARKER, Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel and Bethiah, b. 1679; by wife Elizabeth had chil.: Elizabeth, b. 1703; Phineas, b. 1704; Bethiah, b. 1707, and m. Hezekiah Winn, of Wilmington; Nathaniel, b. 1710; Lydia, b. 1716; Nathan, b. 1719, and lived in the West Parish; built the house now owned by James Davis; was captain, and father of the late Col. Nathan Parker, and grandfather of the late Hon. Edmund Parker; Mehitabel, b. 1721; Caleb, b. 1725.

PARKER, Jonathan, son of Sergt. John and Hannah, b. 1681; m., 1st, 1700, Mehitabel Bancroft; she d. 1703; m., 2d, 1706, Barbara Elseley. Chil.: Mehitabel, b. and d. 1703; Sarah, b. 1708; Mary, b. 1709, and d. 1710; Mary, b. 1711; Hannah, b. 1716; David, b. 1719; Amy, b. 1720; Hepzi., b. 1723; Daniel, b. 1725; Elisha, b. 1727.

PARKER, Jonathan, Jr.; probably a grandson of Dea. Thomas; m. 1706, Anna Flint, and had chil.: Timothy, b. 1711; Anna, b. 1714; John, b. 1717; Mary, b. 1719; Kendall, b. 1723.

PARKER, Ebenezer; probably son of Ebenezer and Rebecca, and b. about 1701; m. Hannah, dau. of Thomas and Hannah (Vinton) Green. Chil.: Ebenezer, b. 1723; Thomas, b. 1725; Hannah,

b. 1727; Rebecca, b. 1730; Lois and Eunice (twins), b. 1732; Mary, b. 1734; Green, b. 1736; Joshua, b. 1738; Susanna, b. 1740. The father d. 1753; the mother d. 1756.

PARKER, Thomas; probably son of Ebenezer and Hannah, and b. 1725; m. 1749, Sarah Parker, and had chil.: Thomas (Deacon), b. 1751, and m. 1773, Sarah Richardson, and had no chil.; Phebe, b. 1757; Ebenezer, b. 1754, and m. 1779, Lucretia Richardson; Lydia, b. 1763, and m. 1785, Herbert Richardson; William, b. 1759, and d. 1776, at Stillwater, in the American army; Ichabod, b. 1761, and m. 1785, Abigail Eaton; Hananiah and James (twins), b. 1765; Hananiah m. 1787, Molly Pope; James, d. 1783; Jacob, b. 1767, and m. 1787, Martha Gould; Lucy, b. 1771.

PEARSON, John; one of the earliest settlers, and one of the first seven church members. He d. in 1679, aged 64, and his widow, Maudlin, d. 1690. Chil.: John, b. 1650, and James, b. 1652.

PEARSON, John, son of John and Maudlin, b. 1650; m. Tabitha, dau. of Dea. Tho. Kendall. Chil.: Tabitha, b. about 1676, and m. 1696, John Goodwin; James, b. 1678, and m. 1698, Hepzibeth Swain; John, b. and d. 1682; John, b. about 1684, and m. 1706, Elizabeth Batcheller; Rebecca, b. 1686; Kendall, b. 1688; Susanna, b. 1690, and m. 1710, Daniel Gould; Mary, b. 1692, and m. 1709, Joseph Eaton.

NOTE. This family removed to Lynnfield about 1689.

PHELPS, John, came from Salem, and settled in the North Precinct; d. before 1688. He had a wife whose name may have been Abigail, and by whom he probably had the following children, most of whom were probably born in Salem: Abigail, b. 1669; John, b. 1671; Henry, b. 1673; Joseph, b. 1675; Abigail, b. 1678; Samuel, b. 1680; Hannah, b. 1683; and by his second wife had: Elizabeth, b. 1702, and Mary, b. 1706.

PHELPS, John, son of John and Abigail, b. 1671; m. 1701, Elizabeth, dau. of John Putnam, of Salem, and had chil.: Elizabeth, b. 1702; Mary, b. 1706.

PHIPPS, John, by wife Mary had John, b. 1699.

PIERPONT, Jonathan, fourth minister of Reading, son of Robert and Sarah (Lynde) Pierpont, of Roxbury, b. 1665, Har. Coll. 1685; ordained at Reading, 1689; m. 1691, Elizabeth, dau. of Edmund Angier, of Cambridge. Chil.: Elizabeth, b. 1693, and m. 1716, Tobijah Perkins, of Topsfield; Jonathan, b. 1695;

Sarah, b. 1697, and m. 1721, Enoch Sawyer, of Newbury· Thomas, b. 1700; Har. Coll. 1721; settled in Danvers, and d. 1753; Anna, m., 1st, Edmund Gale, of Marblehead, and, 2d, —— Ring, of Marblehead; Joseph, b. 1706; Mary, b. 1708, and m. 1727, Joseph Bancroft. Rev. Jonathan d. 1709. He lived on, or near, the corner of Main and Albion Streets. The following extracts, from a journal kept by Mr. Pierpont in his early life, will furnish some idea of his feelings and style of thought and expression at about the time of his settlement here, and before and after:—

"July 10, 1682. I was admitted a member of Colledg. Mr. J. Cotton, a pious and learned man, was my Tutor. It pleased God to awaken me by the Death of y^t^ pious Youth, Edw. Dudley. I thought it would go ill with me if God should suddenly take me away.

"July 1, 1685. I took my first degree.

"July 4, 1685. I removed from Cambridge to my father's house.

"Feb. 1, 1686. I went to Dorchester to keep school. While I lived at Dorchester it pleased God to awaken me by the word preached.

"Aug. 8, 1686. I preached my first sermon at Milton; Text: 1 Pet. 5: 5. And giveth grace to the humble."

"July 1, 1687. I was invited to preach at Deadham, for a quarter of a year. By the advice of Ministers and my friends I accepted the Call.

"Sept. 18, 1687. The church at Deadham with the town invited me to continue in the work of the Ministry in order to settlement.

"Nov. 8, 1687. I had an invitation to the work of the Ministry at New London.

"Nov. 13, 1687. I was again called to settle at Deadham, But meeting with Opposition, I was discouraged from accepting the call.

"Dec. 18, 1687. I gave this answer, 'That I did not see my way clear to settle among them,' and so I took my leave of the people of Deadham.

"Feb. 19, 1688. I joyned in ful comunion with the Church of Ch't in Roxbury.

"Apl. 12, 1688. I had a call to preach the word at Sandwich.

"May 5. 1688. A public Fast, appointed by reason of a sore drought;—when the afternoon Exercise began, God sent a plenteous rain.

"May 16, 1688. I had a call to the work of the Ministry at Newberry Village.

"May 22, 1688. I had a call to Northfield.

"June 19, 1688. I went to the Funeral of the Rev. Mr. Brock, at Reading. I took notice that the good people much lamented the death of their Pastor. He was a man who excelled most men in Faith, Prayer, and private Conference. After the Funeral I was Desired by some of the principal persons in the place to preach among them on the first Sabbath in July.

"July 1, 1688. I preached at Reading. Text: Heb. 12: 5.

"July 4, 1688. I took my second degree.

"July 15, 1688. I preached again at Reading, and being desired, I continued to be helpful at that place, till I went to Sandwich.

"Aug. 8, 1688. I went to Sandwich, according to my promise, and continued there a month. The people there were very desirous of my settlement among them. But I kept myself free from an engagement to them, as my Father counselled me.

"Sept. 9, 1688. I was helpful at Reading. The people at Reading gave me a Call. I was in a great strait, and knew not which way to move. I had inclinations to go to Sandwich: 1st, Because I saw there was an opportunity to do service for Cht in yt place; 2d, The generality of the people (except the Quakers) were Desirous of my coming among them; 3d, The young men in ye place were in danger of being drawn away by the Quakers, if a minister was not speedily settled among them. The people of Reading *urged* me to accept their invitation. They told me: 1st. They had observed remarkable Providences, directing and leading them to make choice of me for their minister;

2d. They were *unanimous* in their Calling me;

3d. The town was in great danger of being divided, if I accepted not their call;

4th. The young people were very desirous of my coming among them;

5th. The longer I was with them, the more desirous were they of Enjoying my labors.

"I looked up to God and waited on him to lead me in the way wherein he would have me go. I asked advice of the Reverend Elders what to do in my present case. Some counselled me to go to Sandwich, but the most were for my going to Reading. I asked Counsel of my Relations. They advised me to accept the call at Reading. My Honored Father was averse to my going to Sandwich. He once told me, he had often sought to God to discover his mind to him in this matter; and the oftener he comended this case to God, the more unwilling he was that I should go to Sandwich. His words had great influence on me. After some time I thought God called me to service at Reading. My way seemed to be cleer to go thither.

"Nov. 28, 1688. I removed to Reading and lived with Capt. Savage.

"Dec. 6, 1688. We kept a public Fast at Reading to seek unto God for his presence with us, in the work before us.

"Jan'y 30, 1689. The church in Reading invited me to accept the office of a Pastor among them.

"Feb. 27, 1689. We kept another public Fast.

"May 29, 1689. A Fast was kept by the church and town of Reading.

"June 26, 1689. I was ordained Pastor of ye Church of Cht in Reading. Text: 2 Cor. 2:16. Mr. Morton gave me the charge. Mr. C. Mather gave me the right hand of fellowship.

"Aug. 12. I began publicly to catechise the children in Reading.

"Dec. 31. Mr. Fox, Mr. C. and myself with some others kept a day of Prayer for a maid who was deprived of the use of her reason. It pleased God to give a remarkable answer to ye prayers put up to him, for before the day was ended, the use of her understanding was wonderfully restored to her."

"Aug. 13, 1690. This day my horse threw me, but God preserved my Life and Limbs.

"Oct. 8, 1690. I had the preceding week an impulse on my spirit to set this day apart for public prayers to God for our friends who were gone to Canada. When I proposed the matter to the Congregation, some desired that it might be deferred. I answered, we know not what need our friends might stand in of our prayers. I have since been informed that on this day they engaged with their enemies. And it pleased God that *not* a man that went from this town was slain.

"Dec. 10. We spent time in prayer to God for our friends who were returned from Canada, and were sick of a sore fever. And though many of them were likely to die, yet they all soon recovered.

"July 30, 1691. Having obtained the consent of my parents, I gave Mrs. E. A. a visit.

(NOTE. — The prefix of Mrs. to the name of a maiden was not uncommon in early times.)

"Oct. 29, 1691. I was marryed to Mrs. E. A., a pious and prudent Person.

"Feb. 25, 1693. Our first child was born, which was a daughter."

The Rev. Mr. Green, of Danvers, who attended the funeral of Mr. Pierpont, says: "There was a general lamentation; he was a man of great worth." Judge Sewall, in his journal, June 3, 1709, writes: "Rev. Mr. Pierpont dies at Reading, a very great loss. June 6, Artillery day, I went with Mr. John Williams, of Deerfield, to ye funeral of Mr. Pierpont at Reading. His bearers were Leverett, Brattle, Wadsworth, Colman, Green, Fox. Mr. Jona. Corwin and I followed next after the relations; none else of the Council were there." The wife of the late Dr. John Hay, of South Reading, was the granddaughter of Rev. Mr. Pierpont.

PIERPONT, Jona, son of Rev. Jonathan, b. 1695; Har. Coll. 1714. In 1715, he was appointed schoolmaster at Reading, at £40 per year.

PIKE, James, came from Charlestown; had wives, Naomi and Sarah. Chil.: Jeremiah; John, b. 1653; Zachariah, b. 1638, and perhaps James. His wife Sarah d. 1693, and he died 1699.

PIKE, Jeremiah, son of James, m. 1671, Rachel Leffingwell, dau. probably of Michael, of Woburn. Chil.: Jeremiah, b. 1674; James, b. 1676, and d. soon; Ebenezer, b. 1677; Michael, b, 1678; James, b. 1679; Rachel, b. 1681; Wm., b. 1687.

PIKE, James, perhaps brother of the last named; m. 1681, Hannah, dau. of Nathaniel Cutler. Chil.: James, b. 1682; Martha, b. 1685; John, b. 1687; Samuel, b. 1690; Jona., b. 1693; Hannah, b. 1695.

POLLY, John, son, probably, of George, of Woburn, m. 1681, Mary Everett, perhaps sister of Francis. Child: Elizabeth, b. 1683. He removed to Woburn, and had other children.

POLLY, Edward, by wife Mary had chil.: Mary, b. 1696; Elizabeth, b. 1698; Edward, b. 1699.

POOLE, John; came here from Lynn; was at Cambridge in 1632; was one of the earliest settlers of Reading, and probably the wealthiest. He lived on the present site of Wakefield's rattan factory, where he built the first grist-mill and fulling-mill of the town. He also owned much land at the north end of the Great Pond,

including the farm lately owned by Dea. Caleb Wakefield, and extending easterly, included the late Newcomb mill, where said Poole erected the first saw-mill, and included also the present farm of heirs of Benjamin Cox, of Lynnfield. He divided his estate between his son Jonathan and his grandson John. His wife Margaret d. in 1662, and he d. in 1667. Chil.: Jona., b. 1634, and succeeded to the homestead; Mary, who m. 1657, Matthew Edwards, and perhaps Sarah, wife of Wm. Barrett.

POOLE, Capt. Jonathan, son of John and Margaret, b. 1634, probably at Cambridge. Succeeded his father on the homestead, and also owned, in conjunction with his son John, much land at the north end of the pond. Was the second captain of the Reading company. "Was much valued in Philip's Indian war;" "was a Captain under Major Appleton, at Hadley;" "was President of a Council of War in the winter of 1675–6;" was selectman, justice of the peace, and representative, and d. 1678, aged 44. By wife Judith had chil.: Sarah, b. 1656, and m. 1673, Thomas Bancroft; Judith, b. 1658, and m. 1681, Wm. Hescy; Mary, b. 1660, and d. 1661; Mary, b. 1662, and m. 1682, James Nichols; John, b. 1665; Jonathan, b. 1667; Thomas, b. 1673, and m. 1695, Rebecca ——; William, b. 1677; Elizabeth, b. 1678.

POOLE, John, son of Capt. Jonathan and Judith, b. 1665; lived at the north end of the Great Pond. His grandfather John Poole bequeathed him one half of his estate in that vicinity, including the late residence and farm of Dea. Caleb Wakefield, the "Newcomb Mill," and the "Benja. Cox Farm in Lynnfield." Was a lieutenant; d. 1721, aged 56. By wife Mary had chil.: John, b. 1688; Nathaniel, b. 1691.

POOLE, Jonathan, Esq., son of Capt. Jona. and Judith, b. 1667; succeeded his father on the place now occupied by the Rattan Works; m. 1691 or '92, Bridget Fitch. They both died in 1723, he at the age of 56. He was selectman and justice of the peace. Chil.: Jona., b. 1692; Benja., b. 1694; Zachariah, b. 1696, and d. 1698; Elizabeth, b. 1698, and m. 1720, Nicholas Belknap, of Boston; Samuel, b. 1700; Wm., b. 1702; Zachariah[2d], b. 1708, and lived on the place formerly owned by Dea. Jacob Eaton, at the corner of Crescent and Eaton Streets; sold and removed to Medford; Mary, b. 1711; Judith, b. 1714, and d. 1714; Bridget. His will, made 1723, divided his real estate among his sons Benjamin, Samuel, and Zachariah; and after providing for his wife Bridget, and remembering his

daughters Elizabeth (Belknap), Bridget, and Mary, goes on to say: —

"I give to Jonathan (the eldest son), my cloak and cane, and this is over and above what I had given him before, by Deed, which I count was more than a double portion — that I gave by Deed."

POOLE, John, son of Lieut. John and Mary, b. 1688. He succeeded his father on his homestead at the north end of the Pond. By wife Sarah had chil.: John, b. 1713; Nathaniel; James; Jonathan, b. 1720; Sarah, b. 1721, and Elizabeth, b. 1724. He d. 1758, aged 70.

POOLE, Jonathan, son of Esq. Jona. and Bridget, b. 1692; by wife Esther, had Esther, b. 1717; lived on the place now occupied by the Rattan Works; sold out his paternal homestead and removed to Lynnfield, retaining, it is hoped, the old "cloak and cane" which he inherited from his father.

POOLE, Benja., son of Esq. Jona. and Bridget, b. 1694; m. Mehitabel, dau. of Benja. Gibson, of Boston. Lived on the place now owned by heirs of late Leonard Wiley; was selectman and justice of the peace, and d. 1732, aged 38, much lamented. Chil.: Benjamin, b. 1725; removed to Woburn; William, b. 1726; removed to Danvers, and was ancestor of Fitch Poole, Esq., of Danvers; Mehitabel, b. 1728, and m. Capt. Joseph Fitch, of Boston; James, b. 1729; Bridget, b. 1731.

POOLE, Samuel, son of Esq. Jona. and Bridget, b. 1700; lived on the Common on the old Tavern place; by wife Rebecca, had chil.: Rebecca, b. 1731, and d. 1737; Samuel, b. 1733; Jonathan, b. 1737, and m. 1760, Sarah Eaton, and succeeded his uncle Benj. Poole, on the place recently occupied by his grandson Leonard Wiley; Mary, b. 1740; Thomas, b. 1744, and d. soon; Thomas, b. 1749, and m. 1771, Mary Parker. Mr. Samuel d. 1752.

POOLE, Jonathan, son of John and Sarah, b. 1720; lived on the place recently sold by Dea. Caleb Wakefield; was grandfather of Dea. Wakefield's first wife. By wife Mary Leman, whom he m. at Charlestown in 1741, had chil.: Jonathan, b 1747, and m. 1769, Anne Bancroft, and was grandfather of Hon. H. Poole Wakefield; Sarah, b. 1749; Samuel Sheldon, b. 1751, and removed to Nova Scotia; Timothy, b. 1753, and d. soon; Timothy, b. 1762; m., 1st, Lucy Pope, and m., 2d, Jerusha Richardson, and was father of Dr. Alexander Poole and of Franklin Poole, Esq., now residing in Wakefield.

NOTE. — The Poole family, for several of the early generations, were leather-dressers, and eminent for wealth, talents, and influence.

POOLE, Samuel, 2d, son of Samuel and Rebecca, b. 1733, by wife Elizabeth had chil.: Joseph Eaton, b. 1759; Rebecca, b. 1761, and m. 1780, Charles Eaton, and d. 1836, aged 76.

POOLE, Thomas, son of Samuel and Rebecca, b. 1749, and m. 1771, Mary Parker, had chil.: Polly, b. 1772; Thomas, b. 1773; Lucy, b. 1775; William, b. 1778; Nancy, b. 1781; Archibald, b. 1783; and Samuel.

PRATT, John, son of John and Rebecca Pratt, of Medfield (who was a blacksmith); John (the son), b. about 1665; m. 1691, Sarah ——; removed to Reading; lived on the "Side the Pond," on the "John White, Sen., place," now owned by Lucius Beebe, Esq. He d. 1744, in his 80th year. Chil.: John, b. 1692; Sarah, b. 1694, and m. 1743, Isaac Smith (second wife); Samuel, b. 1696; Rebecca, b. 1698, and m. 1722, John Damon; Edward, b. 1700; Timothy, b. 1702. His wid. d. 1751, in her 81st year.

PRATT, Samuel, son of John and Sarah, b. 1696; his wife's name was Joanna. Settled in the easterly part of the West Parish, near where Herrick Batchelder's heirs now own. He d. 1735. Chil.: Samuel, b. 1719; Joanna, b. 1721; John, b. 1723, and d. 1737; Daniel, b. 1725; Mary, b. 1727; Ephraim, b. 1729; Sarah, b. 1731; Sarah, b. 1733. Some portion of this family settled on the Lovejoy place in West Parish.

PRATT, Timothy, son of John and Sarah, b. 1702; m., 1st, 1724, Tabitha, dau. of John and Grace Boutwell; succeeded to his father's homestead. Chil. (by first wife): Dorcas, b. 1725, and m. 1750 to Thomas Wakefield, grandfather of Dea. Caleb Wakefield and of the late Cyrus Wakefield, Esq.; Timothy, b. and d. 1727; Timothy, b. 1730; Tabitha, b. 1734; John, b. 1737; m., 2d, Abigail, and had chil.: Abigail, b. 1738; Isaac, b. 1740, and was grandfather of the present Nathan Parker Pratt, Esq.; Sarah, b. 1744. This family, a portion of them, early removed to the late Timothy Wakefield place, and to the place now owned by the said Nathan P. Pratt, in West Parish. It appears, however, that John Pratt, probably the son of Timothy aforesaid, was living on the old homestead by the "Side of the Pond," in 1765.

RICE, Nicholas, had a wife Sarah; she d. 1698. In 1692, she was charged with witchcraft and imprisoned in Boston jail. Her

husband petitioned the General Court for her release, as follows: —

"The humble petition of Nicholas Rice of Reading sheweth, that whereas Sarah Rice, wife to the petitioner, was taken into custody, the first day of June last, and hath since lain in Boston Jail for witchcraft, though in all that time nothing has been made to appear, for which she deserved imprisonment or death. The petitioner has been a husband to the said woman above twenty years, in all which time, he had never reason to accuse her of any impietie or witchcraft; but the contrary, she lived with him as a good, faithful, dutiful wife, and always had respect to the ordinances of God, while her strength remained; and the petitioner on that consideration, is obliged in conscience and justice to use all lawful means for the support and preservation of her life; and it is deplorable, that in old age, the poor decrepid woman should lye under confinement in a stinking jail, when her circumstances rather require a Nurse to attend her. May it therefore please your Honors to take this matter into your present consideration, and direct some speedy method, whereby this ancient and decrepid person may not forever lye in such misery, wherein her life is made more afflictive to her than death. And the petitioner shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

"NICHOLAS RICE.

"READING, Oct. 19, 1692."

(She was soon after discharged from prison.)

RICHARDSON, John, was taxed in 1686.

ROBBINS, William, m. 1680, Priscilla James; had Elizabeth, b. 1680; probably removed early to Boston.

ROBERTS, Abraham, by wife Sarah had Mary, b. 1681, and m. 1714, William Shelton, of Salem. The following may also have been the children of Abraham and Sarah: Sarah, who m. 1701, Samuel Foster; Ann, who m. 1707, Caleb Taylor; Elizabeth, who m. 1713, Benjamin Nurse; Abigail, who m. 1721, John Eaton, and Abraham, who m. 1726, Elizabeth Pierce.

ROBERTS, Giles, by wife Deborah had a dau.: Deborah, b. 1711, and m. 1731, Ebenezer Foster, of Wilmington. This Giles may have been the son of David Roberts, of Woburn, who had a son Giles.

ROGERS, William, had chil.: Mary, b. 1669; Abigail, b. 1671; William, b. 1672; Sarah, b. 1674; John, b. 1676; Grace, b. 1678.

RUSSELL, William, by wife Elizabeth had Ebenezer, b. 1688.

RUSSELL, Ebenezer, son of William and Elizabeth, b. 1688; by wife Deborah had chil.: Deborah, b. 1712, and m. 1729, Joseph McIntire; Ebenezer, b. 1714; Samuel, b. 1716; Nathan, b. 1718; William, b. 1721; Stephen, b. 1725; Elizabeth, b. 1730.

SADLER, Richard, owned land in Reading; settled in Lynn; was town clerk in Lynn in 1640; returned early to England. He owned a tract of land lying between Ipswich River and Bare Meadows

that was called from him "Sadler's Neck," now the southerly part of North Reading.

SAVAGE, Ephraim, came from Boston; was a captain. His first wife was Mary Quincy, of Braintree. His second wife was Sarah, wid. of Obadiah Walker, and dau. of Rev. Samuel Haugh, by whom he had chil.: Sarah, b. 1678; Mary, b. 1680; Richard, b. 1682; Elizabeth, b. 1685; and Hannah, b. 1687, at which time the mother died. Capt. Savage m., 3d, 1688, Elizabeth, wid. of Timothy Symmes, and dau. of Capt. Francis Norton, of Charlestown, by whom he had Hannah, b. 1689. His third wife d. 1710. He lived in Reading not many years; returned to Boston, where he had a fourth wife. Was a man of ability and influence.

SAWYER, William, by Abigail Lilley had Henry, b. 1697; m. 1700, Dorcas Burnap, and had other chil.: Dorcas, b. 1701; Rachel, b. 1703, and m. 1723, Tho. Rich; Lydia, b. 1705, and m. 1726, Daniel Townsend, of Lynn; William, b. 1708, and m. 1730, Mary Wood; Isaac, b. 1711; Susanna, b. 1717; Bethiah, b. 1720; and probably Jacob, who m. 1733, Elizabeth Damon.

SAWYER, Henry, son of William and Abigail, b. 1697; m. 1718, Sarah Nurse. Chil.: Abigail, b. 1719; Josiah, b. 1721; Reuben, b. 1723; Sarah, b. 1726; Francis, b. 1728; Hepzi., b. 1730; Caleb, b. 1732.

NOTE. — The Sawyer family settled in the North Precinct.

SCOLLEY, John, was taxed in 1686 as of the North Precinct.

SMITH, Francis, was a freeman of Watertown in 1637; stopped a while, it is said, at Chelsea Ferry, or Rumney Marsh, and came to Reading about 1647; settled at the north end of Smith's Pond (so named from him); he owned a large tract of land in the vicinity of the pond and extending into Woodville (now so called). His house stood, it is said, near where is now Wakefield Junction railroad station. He was selectman; died 1651. Chil.: John; Benjamin, b. at Watertown, 1637; Hannah, who m. 1659, Geo. Lilley; Mary, who m. 1664, Jeremiah Swain.

SMITH, John, son of Francis above named; m., 1st, 1647, Catherine, dau. of Isaac Morrill, of Roxbury; she d. 1662; m., 2d, 1663, Mary Bill, who may have been the Mary Bill said to have been a passenger in the "Planter," in 1635, and being then eleven years old. He was called Lieut. at his 2d marriage. Chil.: John, b. 1651; Mary; Sarah, b. and d. 1654; Isaac, b. 1655;

Benjamin, b. 1657, and d. 1658; Francis, b. 1658; Abraham, b. 1661; James, b. 1663; Jemima, b. 1670.

SMITH, Benjamin, son of Francis, b. 1637; m. 1661, Jehoadan, dau. of Peter Palfrey; she died 1662, and he died 1691. Chil.: Benj., b. 1661, and d. 1662.

SMITH, Matthew, probably from Woburn; 1st wife was Elizabeth, who d. 1680; m., 2d, 1684, Mary Cutler, at which time he is called Sen., and had one child: Thomas.

SMITH, Francis, Deacon, son of John and Catherine, b. 1658; m. Ruth, dau. of Elias and Ann (Harris) Maverick, of Charlestown and Chelsea. He was selectman, town clerk, and a deacon for a long time. He succeeded to the old homestead of his father. His wife Ruth d. 1717, aged 62; he died 1744, aged 85. Chil.: John, b. 1680; Isaac, b. 1682; Abraham, b. 1687; James, b. 1690; Catherine, b. 1693, and m. 1714, Samuel Felch; Benjamin, b. 1692; Ruth, b. 1694, and m. 1732, John Burnap; Mary, b. 1696, and m. 1722, Abraham Knowlton, and was grandmother of Hon. John Hart; Elias, b. 1698, and m. 1724, Elizabeth Emerson.

SMITH, Samuel, perhaps from Lynn; wife's name was Priscilla; had chil.: Samuel, b. 1701; John and Priscilla (twins), b. 1707; Mehitabel, b. 1713.

SMITH, John, eldest son of Francis and Ruth, b. 1680; m. 1705, Elizabeth Lynde; settled in Woodville on the Almshouse Farm, and had chil.: Elizabeth, b. 1706; Ruth, b. 1707, and m. 1732, John Burnap; John, b. 1710; m. 1738, Ruth Burnap, and subsequently two other wives, but had no children; was deacon, and succeeded his father on the Almshouse Farm; Thomas, b. 1712, settled in Lynn, and was father of Sarah, who m. Cornelius Sweetser, of South Reading, and grandfather of John, who married Lois Emerson; Anna, b. 1714; Francis b. 1716; m., 1st, 1746, Sarah Boardman; lived on the place long owned by Widow Benjamin Emerson; was deacon; had no children; made Col. Amos Boardman, his wife's nephew, his heir; m., 2d, Widow James (Boutwell) Bryant; Joseph, b. 1719, who was father of Joe Smith the idiot.

SMITH, Isaac, son of Francis and Ruth, b. 1682; lived on the place formerly occupied by Dr. John Hart. His first wife's name was Mary Pierce, of Charlestown (Stoneham), whom he m. 1709; she d. 1740; m., 2d, 1743, Sarah Pratt; he d. 1779, in his 98th year. Chil.: Mary, b. 1710, and m. Michael Sweetser; Sarah,

b. 1712; Abigail, b. 1713, and d. 1724; Martha, b. 1715, and m. 1734, Samuel Noyes, of Newbury; Isaac, b. 1717; m. 1741, Susanna Wiley; Jonathan, b. 1719, and m. 1743, Martha Webb, of Woburn; Catherine, b. 1721, and m. 1739, Joseph Woodman, of Newbury; Phebe, b. 1723; Abigail, b. 1725, and m. 1754, Samuel Damon; Timothy, b. 1729, and m. 1751, Mary Damon, and settled in Amherst, N. H.; Maverick, b. 1732, and m. 1754, Martha Smith, and settled in Amherst, N. H.; and perhaps Samuel.

SMITH, Abraham, son of Francis and Ruth, b. 1687; wife's name was Elizabeth; settled, it is said, on Loel Emerson place in Woodville. Chil.: Elizabeth, b. 1720, and m. 1740, Ed. Damon; Lydia, b. 1723, and m. 1749, William Gould, and d. 1752; Jemima, b. 1726, and m. 1753, Tho. Jenkins, of Malden; Mary, b. 1727; Abraham, b. 1730; Martha, b. 1732, and m. 1754, Maverick Smith; Stephen, b. 1736, and d. 1754.

SMITH, James, son of Francis and Ruth, b. 1690, or '91; m. Abigail, and settled on the late Dea. Ezekiel Oliver place in Greenwood. Chil.: Abigail, b. 1721; Hepzibeth, b. 1724; m. 1753 (as second wife), William Gould; Esther, b. 1727, and m. 1755, James Bancroft, of Lynn, ancestor of late Capt. Henry Bancroft, of Lynnfield; James, b. 1730, and m. 1773, Susanna Mead, and was father of the late Miss Catey Smith; Ruth, b. 1732, and d. 1738.

SMITH, Benjamin, son of Francis and Ruth, b. 1692; m. 1724, Elizabeth, dau. of Tho. and Sarah (Walton) Burnap. He succeeded to the ancient homestead of his father; his wife d. 1748, aged 54. He d. 1781, in his 90th year. Chil.: Elizabeth, b. 1728, and m. 1752, Amos Boardman, of Chelsea; Ebenezer, b. 1730; m., 1st, 1751, Mary Green; m., 2d, in 1753, Hepzibeth Damon, and 3d, 1780, Mary Sherman; Elias,[1] b. 1731; Har. Coll. 1753; became the minister of Middleton, and d. 1792 (1791, says Town Clerk of Middleton).

SMITH, Ebenezer, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth, b. 1730; m., 1st, 1751, Mary, dau. of Thomas Green; she d. 1753, aged 21; m., 2d, 1755, Hepzibeth, dau. of John Damon; and m., 3d, Mary Sherman. He d. 1796, aged 66, and his wid. d. 1802, aged 73. He had succeeded to the ancient homestead. After his death the farm, consisting then of some 80 acres, was sold

[1] See under 1759.

to Dr. John Hart for $4,000. Chil.: Mary, b. 1752, and m. 1770, Capt. David Smith; Benjamin, b. and d. 1754; Ebenezer, b. 1756, settled in Vermont; Rebecca, b. 1758, and m. 1776, Thomas Evans; Elizabeth, b. 1761, and m., 1st, 1785, Israel Walton; m., 2d, Paul Sweetser; Benjamin, b. 1764, and m. 1785, Betty Sherman, and settled in Hillsboro', N. H.; Hepzibeth, b. 1770, and m. 1790, John Damon.

SOUTHWICK, Isaac, m. 1691, Ann, and had chil.: Anna, b 1694, and m. 1713, Jonathan Herbert; Sarah, b. and d. 1696; Sarah, b. 1699, and m. Benjamin Southwick; Isaac, b. 1703; Mehitabel, b. 1706, and m. 1726, Ebenezer Weston. Isaac, Sen., lived in the easterly part of the West Parish on the place now owned by Eben D. Symonds.

SOUTHWICK, Benjamin, came from Salem; m. 1720, Sarah, dau. of Isaac Southwick. Chil.: Isaac, b. 1720; Benjamin, b. 1722; Sarah, b. 1724; Mercy, b. 1730.

NOTE. — The Southwick family removed to Salem and Danvers.

SQUIER, John, probably came from Boston. Chil.: John, b. 1667; Stephen, b. 1670.

STIMPSON, James, one of the earliest physicians of Reading; m. 1661, Mary Leffingwell, and settled on Cowdrey's Hill. Chil.: Abigail, b. 1663; Ruth, b. 1664; Thomas, b. and d. 1666; Abigail, b. 1667; James, b. 1669; Thomas, b. 1671; Abigail, b. 1673; Jonathan and David, twins, b. 1676; Mary, b. and d. 1678; Mary, b. 1679; Benjamin, b. 1681; Ebenezer, b. 1684.

STIMPSON, Naomi, who was called the wife of James Stimpson, Sen., d. 1681; may have been the mother of Dr. James.

STIMPSON, James, son of Dr. James and Mary, b. 1669; m. 1706, Sarah Upton, and she d. 1708. Child: Sarah, b. 1708.

STIMPSON, Thomas, son of Dr. James and Mary, b. 1671, was a physician; by wife Mary had chil.: Mary, b. 1699; Phebe, b. 1702; Thomas, b. 1704; Hepzibeth, b. 1707, and m. 1730, John Laughton, of Sudbury; Sarah, b. 1709; Jonathan, b. 1712; Timothy, b. 1714; David; Ebenezer, b. 1720.

STIMPSON, Thomas, son of Dr. Thomas and Mary, b. 1704; was a physician; lived on the "Side of the Pond," on the place lately owned by John White, Sen.; m. 1726, Elizabeth Bryant. Chil: Phebe, b. 1730, and m. 1754, William Nichols; William, b. 1732; Thomas, b. 1735; James, b. 1737; Mary, b. 1740, and m. 1758, William Bryant, Jr.

STIMPSON, Timothy, son of Dr. Thomas and Mary, b. 1714; m. 1739, Mehitabel Parker, and had chil.: John, b. 1744; Mehitabel, b. 1749; Elizabeth, b. 1752; Thaddeus, b. 1753.

STIMPSON, Ebenezer, son of Dr. Thomas and Mary, b. 1720; was a physician; m. 1748, Eleanor Damon. He died 1775. Chil.: Ebenezer, b. 1749; Eleanor, b. 1753, and m. 1771, Elijah Fuller, of Middleton; Mary, b. 1755; Mary, b. 1759; William, b. 1763.

STIMPSON, William, son of Dr. Thomas and Elizabeth, b. 1732; was a physician; lived at the homestead on "Side of the Pond"; afterwards at the corner of Main and Salem Streets; m. Catharine, dau. of Ebenezer Nichols, Esq. He d. 1812, aged 80. She d. 1831, aged 97. Chil.: Catharine, b. 1758, and m. 1791, James Ridgway, of Boston; Elizabeth, b. 1760, and m. 1784, Joseph Bryant, of Stoneham; William, b. 1768, and m., 1st, Miss Danforth, of Lynnfield; 2d, Miss Boynton, of Dunstable; 3d, wid. Teprel, of Boston; Susanna, b. 1770.

STIMPSON, Ebenezer, son of Ebenezer and Eleanor, b. 1749; m. 1780, Esther Hartshorn, and had chil.: Mary, b. 1781, and m. 1798, Rev. Peter Sanborn; Ebenezer, b. 1782, and m. Mary Means, of Amherst, N. H., and was father of Robert, of Charlestown, who was b. 1800; Daniel, b. 1784; Nelly, b. 1789; Betsey, b. 1791; Abigail, b. 1793; Timothy, b. 1796; Esther, b. 1798; John, b. 1801.

STIMPSON, William, son of Ebenezer and Eleanor, b. 1763; m. 1783, Esther Cowdrey, dau. of Nathaniel and Sarah. Chil.: Philomela, b. 1790, and m. 1809, John B. Atwell; William, b. 1793; was a soldier in the war of 1812, and m. Lydia Knight.

SUTTON, Richard, had a son Richard, b. 1674. He lived "Side of the Pond," on the place afterwards owned by Tho. Nichols and Timo. Goodwin.

SWAIN, Jeremiah, was at Charlestown in 1638; came to Reading among the very early settlers; lived in the easterly part of the First Parish. He and his descendants appeared to have owned a tract of land extending from the present residence of David Batchelder to the farm of the late Issachar Stowell. His wife's name was Mary. He d. 1658. Chil.: Jeremiah, b. 1643; John, b. 1645; Sarah, b. 1655; Elizabeth, b. 1651, and d. 1656; and Mary, who was b. before 1643, and m., 1st, in 1658, Thomas Clark; married, 2d, 1665, Edward Marshall.

SWAIN, Jeremiah, major and doctor, son of Jeremiah and Mary, b.

1643; m. 1664, Mary Smith, and succeeded to his father's homestead; was physician, selectman, justice of the peace, representative, assistant to the Governor, captain, major, etc.; had the command of a regiment that was sent against the Eastern Indians; was a brave and talented officer and an able man. He d. 1710, aged 67. Chil.: Jeremiah, b. 1665, and d. 1696; John, b. 1667, and d. soon; John, b. 1668, and d. soon; Benjamin, b. 1669; John, b. 1671, and d. 1696; Mary, b. 1674; Hepzibeth, b. 1677; Sarah, b. 1682; Elizabeth, b. 1684.

SWAIN, Jeremiah, son of Maj. Jeremiah, b. 1665. His wife's name was Elizabeth. They both d. 1696. Chil.: Jeremiah, b. 1693, and m. 1715, Sarah Burnap; Mary, b. 1695.

SWAIN, Benjamin, son of Maj. Jeremiah, b. 1669; 1st wife's name was Margaret; she d. 1713; m., 2d, 1714, Elizabeth, wid. of James Boutwell. He was a physician, lieutenant, and selectman. He d. 1747, aged 78. Chil.: Margaret, b. 1696, and m. 1720, Joseph Allen, of Salem; John, b. 1698; Benjamin, b. 1700; Mary, b. 1702, and d. 1707; Thomas, b. 1705; Elizabeth, b. 1707, and m. 1727, Jonathan Lawrence, of Lexington; Mary, b. 1709, and m. 1733, John Williams, of Newbury; Sarah, b. 1711, and m. 1727, Daniel Morse, of Newbury; Anna, b. 1713, and m. 1732, James Parker; Hepzibeth, b. 1715, and m. 1732, Joseph Appleton, of Ipswich.

SWAIN, Jeremiah, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth, b. 1693; m. 1715, Sarah Burnap. Chil.: Jeremiah, b. 1717; Sarah, b. 1719; Samuel, b. 1722; Mary, b. 1724; Elizabeth, b. 1726; Lydia, b. 1729, and m. 1754, Thomas Green; Hepzibeth, b. 1731; Jacob, b. 1733.

SWAIN, John, son of Dr. Benjamin and Margaret, b. 1698; m., 1st, about 1720, Mary ——; she d. 1737; m., 2d, Mary ——. Lived at the North Precinct. Chil.: John, b. 1721; Joseph, b. 1723, Har. Coll. 1744, and became minister of Wenham. Mary, b. 1724; Hannah, b. 1725; Daniel, b. 1726; Mary, b. 1728; Amos, b. 1730; Jonathan, b. 1732; Elizabeth, b. 1734; Margaret, b. 1736; Nathaniel, b. 1740; Mary, b. 1743.

NOTE. — Six of the above-named children, namely: Hannah, Daniel, Mary, Amos, Jonathan, and Margaret, died in November and December of 1736 of throat distemper.

SWAIN, Benjamin, son of Dr. Benjamin and Margaret, b. 1700; wife's name was Sarah; had chil.: Benjamin, b. and d. 1729; William,

b. 1732, and d. 1736; Sarah, b. 1738; Benjamin, b. 1740; Elizabeth, b. 1743. He removed to Woburn.

SWAIN, Dr. Thomas, son of Dr. Benjamin and Margaret, b. 1705; his wife's name was Hannah. He lived on the place now owned by David Batchelder; was a physician, and d. 1759, aged 53. Chil.: Hannah, b. 1731, and m. 1749, Gen. Benjamin Brown; Hepzibeth, b. 1733; Lucy, b. 1735; Thomas, b. 1738, and d. soon; Oliver, b. 1740; Samuel, b. 1743; Lucy, b. 1744, and d. soon; Margaret, b. 1748; Thomas, b. 1751.

SWAIN, Oliver, son of Dr. Thomas and Hannah, b. 1740; m. 1762, Margaret, dau. of John and Mary Walton; was a physician, and d. 1773. Chil.: Margaret, b. 1763, and m. 1786, Jeremiah Hartshorn; Oliver, b. 1765, and m. 1789, Margaret Hartshorn; Benjamin, b. 1767, and m. —— Buck; Thomas, b. 1771, and m. Betsey Pope, and was a school-teacher.

SWAIN, Thomas, son of Dr. Thomas and Hannah, b. 1751; his wife's name was Abigail. He was an eminent physician, and d. 1780, aged 30. Chil.: Lucinda, b. 1775; Thomas, b. 1780.

TAYLOR, Edward, had a wife Christiana, who d. 1673, and he m., 2d, 1673, Elizabeth ——, and he d. 1694.

TAYLOR, Thomas, was of Watertown in 1642; removed to Lynn, and afterwards to Reading. His wife's name was Elizabeth, by whom he had Seabred, b. 1643. His wife d. 1650.

TAYLOR, Thomas, perhaps a son of the above; m. 1671, Mary Hooper, and had chil.: Thomas, b. 1672; Mary, b. 1675, and d. 1695; James, b. 1678; Caleb, b. 1685. Tho., the father, d. 1691, and his wid. in 1697.

TAYLOR, William, came from Lynn.

TAYLOR, Seabred, son of Thomas and Elizabeth, b. 1643; m. 1671, Mary Harrington; had chil.: Elizabeth, b. 1675; Mary, b. 1676, and d. soon; Mary, b. 1678, and m. 1697, Tho. Stimpson; John, b. 1681; James, b. 1688; Thomas, b. 1692. Seabred, the father, d. 1714, aged 71.

TEMPLE, Richard, of Reading, son of Robert, of Saco, Me., who was killed by the Indians in 1676. Richard was b. 1668; m. 1696, Deborah, dau. of Dea. Thomas and Amy Parker, and d. 1737, aged 69. Chil.: Josiah, b. 1694 (by a first wife); d 1737. He had a fit while drawing water, and fell into the well and was drowned; Thomas, b. 1696, and d. soon; Jonathan, b. 1699; Phebe, m. John Townsend, of Charlestown; John, b. 1704; Elizabeth, b. 1706, and m. James Townsend; Jabez, b. 1709,

and m. Mehitabel Nichols, and lived in Wilmington; Ruth, b. 1712, and d. 1757; Thomas b. 1714, and m., 1st, Sarah Parker, and, 2d, Hepzibeth Nichols, and lived in Framingham; Ebenezer, b. 1716, and m. Hepzibeth Jenkins, and went to Tewksbury.

NOTE. — Mr. Richard Temple lived in the westerly part of the West Parish, where his descendants still occupy. He was selectman in 1734 and '5.

"The Temples of England, from whom this family came, have long been of the nobility, furnishing some of the most eminent and illustrious personages in English history, among whom were knights, earls, and noble lords and ladies. Lord Grenville, the younger Pitt, and, recently, Lord Palmerston, the late English Premier, were of this family. The Winthrops of our own land are connected with it. The first person of the name of Temple is said to have assumed the name after having obtained a grant of land that had belonged to the Knight Templars."

TEMPLE, Jonathan, son of Richard and Deborah, b. 1699; m., 1st, 1734, Sarah Harnden, and m., 2d, 1759, wid. Sarah Damon. Chil.: Sarah, b. 1735, and m. Caleb Bancroft, and went to Temple, N. H.; Mary, b. 1739, and d 1755; Jonathan, b. 1740, and d. soon; Jonathan, b. 1760, and m. Hepzibeth Parker, and went to Antrim, N. H.; Jabez, b. 1763, and m. Hepzibeth Emerson, and went to Londonderry, N. H.; Daniel, b. 1767, and m. Sarah Beard. He was a deacon.

TEMPLE, John, son of Richard and Deborah, b. 1704; m. 1731, Rebecca Parker; m., 2d, Sarah Weston. He was town clerk, selectman, representative, and a member of the Continental Congress, always serving, it is recorded, "to good acceptance." He d. 1776. Chil.: Phebe, b. 1732; Rebecca, b. 1734, and m. Ephraim Parker, and she d. 1784; Elizabeth, b. 1736, and m. Joseph Bancroft, and she d. 1815; John, b. 1738; Timothy, b. and d. 1740; Susanna, b. 1741; William, b. 1745.

TEMPLE, John, son of John and Rebecca, b. 1738; m., 1st, 1761, Hannah Nichols; she d. 1796; m., 2d, Abigail Richardson; was deacon, and d. 1821. Chil.: John, b. 1762; James, b. 1765, and m. Mary Fowle, and d. 1800; Jonathan, b. 1768, and m., 1st, Lydia Pratt, and, 2d, Lucina Parker; Richard, b. 1770, and m., 1st, Hannah Nichols, and, 2d, Fanny Beard; Timothy, b. 1775, and m. Lydia Locke, and he d. 1832.

TEMPLE, William, son of John and Rebecca, b. 1745; m. 1768, Rebecca Weston; he d. 1807. Chil.: Rebecca, b. 1769, and m. John Temple, and she d. 1798; William, b. 1773; Susy, b. 1775, and d. 1778.

TEMPLE, John, son of John and Hannah, b. 1762; m., 1st, Rebecca Temple, by whom he had chil.: John, b. 1791; Peter, b. 1792, and d. 1796; Rebecca, b. 1794, and d. 1798; Chloe, b. 1796, and d. 1830; Peter, b. 1798, and m. Abigail Evans. First wife d. 1798, and m., 2d, Betsey Carter, and had chil.: Rebecca, b. 1800, and d. 1819; Betsey, b. 1801, and m. Jona. Buck, of Wilmington; Lydia, b. 1802, and m. Abiel Holden, of Reading; James, b. 1804, and m. Ann L. Beck, and went to Illinois; Charlotte, b. 1806, and d. 1807; William, b. 1807, and m. Mary Coggin; Timothy, b. 1810, and m. Sophronia Flint; Sally, b. 1813; Harriet, b. 1816, and m. Henry G. Richardson; Benjamin, b. 1818; Mary Ann, b. 1821, and m. Daniel B. Lovejoy.

TEMPLE, William, son of William and Rebecca, b. 1773; m. Zerviah Richardson, and had child: William, b. 1801, and m. Susanna Noyes, and settled in New Hampshire.

TEMPLE, Daniel, son of Jonathan and Sarah, b. 1767; m. 1788, Sarah, dau. of William and Sarah Beard; was a deacon, and d. 1836. Chil.: Daniel, b. 1789; Har. Coll. 1817, and m., 1st, Rachel Dix, and, 2d, Martha Eld; was a clergyman and a missionary to Asia Minor; Sally, b. 1791, and d. 1829; Charles, b. 1794, and m. Bridget Richardson; Clarissa, b. and d. 1796; Clarissa, b. 1797, and d. 1829; Jonathan, b. and d. 1800; Fanny, b. 1801, and m. Azor Richardson; George, b. 1803, and m. Hepzibeth Damon, and d. 1831 at sea; Calvin, b. 1805, and m. Mary Pierce; was formerly railroad station-master at Reading; Mark M. (deacon), b. 1807, and m. Sarah Hemphill; Nancy L., b. 1809, and m. Lilley Eaton (of the Woburn Eatons); William T., b. 1811, and m. Lucinda Pratt; Joseph, b. 1814, and d. 1838

THOMPSON, George, came from Lynn to Reading about 1660; by wife Sarah had chil.: Sarah, b. 1659, and m. 1680, John Upton; John, b. 1661; David, b. and d. 1663; Mary, b. 1664, and m. 1682, Benjamin Hartshorne; George, b. 1666; Elizabeth, b. 1669; Jonathan, b. 1671. George, the father, d. 1674.

THOMPSON, John, son of George, b. 1661; by wife Elizabeth had chil.: Mary, b. 1690; John, b. 1691; George, b. 1694.

TONY, John, d. 1691.

TOWER, Thomas, m. 1662, Hannah Dustin. His servant, William Crocker, d. 1681. He d. 1684, and his wid. m. T. Jackson.

TOWNSEND, George, probably son of Andrew, of Lynn; removed from Lynn to Reading, and by wife Rebecca had Rebecca, b. 1689,

and perhaps was father of Abigail, who m. in 1704, Nathaniel Evans.

Townsend, John, probably brother of the foregoing; m. 1698, Sarah, dau. of James and Rebecca Boutwell. Chil.: Sarah, b. 1705, and m. 1725, Brown Emerson; Jacob, b. 1712, and d. soon; Mary, b. 1717; and perhaps other children. Mrs. Sarah d. 1737, aged 60.

Underwood, Joseph, son of Joseph, of Watertown; b. probably, 1650; d. 1691; by wife Elizabeth had chil.: Mary, b. 1673; Joseph, b. 1675, and d. soon; John, b. 1677, and settled in Charlestown; Elizabeth, b. 1679, and m. 1700, Nathaniel Cutler; Joseph, b. 1681; Joshua, b. 1682, and settled in Sherburne; and perhaps others; these children were born, some in Watertown, and some in Reading.

Underwood, Joseph, probably son of Joseph and Elizabeth, and b. 1681; m. 1707, Susan Parker.

Underwood, Joseph, probably son of Joseph and Susan, m. 1739, Ruth Bancroft.

Underwood, Joseph, probably son of Joseph and Ruth; m. 1762, Mary Poole. Chil.: Mary, b. 1763. and m. 1785, Tho. Miles; Lucy, b. 1771; Joseph, b. 1773; Rebecca, b. 1775; Sally.

Note. — This family lived on the place long owned and occupied by Rev. Dana Clayes. They afterwards removed to North Reading and Chelmsford.

Upham, Thomas, of Malden; m. Mary Brown, of Reading, in 1704.

Upton, John, came from Salem; settled in the northeasterly part of the North Precinct; was a blacksmith; by wife Eleanor had chil.: John, Joseph, Ezekiel, and probably Samuel, William, and Sybel, who d. 1689, and Francis, who d. 1694. He, the father, d. 1699.

Upton, John, son of John and Eleanor; m. 1680, Sarah, dau. of George and Sarah Thompson. Chil.: Sarah, b. 1681, and m. 1706, James Stimpson; John, b. 1683; Mary, b. 1685, and m. 1706, Samuel McIntire; Joseph, b. 1687, and m. 1718, Abigail Gray; Ezekiel, b. 1689; Jonathan, b. 1692, and m. 1724, Elizabeth Wilkins, of Salem; Elizabeth, b. and d. 1694; Francis, b. and d. 1695; Elizabeth, b. 1696, and m. 1729, Joseph Cross; Hepzibeth, b. 1700, and m. 1733, Robert Hayward; and by 2d wife Tabitha: Sarah, b. 1710; Ephraim, b. 1712; John, b. 1717; Naomi, b. 1719.

Upton, Joseph, son of John and Eleanor; m. 1692, Abigail ——, and

EDWARD UPTON.

had chil.: Joseph, b. 1692; Abigail, b. 1697, and m. 1713, Joseph Swallow; Mehitabel, b. 1701, and m. 1726, Hezekiah Wilkins, of Boxford; Ebenezer, b. 1702, and m. 1727, Sarah Goodale, of Salem; Lucy, b. 1708, and m. 1733, David Wilkins, of Middleton.

UPTON, Ezekiel, son of John and Eleanor; m. 1692, Rebecca ——, and had chil.: Isabel, b. 1695; Amy, b. 1697; Francis, b. 1699; Elizabeth, b. 1701; Ezekiel, b. 1703.

NOTE. — From these settlers has sprung a numerous posterity, among whom may be mentioned the late Benjamin Upton, Esq., son of Dea. Amos Upton, and grandfather of the present Edward A. Upton, Esq., of Wakefield; Elias Upton, of Maine, of Har. Coll. 1802; and Hon. George B. Upton, of Boston, and E. W. Upton, Esq., of South Danvers, all grandsons of said Benjamin Upton, Esq., who lived in the North Parish, and is said to have been a man of sterling integrity, of good native intelligence, of much firmness, and very stiff in adherence to his opinion.

VINTON, John, son of John Vinton, Esq., and Elizabeth (Richardson) Vinton, of Stoneham, and grandson of John Vinton, of Woburn, and great-grandson of John Vinton, of Lynn; was born in Reading, near Woburn line, in 1706. He m. 1731, Mary, dau. of Ebenezer Parker, and had one son, John, b. 1732. He d. 1733, aged 27.

VINTON, John, son of John and Mary, b. 1732; m., 1st, 1755, Sarah Swain; m., 2d, 1758, Lydia, dau. of Thomas and Ruth Nichols. He lived on the spot where now stands the "Perkins Building," at the corner of Main and Albion Streets, a place notable as having been the "First Parsonage." Chil.: Lydia and Mary, twins, b. 1759; Lydia m. 1780, Thaddeus Richardson; Mary, m. 1778, William Wilson; Sarah, b. 1761, and m. 1780, Joseph Brooks; John, b. 1763, and m. 1785, Mary Green, and was father of John, Sarah, Eliza, Joseph W., Nathaniel, and James G.; Timothy, b. 1765, and m. Bracy McLeod; Rebecca, b. 1769, and d. at the age of 15; Nathaniel, b. 1772, and d. soon; Elizabeth, b. 1774, and m. 1794, Samuel Wiley, of South Reading; Hannah, b. 1777, and m. Samuel Stacy.

WAKEFIELD, Joseph; was in Boston as early as 1727. His wife was Cossy Bridge. He was said to be a native of Wales, and an emigrant from France. His son Thomas was born in Boston.

WAKEFIELD, Thomas, son of Joseph and Cossy, b. in Boston, August 5, 1727; was adopted while an infant by Abraham Gould, of Stoneham; was apprenticed to Timothy Pratt, of Reading; married in 1750, Dorcas Pratt, dau. of Timothy and Dorcas

(Eaton) Pratt; d. 1791, aged 64. His wid. d. 1802, aged 77. Chil.: Thomas, b. 1751; Joseph, b. 1752; Ebenezer, b. 1753; Timothy, b. 1756.

WAKEFIELD, Thomas, son of Thomas and Dorcas (Pratt), b. 1751, in Reading; m. 1772, Elizabeth Hardy, of Hollis, N. H., and d. in Jaffrey, N. H., 1839. Chil.: James, b. 1782.

WAKEFIELD, Timothy, son of Thomas and Dorcas (Pratt), b. 1756; lived in Reading; was justice of the peace and representative, etc.; m., 1st, 1778, Susanna, dau. of Joseph and Elizabeth Bancroft; m., 2d, 1793, Hannah B., dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth Emerson. Chil.: Timothy, b. 1779; Ebenezer, b. 1781; Bridge, b. 1783; Caleb, b. 1785; William, b. 1787; Thomas, b. 1789; Susy, b. 1791; John, b. 1795, and d. 1796.

WAKEFIELD, James, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hardy), b. 1782; m. 1803, Hannah Hemenway, and settled in Roxbury, N. H., and d. 1864. Chil.: James P., b. 1805; Sylvester, b. 1808, and d. 1823; Cyrus, b. 1811; m. Elizabeth, dau. of late Capt. Henry Bancroft; Enoch H., b. 1814; Elias, b. 1816, and d. 1818; Hannah H., b. 1820; May R., b. 1827; Julia, b. 1831, and d. 1863.

DEA. CALEB WAKEFIELD.

WAKEFIELD, Caleb, son of Timothy and Susanna (Bancroft), b. 1785; has been captain, deacon, justice, and representative; m., 1st, Matilda, dau. of Jonathan and Ann (Bancroft) Poole; m., 2d, —— Temple. Chil.: Horace Poole, b. Jan. 4, 1809; Marietta, b. 1810; and other children.

DR. HORACE POOLE WAKEFIELD.

WALKER, Richard, was at Lynn in 1630, where he was selectman, captain, and representative; appears to have resided a while at Reading, but returned soon to Lynn, and there died very aged.

WALKER, Richard, son of the above, came to Reading from Lynn among the early settlers; lived on the place long occupied by the wid. of Maj. Suel Winn; was first captain of Reading Company, and was noted for his bravery as a captain in the Indian wars; he (or possibly his father) was selectman and representative of Reading in 1658; he soon returned to Lynn.

WALKER, Samuel, was dismissed from the Boston church to the Reading church. Chil.: Samuel, b. 1643; Joseph, b. 1645; a dau. b 1647; Israel and Hannah, twins, b. 1648; John, b. 1650; Benjamin, b. 1651, and d. soon; perhaps removed to Woburn.

WALKER, Shubael, settled first at Rowley; removed to Lynn, and there m. 1666, Patience Jewett, dau. probably of Joseph Jewett, of Rowley; came to Reading and here had chil.: Richard, b. 1667, and Mary. b. 1669; went to Bradford and there d. 1689. He was selectman at Reading 1667 and '8. His wid. m. Richard Dole.

WALKER, Obadiah, m. Sarah, dau. of Rev. Samuel Haugh; had a dau. Sarah, b. and d. 1674, and d. himself soon after. His wid. became the third wife of Capt. Eph. Savage.

WALTON, Samuel, son of Rev. William Walton, of Marblehead, b. 1639;

m. Sarah, and long lived in Marblehead, but late in life removed to Reading to reside with his sons John and Samuel, and where his wife Sarah d. in 1714, and where he d. in 1717, aged 78. Chil.: John, b. 1627; Elizabeth, b. 1629, and m. —— Conant; Martha, b. 1632, and m. —— Munjoy (these b. in England); Nathaniel, b. (at Hingham) 1636; the residue b. at Marblehead: Samuel, b. 1639; Josiah, b. 1640, and killed by lightning at sea; Mary, b. 1644, and m. Robert Bartlett.

NOTE. — Rev. William Walton aforesaid was educated at Emanuel's Coll., England, where he took his degrees in 1621 and 1625; became a clergyman; came to America before 1635; stopped a while at Hingham, and afterwards settled at Marblehead. His wife's name was Elizabeth.

WALTON, John, probably son of Samuel and Sarah, b. in Marblehead; removed first to Malden and afterwards to Reading; by wife Mary had chil.: John, b. 1710; Josiah, b. 1711; Mary, b. 1714; Abigail, b. (at Malden) 1716; Jotham, b. 1718; Jacob, b. 1720; Nathan, b. 1729; Isaac, b. 1733.

WALTON, Samuel, probably son of Samuel and Sarah, b. in Marblehead; settled in Reading; wife's name was Hannah; had chil.: Hannah, b. 1703; Samuel, b. 1705; Sarah, b. 1707; William, b. 1709; Moses, b. 1712; Mercy, b. 1717; Jonas, b. 1720.

WALTON, John, son of John and Mary, b. 1710; m., 1st, 1734, Martha, dau. of Lt. Joseph and Tabitha Burnap; she d. 1737, and he m., 2d, 1739, Mary Williams. Chil.: Martha, b. 1735; Mary, b. 1740; Margaret, b. 1742, and m., 1st, Dr. Oliver Swain, and 2d, Dea. Jacob Emerson; John and Hepzibeth, twins, b. 1744; Bridget, b. 1746; and Benjamin, b. about 1751. He was a captain, and lived on the farm lately owned by Benjamin aforesaid.

WALTON, Josiah, son of John and Mary, b. 1711; m. Ruth ——, and had chil.: Josiah, b. 1736; Ruth, b. 1738; James, b. 1740; Timothy, b. 1743, married, and was father of the late Ebenezer and James, of South Reading, and of Andrew of South Reading, who d. in 1869; Lydia, b. 1745; Amos, b. 1749; William, b. 1751; Nathan, b. 1753; Ebenezer, b. 1756.

WALTON, Jotham, son of John and Mary, b. 1718; m. 1740, Elizabeth, dau. of David Green. Chil.: Elizabeth, b. 1742; Jotham, b. 1744; Phebe, b. 1746; Martha, b. 1748; Hannah, b. 1750; Sarah, b. 1755; Oliver, b. 1758; m. —— Tarbell, and was father of Oliver, Leonard, John, Jotham, and other children; Rebecca, b. 1763.

WALTON, Jacob, son of John and Mary, b. 1720; m., 1st, 1744, Eunice

Hawkes, of Lynn; m., 2d, Elizabeth; and 3d, wid. Thankful Brown. Chil.: Jacob, b. 1745; Eunice; Israel, b. 1748; Mary, b. 1749; Lois, b. 1752; Israel, b. 1756; Samuel, b. 1765.

WELLMAN, Thomas, perhaps the son of Abraham, of Lynn, who had a son Thomas, b. 1669. He m. 1697, Sarah, dau. of Josiah Brown, of Reading, and settled probably in Lynnfield.

WESTON, John. "About the year 1644, being thirteen years of age, he came from Buckinhamshire, in the west of England, to Salem, Mass. His mother was then a widow. His desire to come over was such that he concealed himself in a ship bound for America until she sailed. He was a member of the first church in Salem in 1648. He removed to Reading about the year 1652, to that part which is now Wakefield. His land, of which he was a large proprietor, adjoined the Meeting-house Square, and lay upon the southeast part of Reading Pond, and extended thence southerly. He was deeply engaged in religious subjects. He d. about 1723, aged over 90 years. He was a man of great industry, accumulated a great estate, and paid the highest tax of any one in his town."[1] (John Weston's manuscript.) He m. 1653, Sarah, dau. of Zachariah Fitch, of Reading, — the earliest marriage in Reading of which there is any record; had eight children, four of whom became heads of families, forming four distinct branches, namely: —

WESTON, John, b. 1661; m. 1684, Mary Bryant. Chil.: John, b. 1685, and killed in 1707 in war; Abraham, b. 1687, and d. 1765, unm.; Samuel, b. 1689; Mary, b. 1691; Stephen, b. 1693; Zachariah, b. 1695; James, b. 1697; Benjamin, b. 1698; Jeremiah, b. 1700; Timothy, b. 1702; another, b. 1704; Jonathan, b. 1705; Sarah, b. 1707; John, b. 1709. His descendants are numerous in Reading and elsewhere.

WESTON, Samuel, b. 1665; by wife Abigail had chil.: Abigail, b. 1689; Samuel, b. 1690.

WESTON, Stephen, b. 1667; m. Sarah Townsend. Chil.: Stephen, b. 1697; Isaac, b. 1699; John, b. 1707, and d. soon.

WESTON, Thomas, b. 1670; by wife Elizabeth had chil.: Thomas, b. 1695; Joseph, b. 1698; Ephraim, b. 1700; Ebenezer, b. 1702; Josiah, b. 1708.

WILEY, John, one of the earliest settlers; lived in "Little World," now called Woodville. He died probably in 1672. His wife, whose

[1] The town records do not show that he paid the highest tax, or near it.

name was Elizabeth, d. 1662. Chil.: John (perhaps); Benjamin (perhaps), who m. 1707, Mary Nichols; Elizabeth, b. 1649; Timothy, b. 1653; Susanna, b. 1655, and m. 1678, John Damon; Sarah, b. 1658.

WILEY, Timothy, son of John and Elizabeth, b. 1653; succeeded his father on the homestead; was selectman and representative, and d. 1728; m., 1st, 1678, Elizabeth, dau. of George Davis; she d. 1695; m., 2d, 1697, Susanna ——. Chil.: John, b. 1679; Elizabeth, b. 1681, and d. soon; Elizabeth, b. 1690; Thomas, b. 1697; and Timothy, probably.

WILEY, John, son of Timothy and Elizabeth, b. 1679; m. 1705, Dorcas Green, and had Esther, b. 1721, and probably other children.

WILEY, Timothy, son, no doubt, of Timothy and Elizabeth, although no record of his birth is found; m. 1714, Mary Poole, of Lynnfield, and lived in Woodville; had chil.: Sarah, b. 1715; Susanna, b. 1717, and m. 1741, Isaac Smith; Mary, b. 1721, and m. 1745, Moses Bancroft; Lydia, b. 1724, and m. 1747, Adam Hawkes, of Lynnfield, and was ancestress of George L. Hawkes, Esq., now of Lynnfield; Timothy, b. 1725, and m. 1748, Elizabeth Wiley; John, b. 1727; Nathaniel, b. 1729; Phineas, b. 1731.

WILEY, Thomas, son of Timothy and Susanna (2d wife), b. 1697; m. 1723, Tabitha, dau. of John and Tabitha (Pearson) Goodwin. Chil.: James, b. 1725, and m. Lois ——; Elizabeth, b. 1727, and m., 1st, 1748, Timo. Wiley, and 2d, 1750, Jona. Brown; Ebenezer, b. 1729; Ephraim, b. 1732.

WILEY, Ebenezer, son of Thomas and Tabitha, b. 1729; m. Elizabeth Sprague; he d. 1771, and his wid. m. 1772, Gen. Benjamin Brown. Chil.: Elizabeth, who m. 1778, Thomas Edmands, of Charlestown; James, b. 1755, and m. 1779, Mary, wid. of Peter Brown, and dau. of Elias Bryant, of Stoneham, and father of late James, of Philadelphia, Capt. Peter B. Wiley, of Charlestown, and of Benj. B. Wiley, Esq., and of the late Ebenezer Wiley, of South Reading; William, b. 1757, and d. soon; William, b. 1758, and m. Hannah Smith; John, b. 1760, and m. —— Cooley; Ebenezer, b. 1762, and m. Catharine Dunn; Sarah, b. 1767.

WILEY, Nathaniel, son of Timothy and Mary, b. 1729; m. Mary Eaton, of Andover, and d. 1822, aged 93. Chil.: Timothy, b. 1749, and m. 1781, Susanna Hay, of Stoneham; Mary, b. 1756; Nathaniel, b. 1759, and m. 1782, Sally Poole; Phineas, b. 1761, and m. 1782, Susanna Green; Benjamin, b. 1763, and m Miss

Sherman, of Lynnfield; Edmund, b. 1766, and m. 1791, Nancy Edes; Ephraim, b. 1768; was father of Rev. Ephraim, a Methodist clergyman; Samuel, b. 1772, and m. 1794, Eliza Vinton; Eli, b. 1774; m., 1st, Love Mansfield, and 2d, Lucy (Tapley) Wiley.

WILLIAMS, Thomas, came from Boston; by wife Hannah had Sarah, b. 1690, in Boston.

WILLIAMS, William, had chil.: Mary, who m. 1738, Richard Nichols; James, who with his father were both drowned in the Great Pond, in 1729, by the upsetting of a boat; and probably other children.

WINBORNE, Mas., was taxed 2*s.* in 1686 to pay for land bought of Indians. In 1691, he sold land to the town, for payment of which a special rate of £16 was made. Mr. Winborne was probably a non-resident proprietor. His wife was a dau. of Isaac Hart, of Reading.

WOODWARD, John, came from Newton to Reading; was b. 1649, and was son of George and Mary Woodward; m., 1st, Rebecca Robbins, of Cambridge; she d. 1686; m., 2d., 1686, Sarah, dau. of Thomas Bancroft, of Reading; she d. 1698; m., 3d, 1700, Margaret Leaman, of Charlestown. Chil.: James, b. 1687, and d. soon; Sarah, b. 1689, and d. 1706; Elizabeth, b. 1691; Mary, b. 1694, and m. 1717, John Teal, of Charlestown (2d wife); John, b. 1696; Margaret, b. 1701; Jonathan, b. 1703; James, b. 1706; Joseph, b. 1711.

WOODWARD, John, son of John and Sarah (Bancroft), b. 1696; m. 1720, Hepzi., dau. of Thomas and Sarah Burnap. Chil.: John, b. 1721; Timothy, b. 1723; Hepzi., b. 1725; Beulah, b. 1726; Benjamin, bap. 1728; James, b. about 1730; Susanna, b. 1734.

NOTE. — The ancient homestead of the Woodward family was the "Stimpson Place," at the head of the Great Pond, in the South Parish, where we find a John Woodward still living in 1765.

WOODWARD, James, son of John and Hepzi., b. about 1730; by wife Rebecca had chil.: Margaret, b. 1761; James and Joseph, twins, b. 1762; John, b. 1764; Elizabeth, b. 1766; John Chamberlain, b. 1769; Thomas, b. 1773; Rebecca, b. 1775. This family settled in Lynnfield.

WOODWARD, Thomas, son of James and Rebecca, b. 1773; settled in South Reading, and was the original manufacturer of the celebrated "Woodward's Awls" and other "Improved Shoe Tools."

WORMWOOD, Henry, drew land in 1658; nothing further is known of him

CHAPTER III.

CONTINUATION OF CHRONOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SKETCHES FROM 1700 TO 1812.

1701. — "June 6, At a meeting of the Selectmen, Geo. Lillie being desired some time before to meet them to Receave the money deu to him for keeping his mother, Jane Lillie, this present year, did apere, the day aforesaid, befour the Selectmen, and the money being ofered to him by the Selectmen, he refused to receave the same, notwithstanding all fare arguments was yused to perswad him to receave the said money." "Payd, for Iron Work for the stocks, 4*s.* 6*d.*" Aug. 24, "Then the Selectmen indented with Jno. Herbert to keep the toun scoole to teach children in *reding*, *wrighting* and *sifering*." Salary £11 per year in money.

School Meadow was let to John Felch and Tho. Bancroft for 14*s.* in money per year.

1702. — Town voted, "that all such persons as sends their children to school, and does not send wood, their just proportion shall be added to their town rate."

This year, "the Selectmen, being informed that Kendall Parker, Esq., had received into his house one Elizabeth Jonson, without the knowledge of the Selectmen, and they sending for Kendall Parker, Esq., on the same day, and he not coming till the next day, then the Selectmen warned him forthwith to convey the said Elizabeth Jonson out of town, or enter into bond to keep her from being a town charge."

This year the town voted to enlarge the meeting-house.

1703. — This year, Rebecca, wid. of Dea. Thomas Kendall, died. (See Far. Sett.) She was 85 years old at the time of her death, and had long been a valued mother among the families of the early settlers. She had a large family of children, ten, her grave-stone says, and she left 175 grand- and great-grandchildren. Her children that lived to have families of their own were all daughters, and married in different

families of the first settlers; and although her name has become extinct among the present inhabitants of the town, her blood still runs in the veins of many of them. She was long nurse, midwife, and medical attendant generally.

1705. — Stephen, son of Samuel Dix, was drowned in the Great Pond.

1706. — Mr. John Rogers, of Salem, was appointed "to teach reading, writing, casting accounts, and the Latin and Greek tongues, for four months, at £3 per month."

This year, five Indians from a party who had attacked Dunstable ventured down to this town, and surprised and attacked the family of John Harnden, who occupied a lonely cottage that was situated in what was then the northwesterly part of Reading, but which, at the incorporation of the town of Wilmington in 1730, was included within the bounds of that town. It is said that the cottage, long since gone, stood some sixty or seventy rods southerly of the house now or recently occupied by Jonathan Harnden, of Wilmington, in a pasture, where the cellar and well may still be seen, near a large rock, since called "Indian Rock." The attack was made in the night-time; Mr. Harnden himself, it is said, was absent, leaving his wife and eight children at home; the Indians descended through the roof of the house (it was a low house) and killed Mrs. Harnden and three children, and carried away the rest; but the children were recovered by the pursuers. They left the house standing. It was afterwards occupied by a French family by the name of Labador, whose business it was to pick to pieces old cloths and make them into new; they wore wooden shoes. The "Shoddy" manufacture is not new.

Agreement with a schoolmaster: —

Whereas we, whose names are underwritten, are empowered and intrusted by the town of Reading for the giting and procuring of a Granier Scool master, we have therefore agreed accordingly with Mr. John Rogers, of Salem, to teach as followeth, viz: Reading, writing, casting accompts, and to teach them the Latin and Greek tongue, for the space of four months, commencing the fifteenth day of November hence insuing, until the fifteenth of March foloing, for the satisfaction whereof, we, hoe are the subscribers, doe oblig ourselves and Selectmen for the time being to pay or cause to be payd unto the said Rogers the just sum of twelve pound, current money of New England, in confirmation whereof both parties have set to there hands.

JOHN ROGERS.

By order of ye Selectmen, JNO. HERBERT, *Clerk.*

This was probably the John Rogers who graduated at Har. Coll. in 1705, became a clergyman, and died in 1755.

1707. — "Mr. Lewis was appointed School Master, at eleven pounds for four months, and so proportionable for more time." This may have been Daniel Lewis, who graduated at Har. Coll. in 1707, became a clergyman, and died 1753.

Town voted "that the Masters, and parents of the scolers, that goes to scoole shall find the scoole wood."

"Capt John Browne and Left. Hanani. Parker were chosen a Committee to joyne the Selectmen in order to provide a Scool Master for the towne scool."

1708. — The town voted "that the northwest corner of the towne shall have the scoole kept in there end one quarter part of the time for this present year, and Ensign Parker was added to the Scoole Com."

The part of the town here referred to is what is now Reading, and Ensign Parker was probably Nathaniel.

Agreement with a teacher: —

Whereas wee, whose names are underwritten, are impoored and intrusted by the Town of Readding for the giting and procuring of a Gramer Scoole Master; we have therefore agreed accordingly with Mr. John Webb of Brantrey to teach as foloeth, viz: reading, writing, casting accoumpts and to teach the latine and greek tongues for the space of three months commensing the nineteenth day of October until the nineteenth of Janewary next insuing; and for the satisfaction whereof, if he discontinues to keep the scoole any longer, then we, who are the subscribers do oblig ourselves and the Selectmen for the time being to pay or cause to be payd unto the above said Webb the sum of Eight pounds five shillings in current money of New England, that is to say, in silver at fifteen pennywait the pece of Eight, and bills of credit. But before the three months was expired, on the fourth day of Janewary, at a meeting of the Selectmen and Comity, they did then agree with the said Webb to continuy the scool for one whole year, including the three months, which year will expire the nineteenth of October next insuing; and the Selectmen and Commite for the time being doe oblig themselves and the Selectmen and Commite to pay or cause to be payd unto the above said Webb, the sum of thirty pounds Current money of New England as aforesaid at or before the nineteenth of October 1709; and for the trew performance of the above said premisis we have hereunto interchangeable set our hands.

JNO HERBERT, *Town Clerk.*

Mr. Webb does not appear to have signed the agreement. He was probably the same John Webb who graduated at Har. Coll. in 1708, became a clergyman, and died in 1750.

1709. — This year, Rev. Jonathan Pierpont, fourth minister of Reading, died, aged 44. (See Ear. Sett. for more particular account.)

At a meeting of inhabitants of Reading, and our adjacent neighbors of Charlestown and Lynn, voted for a candidate for minister. Persons

nominated, viz: Mr. Flint, Mr. Mather, and Mr. Williams. Mr. Azariah Mather was chosen by a majority of votes, as follows: By Reading, 68 votes; by Lynn End, 11 votes (unanimous); by Charlestown End, votes (unanimous). Mr. Mather was not obtained. He was probably the son of Rev. Samuel, of Windsor, grandson of Timothy, and great-grandson of Richard, of Dorchester; was born 1685; settled at Saybrook, where he died in 1737.

The inhabitants and proprietors on the north side of Ipswich River and on Sadler's Neck, this year asked the advice of the town where to sett their meeting-house. The town chose Major (Jeremiah) Swain, Left. (Hananiah) Parker, and Capt. (Tho.) Nichols a committee to ascertain the minds of those inhabitants and proprietors, and so advise them accordingly.

Town voted that the town school shall be kept in the Woodend one quarter part of the time this year.

Ordered a Range-way to be sold near Parker's Saw-pit.

1710. — Town voted "that ten acres of land at the Pond Head be fenced for seven years for a pasture to keep the town Rams, if any men appear to fence it at their own cost; only they shall have the grass to mow early in June, and to keep it after for the rams. The rams to be kept from the 16th of August to the 16th of November; and every man that brings his rams shall pay 2*s.* a head yearly to them that fence it in, and no creatures to feed there but the rams."

In March, town voted "to invite Mr. Baker to preach on probation as our minister." He came not. Perhaps this was Rev. Daniel Baker, son of Daniel, of Yarmouth, who graduated at Har. Coll. in 1706, and died in 1731.

In July, town voted a concurrence (70 to 7) with the church, in extending a call to Mr. Corwin to the work of the ministry, and offered £80 salary. He was not obtained. This was probably Rev. George Corwin, or Curwin, who became minister of the first church in Salem; son of Jonathan, of Salem, born 1683; Har. Coll. 1701, and died 1717.

Mr. Tompson appointed to keep the town school for 6 mo. at the rate of 30 pounds per year.

1711. — The north side of Ipswich River petition to be set off as a distinct parish. Petition not granted at this time.

In this year and in the preceding, expeditions were formed against the French and Indians at Nova Scotia and Canada. Several regiments went from Massachusetts, one of which was commanded by Sir

Charles Hobby, uncle to Rev. Wm. Hobby, who afterwards settled in Reading. Among those who went in those expeditions, and other succeeding expeditions in the same direction, from Reading, were: —

Lieut. Benj. Poole,
" Timothy Goodwin,
" Samuel Eaton,
Sergt. Samuel Harnden,
" Samuel Poole,
" Benj. Nichols,
Centinel Benj. Burnap,
Jona. Eaton, who d. at Annapolis Royal 1711,
Samuel Pike,
Moses Eaton (killed,)
John Parker,
James Eitzhenry,
Edward Chamberlain,
Thomas Bancroft,
Joseph Arnold,
John Boutwell,
Samuel Lampson,
Samuel Hartshorn,
Ebenezer Damon,
William Eaton,
Benjamin Eaton,
Stephen Bryant,
George Brock,
William Brown,
Henry Chandler,
Jacob Clark,
Jonathan Smith,
Thomas Eaton,
Richard Brown,
Adam Brown,
John Smith,
John Brock,
Ebenezer Smith,
James Nichols,
Ebenezer Weston,
Robert Pierce,
John Poole,
William Boyd,
Edward Pratt,
Thomas Damon,
Abraham Foster,
Ebenezer Nichols,
Joseph Bancroft,
Ebenezer Persons,
Jonathan Pierson,
—— Parker.

This year, the town voted, with only four dissenting votes, to invite Rev. Richard Browne, of Newbury, to settle as minister of Reading.

The town chose a committee "to treat with Mrs. Pierpoint about buying her house." It has been already stated (see 1681) that the first parsonage place became the property, partly by gift and partly by sale, of Rev. Mr. Pierpoint, but the town voted to proceed to the erection of a new parsonage.

Voted, "to build a ministerial house of 40 feet long, 19 feet wide and 15 feet stud, with a room on the back side 15 feet square, and to build a barn 20 feet square, 11 feet stud, and leanto on one side or one end, for the use of the ministry." Voted, also, to "lay a pasture for the ministry from the Pound Square to the highway." Subsequently voted "that the house shall be 41 feet long, 19 feet broad and 15 feet stud, with a leanto on the back side, the length of the house, 11 or 12 feet broad."

N. B. — This was the second parsonage house, and was a portion of the building long known as the "Prentiss House," on the corner of

Common and Lafayette Streets. It was enlarged in 1739 to its latest size and form. It was subsequently sold to Rev. Caleb Prentiss, as will hereafter appear.

There were so many desertions from the military and naval forces belonging to the expeditions above named, while detained at Boston, that the General Court passed an "Act to punish all such as should entice, harbor, conceal or convey away any soldier, marine or sailor of Her Majesty's land and sea forces raised in the province for the present expedition." This act was read and published by beat of drum, at Reading, at 8 o'clock, A. M., July 5, 1711.

1712. — This year, Rev. Richard Brown was settled as the minister of the town. (See Ear. Sett.) The town voted, "that if Mr. Richard Brown should die and leave a widow here in Reading, the town will upon their own cost and charge transport Mrs. Brown to Newbury."

"Mr. Dodge was chosen Schoolmaster for 3 years at 30 pounds per year." This was probably Daniel Dodge, of Wenham, and brother of Samuel Dodge, who married in 1705, Mary, dau. of Hananiah Parker, of Reading. A Daniel Dodge, perhaps the schoolmaster aforesaid, was of Har. Coll. in 1710.

"The worthy Capt. Herbert being deceased, Francis Smith was chosen Clerk and Selectman in his stead."

1713. — This year, the town voted, "to fence in $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land for the ministry, to lye between Tho. Bryant's house and the Meeting-house, near the Pond, in the most convenient place, and leave out to the Common, from the back side of Cann's house a straight line to the Draw bars near the horse block."

Then voted, "in lieu of the above, four acres, to be fenced in on the back side of the Meeting-house, and so down to the Pond."

N. B. — This refers to the old meeting-house, which stood in the second burial-ground, near where now is the tomb of Rev. John Mellen, and of course describes the same piece of land, concerning which there was, a few years since, a warmly contested lawsuit, viz.: "Emerson *versus* Wiley." (See Mass. Law Reports.)

This year, "so much of the territory of the town as lies north of Ipswich River," together with "Sadler's Neck," so called, was set off as a distinct Parish by the name of the "North Precinct."

At the first meeting of the North Precinct, Nov. 27, Sergt. Geo. Flint was chosen Moderator, and John Harnden, Clerk.

Town voted "to refund to the inhabitants of the new Precinct what they have paid to the Rev. Mr. Browne for the present year."

The circumstances and conditions of the north part of the town having become what was anticipated in 1696 that they would be, this second parish was set off without any opposition.

Town voted "that the town will give something to the new Precinct in convenient time."

1714. — Town voted "to give to North Precinct thirty pounds, one half when they have finished their Meeting-house, and the other half when they build a ministerial house."

Town voted "to procure a new Bell, not to cost over 50 pounds."

1715. — Jonathan Pierpont was appointed schoolmaster at £40 per year.

Thomas Pierpont, brother of the above, only fifteen years old, taught school in the Woodend.

The North Precinct received for schooling this year £2 16*s*.

1716. — Jonathan Pierpont again appointed schoolmaster.

1717. — Dr. Daniel Felch and others objected to the sale by the town of Range lands.

Hannah Felch, wid. of Henry, one of the very early settlers, died this year, aged 100, nearly.

John Browne, Esq., an early settler, and one of the most able, useful, and respected, died this year, March 11, aged 83. He is called "The worshipful John Browne" in the "Indian Deed." He was buried in the most ancient burial-ground, near the site of the old Town House, where his grave-stone has been seen, reading as follows: "To the memory of Capt. John Browne, Esq., who, after he had served his generation by the will of God, fell asleep Mar. 11, 1717, aged abt. 83.

> Witty, yet wise, grave, good, among the best,
> Was he; (the memory of the just is blest);
> Prudent, a pattern, and more I say,
> A hearty mourner for the sins of the day:
> Bless'd God, when dying, that he fear'd not death,
> His pious soul took wings, gave up her breath,
> Dropp'd here her mantle in the silent dust
> Which waits the resurrection of the just."

The North Precinct voted this year "to settle a minister amongst them as fast as they can and in the best method they can;" and "to give him, that shall be chosen, twelve acres of land and fourscore pounds in building and manuring." Voted "not to finish the Meeting-house." N. B. — This unfinished house was situated, it is said, on the

ground now or lately occupied by Dr. Grosvenor's garden. It was afterwards used as a school-house, and at last as a cabinet-shop by Wm. Eaton.

1718. — North Precinct voted "to give Mr. Daniel Putnam twenty acres of land, exchanged with Sergt. Flint and Sergt. Eaton, if Mr. Putnam be our minister."

Also voted "to build Mr. Putnam an house of 28 feet long, 19 feet wide, and 15 feet stud, a 'Lenter' on the back side 10 feet stud, three chimneys from the ground, and chamber chimney, and convenient parlor, and a convenient well, in lieu of the 100 pounds, if Mr. Putnam find nails and glass for the house."

Petition of the North Precinct for common land: "To the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Reading, qualified to vote in town affairs: Hon'd fathers and Christian brethren, Inasmuch as it has pleased the Lord of his goodness to incline your hearts to give us £30, one half when we build and finish our meetinghouse and the other half when we build our minister house, We think it our duty to return you all humble and hearty thanks for your love therein to us expresst. And if it might please the Lord to incline your hearts, now in our beginnings, to give us the common land that lyeth in our Precinct, near our meetinghouse, for ministerial use, so we may be a building a minister's house, we shall readily accept it and account it an act of your Christian charity and compassion towards us, who are and remain your humble servants.

Ezekiel Upton,
Joseph Upton,
John Eaton,
Henry Phelps,
his
John X Rich or Rice,
mark
Saml McIntire,
his
John X Upton, Sen.,
mark
his
John X Upton, Jr.,
mark
Jonathan Parker,
his
Joseph X Upton, Jr.,
mark
his
Jona. X Upton,
mark
his
Philip X McIntire,
mark
Joseph Upton, Senr,
Ezekiel Upton, Jr.,
Wm. Flint,
Ebenezer Flint,
Geo. Flint,
Geo. Flint, Jr.,
Joseph Swallow,
Saml. Phelps,
his
Tho. X Burt, Sen.
mark
his
Tho. X Burt, Jr.,
mark
his
Jona. X McIntire,
mark
his
David X McIntire,
mark
Joseph Pudney,
John Eaton, Jr.

See another petition for use of common land in Appendix E.

1719. — Thomas Oliver, of Cambridge, who graduated at the College this year, was appointed schoolmaster, and held the office for three years. (See Rev. Richard Browne's letter on deficiency of salary in the Appendix F.)

1720. — Rev. Daniel Putnam, from Danvers, who graduated at the College in 1717, was this year ordained as pastor of the second church in Reading (the Precinct). There were thirty-nine members of the church when Mr. Putnam was settled.

The town voted "to let the South Easterly part of the town have liberty to set a school house on the Common land, where they think fit, in some convenient place."

The settlement of the territory now constituting North Reading, was probably commenced soon after the laying out of the "two mile grant," in 1666. About 1680 we find located on the territory six families, namely: —

Francis Hutchinson.

Thomas Burt, lived probably in that part of Reading that became a part of Wilmington.

John Phelps; "Phelps' Field," on Park Street, near Middleton line, where is an old cellar-hole, was probably the ancient seat of the family.

John Upton, Sen., lived, it is supposed, on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Sylvester F. Haywood.

John Upton, Jr., probably lived on the place recently owned by Charles F. Flint, Esq.

Philip McIntire; an ancient family seat of the McIntires was in Thos. Rayner's field, northeast of his house, where is a cellar-hole.

In 1682 to 1684: —

George Flint, occupied a house that stood on the place now owned by Jacob Gowing, and was a garrison house.

Richard Harnden, lived in that part of Reading that was set to Wilmington.

John Burnap, lived on the place recently occupied by Charles Holt, where the house and barn were burned in 1867.

John Thompson.

David Hartshorn, lived where the late Timothy Hartshorn formerly lived, in what is now Reading.

Samuel Cowdrey.

Ephraim Savage owned land in Precinct, but lived in South Parish, and removed to Boston.

Thomas Rice.

Adam Colson.

In 1685 and '6 :

Isaac Hart lived where Mrs. Hannah A., wid. of Peter G. Flint, now lives.

Francis Nurse.

William Russell.

James Kebbe.

Samuel Leman.

In 1687 to '89 :

Edward Polly.

Thomas Taylor.

Samuel Chadwick.

Edward Taylor.

David Merrow.

William Hooper.

John Felch.

Samuel Dix, on the late Barnard place.

In 1691, John Eaton.

In 1692, Samuel Parker.

" Stephen Weston.

1720. —The following is a list of tax-payers, in the Precinct, at the time of Mr. Putnam's ordination : —

Capt. (Tho.?) Bryant.
Tho. Burt, Jr.
Ebenezer Burt.
Robert Brayford.
Edmund Chamberlain.
Samuel Dix.
Benjamin Damon.
Mr. John Eaton, Sen.
Thomas Eaton.
George Flint.
Ebenezer Flint, Sen.
Ebenezer Flint, Jr.
William Flint.
Nathaniel Flint.
Ebenezer Fish.
Stephen Fish.
Daniel Gooing.
John Harnden.
Jonathan McIntire.
Samuel McIntire.
Ebenezer McIntire.
David McIntire.
Thomas Nichols.
John Norish.
John Phelps.
Henry Phelps.
Joseph Pudney.
Lt. Jonathan Parker.
Ebenezer Russell.
Francis Nurse.
Stephen Roper.
Thomas Rich.
John Rich.
William Sawyer.
Joseph Swallow.
Dacon Taylor.

Benjamin Harnden.
Benjamin Harnden, Jr.
Adam Hart.
Thomas Hutchinson.
Edward Hurcom.
Zachariah Howard.
Samuel Leman.
Samuel Lewis.
John Lewis.
John Upton, Sen.
John Upton, Jr.
Joseph Upton, Sen.
Joseph Upton, Jr.
Ezekiel Upton, Sen.
Ezekiel Upton, Jr.
Jonathan Upton.
Stephen Wright.

A division of the First Parish is talked of.

1721. — Town voted, "in order to explain and strengthen the Committee, viz: Capt. Burnap, Capt. Poole and Mr. Timothy Goodwin, who were chosen to look after the town right in the herbage in Lynn Common, it is our meaning therein that said Committee is fully empowered to prosecute any person or persons that shall fence in land, the herbage of which belongs in Common to the towns of Lynn and Reading; with power to treat with our Lynn friends in an order to an agreement; and with power to sell our town right in that land that Atwell and Rhoades have fenced in."

Voted also "to take their share of the Fifty Thousand pounds, issued by the Court." This was an issue by the General Court of what was called "Bills of Credit," and was distributed to the several towns in proportion to their taxes; the bills to be repaid at a specified time.

Town voted "to let out this money at 'five in the hundred'; and that no man shall draw out more than twenty pounds, and no man less than five pounds, and any sum between the two; that the bonds shall run for one year; and that trustees shall have a seventh part of the interest on the money that shall be let out, for their trouble."

Voted to choose trustees by a *paper* vote.

Chose for trustees: Peter Emerson, Thomas Bancroft, and Thomas Poole.

Voted the interest money to pay town charges.

"A catalogue of the brethren and sisters in full communion in the first church in Reading, hereunder followeth: Jan. 3, 1720–1.

Richard Brown, Pastor.
Martha Brown, his wife.
Dea. Tho. Boutwell and Abigail his wife.
Dea. Tho. Nichols and Rebecca his wife.
Joel Jenkins.
John Townsend and Sarah his wife.
Tho. Bancroft and Mary his wife.
Lydia Bancroft.
Wid. Sarah Bancroft.
Samuel Bancroft and Sarah his wife.
Anna, dau. of Peter and Anna Emerson.
Mary Burt.
John Pratt and wife.
Sarah Pratt, dau. of above.
Wid. Brown.
John Batchelder and his wife.
Wid. Batchelder.
Ebenezer Nichols and his wife.
John Dix and his wife.
Lt. Swain and his wife.

Raham Bancroft and Abigail his wife.
Stephen Weston and Sarah his wife.
Phebe Rice.
Joseph Damon and Mary his wife.
Kendall Goodwin and Mary his wife.
Hannah Weston.
Wid. Mary Weston.
Mary Felch.
John Parker and Elizabeth his wife.
Nathaniel Goodwin and Mary his wife.
Wid. —— Parker.
Deborah Temple.
John Boutwell and Sarah his wife.
Sarah Foster.
Abigail Nichols.
Mary, wife of John Fish.
Joseph Parker and Elizabeth his wife.
Joseph Eaton and Mary his wife.
Samuel Lilley and Hannah his wife.
Jeremiah Swain and Sarah his wife.
John Merrow, Jr., and Ann his wife.
Deliverance, wife of John Merrow, Sen.
Nathaniel Parker, Jr., and Eliz'h his wife.
Wid. Sarah Bryant.
Nathaniel Stow.
Sarah Bryant.
Mehitabel Bryant.
James Nichols.
Sarah Nichols.
Joseph Burnap and his wife.
Tho. Poole and Rebecca his wife.
Nathaniel Parker, Sen., and his wife.
Samuel Damon and his wife.
Wid. Grace Boutwell.
Tabitha Boutwell.
Samuel Lamson and Elizabeth his wife.
Jonathan Parker and Barbara his wife.
Joanna Nichols.
Jonathan Nichols and Phebe his wife.
Nath'l Batchelder and Hannah his wife.
Timo. Hartshorn, Sen., and his wife.
Timo. Hartshorn, Jr.
Eben. Emerson and Mary his wife.
Elizabeth, wife of Stephen Parker.
Goodwife Roberts.
Dorcas Brown.
Abigail Roberts.
Sarah Poole.
John Woodward and his wife.
Peter Emerson and Anna his wife.
Ruth Boutwell.
Lt. Hananiah Parker and his wife.
Ebenezer Parker and his wife.
Susanna Townsend.
Susanna Brown.
Anna Brown.
Edward Brown and his wife.
John Brown and his wife.
Mary, wife to Samuel Brown.
Serg't Thomas Burnap and his wife.
Mary and Rebecca Burnap.
Jonathan Poole and Esther his wife.
Thomas Weston.
Benjamin Poole.
Wid. Jeaggles.
Tho. Nichols and Mary his wife.
Capt. Jona. Poole and Bridget his wife.
Timo. Wiley, Sen., and his wife.
John Wiley and his wife.
Mary Wiley.
John Smith and his wife.
James Smith and Abigail his wife.
Dea. Francis Smith.
Isaac Smith and his wife.
Timo. Goodwin and his wife.
Mrs. Pierpont.
Mr. Jonathan Pierpont.
William Bryant and Rebecca his wife.
Benj. Burnap and Elizabeth his wife.
Mary Hodgman.
Kendall Boutwell and Lucy his wife.
Mary Boutwell.
Dea. John Goodwin and his wife.
Tabitha Goodwin.
Mary Goodwin.
William Hay and Abigail his wife.
Wid. Rebecca Davis.
John Nichols, Sen., and his wife.
John Nichols, Jr.
Wid. Dorcas Bryant.
Kendall Bryant and his wife.
Tabitha Briant.
Tho. Damon and his wife.
Mary and Lydia Eaton.
Jonathan Eaton and his wife.
Lt. Kendall Parker and his wife.
Wid. Taylor.
Wid. Brown.
Wid. Cowdrey.
Tabitha, Susanna and Elizabeth Cowdrey.

"Members of our Church in our Maulden (Melrose) neighborhood":

Thomas Upham and his wife.
Elizabeth Upham.
Ye wife of Richard Upham.
Thos. Green and his wife.
Ye wife of James Taylor.

"Members of this Church belonging to Lynn End (Lynnfield) not yet dismissed":

Lt. Jno. Poole and Mary his wife.
Judith Poole.
Sarah Prates.
Kendall Pierson and Lydia his wife.
Rebecca Williams.
Samuel Hart.
Sarah Hart.
Shubail Stearns.
Hannah Walton.
Wm. Russell (of So. Vill) and Elizabeth his wife.
William Batchelder.
Goody Wellman.
Isaac Wellman and his wife.
Joshua Felt and his mother.
Sarah Hawkes.

"Members of this Church in our Charlestown (Stoneham) neighborhood":

Wid. Goold.
Daniel Gould, Sen., and his wife.
Ebenezer Knight and his wife.
Naomi Holden.
Thomas Gary's wife.
Wid. Belcher.
Joanna Lawrence.
Mercy Parker.
Judith Gould.
Ye wife of Jno. Goold, Jr.
Timo. Bauldwin and wife.
Mrs. Hay.
Hannah Hay.
Mrs. Abigail Gary.
Goody Cutler.

Of Reading, 184; Lynn End, 20; Maulden, 7; Charlestown, 25. Total, 236.
Recorded by Richard Brown."

There were dismissed from Reading Church in 1720, to join Lynn End Church (Lynnfield): John Pearson, John Townsend, Samuel Parker, William Eaton, James Pearson, and John Going; and to join the North Precinct Church: Tho. Bryant, John Eaton, Tho. Taylor, Jona. Parker, Samuel Dix, Samuel Lewis, Caleb Taylor, Tho. Nichols (who returned), Wm. Flint, Benj. Damon, Samuel Leman, and Thomas Burt.

The small-pox prevailed in the town to an alarming degree, especially in the North Precinct.

1722. — The First Parish this year voted that Jona. Poole, Esq., Dea. Tho. Nichols, Capt. Joseph Burnap, and Ensign Tho. Bancroft be a Committee to consider how and where to enlarge the parsonage and to make report.

An extract from first church record: —

"Anno 1722. — There having been sad confusions, which I often have observed for several years past (and did often in the Public mention which trouble and pray might be reformed), in our singing; some were above others, some before others, and all was, as I apprehended, for want of going more together, which I urged to no purpose.

And understanding that there was a Rule, I looked on it, and conceiving ye knowledge and keeping of the Rule, would prevent this confusion in that part of our public worship, I promoted learning to sing to that end; several public lectures were had to promote it; then I preached by myself, and 2d by Mr. Wm. Symes and 3d by Mr. Fiske, where much was said to incourage it and in each of which they sang four times exact by the Rule, no man opposing; a school was set up; many, both men and women, learnt; some indeed were not so clear in it, (as by mistake) conceiving it popery; but at length having been incouraged by several, as by all the Deacons, Capt. Poole, Capt. Burnap, Ensign Bancroft, Sergt. Tho. Poole, Lt. Bryant and Lt. Kendall Parker, (most of whom came to the school), that learnt, the first night they begun, (they?) sung with the wisht success, (4 of his family) (Kendall Parker's) attended the school, he learnt himself; sang by Rule in his family diverse months together; and, as I observed, after sung by Rule in the Public, and as I hear set the tune by Rule 3 times in the public, one day when I was sick; and (being) urged by some to bring it into the assembly, and especially by Deacon Boutwell, the eldest Deacon several times; on Nov. 8, being thanksgiving day, after the public worship was over, I proposed it to the church and congregation to sing by Rule; and by what I had heard not expecting any opposition, I said that if they were all willing, I would take their silence for consent, and no man answered one word, but all were silent and went away."

RICHARD BROWN."

In December of same year, "took up a contribution in aid of Rev. Daniel Putnam, of North Precinct, who is represented to be in great straits."

Amount collected, £5 and 17*s*.

1723. — Town voted "to sell to John Atwell (of Lynn), Reading right in the land that he has fenced in about his house, twelve acres at 12 pence per acre, which was paid down."

Voted also "to sell to Josiah Rhodes (of Lynn) Reading right in his lot in the 600 acres for 20 shill. per acre."

Voted "that the Selectmen petition the General Court, concerning a free course for the fish to come to Reading."

1724. — First Parish voted "to take up two acres of land distinct, in the low ground below the lower burying place and to add it to Mr. Brown's Parsonage, upon condition, that after it is once fenced, he will maintain the fence so long as he improves the above said two acres of land; and he does also engage that he will not desire the Parish to find him any more hay or grass as long as he is our minister; and he quit the ministerial meadow to the use of the town, and engaging to let us have a liberty of passing and repassing in the winter season, with horse and cart over the land, that was formerly Isaac Hart's, from Mr. Hodgman's corner and so out at Dea. Thomas Nichols' house, that was for-

merly Landlord Burnap; and upon condition that our friends and neighbors in the Pond Row do the East side of the fence upon their own cost and charge."

N. B. — This is probably the land lying on the west side of Pond Street.

The North Precinct vote this year "to apply to the Governor and Council in relation to Mr. Putnam's troubles"; (his lack of support, it is presumed).

First Parish congregation contributed £9 3*s.* towards redeeming "Blanchard" children.

1725. — Town voted "that the school money be divided so that the west end shall have what they pay, in proportion as they pay to the Province tax; and that the west end shall be divided from the town by the families that live nearest to each school house."

Voted "that no geese shall go on the Common after the 1st January next, but that swine may."

Town voted "that all Oak, Walnut, Elm, and Buttonwood trees, that are growing on the perpetuated Common, shall stand and not be cut off, under a penalty of prosecution."

Charlestown End was this year incorporated as a town, by the name of Stoneham.

1726. — The town voted "that, upon the petition of our neighbors of North End of Malden, Richard Upham and William Green representing them, we will petition the General Court that a number of our neighbors of North End of Malden may be set to Reading."

Chose a Committee to prosecute encroachments upon Reading's right in the herbage in the "600 acres" in Lynn.

Voted to take £8 in money of Joshua Felt, for Reading's right in six acres in the "600 acres" in Lynn.

1727. — "Oct. 29," says the North Precinct church record, "there was a terrible earthquake, which lasted at times, 3 months, and at the end of the 3 months, very hard."

"July 2, Lordsday, just as the public exercise of the afternoon was ended, at the South Parish meeting-house, there was terrible thunder and lightning, which detained several persons at the M. House, and, while a surprising clap struck the house, broke off the vane and spindle, broke the turret in pieces, shivered off the clapboards on the west and south sides, from the top to the bottom, and shattered one of the doors

in pieces that had just been shut, and struck a young man near it, threw him on his face and stunned him, so that he bled very much, but is since likely to do well. No other person received any considerable hurt."

First Parish voted "to procure a new Bell for the meeting-house, with the old Bell so far as that will go, and what that will not do, to be paid by way of a Rate."

Also voted "to build a turret on the Meeting-house for the Bell."

1728. — Town voted "that a Committee be chosen to look after obstructions to the coming up of fish, and to threaten prosecution to them that hinder them."

This year the General Court issued 60,000 pounds more of "Bills of Credit," to be distributed to the several towns in proportion to their taxes; whereupon the town voted "to accept their proportion of the same, according to the late act."

Voted "to let the money at six per cent, and that no man shall draw out more than £20, and no one less than £5, and any sum between these two, and for the trustees to take sufficient security for the money."

Chose for trustees: Thos. Bancroft, Thos. Poole, and Peter Emerson.

Thomas Bancroft gave a part of his pay as Representative to the town.

1729. — Town voted "to try to get clear of mending Mystic bridge in future."

"The town met at 'Landlord Wesson's' to hear the Indian deed of our township read." See Appendix A.

First Church, this year, dismissed to Stoneham (probably to form the church there) Messrs. Daniel Gould, Daniel Gould, Jr., Ebenezer Knight, David Gould, Abraham Gould, Ebenezer Parker, Edward Bucknam, Tho. Cutler, Joseph Bryant, Jona. Griffin, and others (females).

This year William Williams and his son James were drowned in Reading Pond, by the upsetting of a boat.

The north part of Malden, including ten families, was annexed to Reading. This annexation included the Green, Upham, and Evans families, with their farms, and was that part of what is now Greenwood, that was situated southerly of the old Smith farms.

1730. — First Parish chose a committee, consisting of William Bryant, Esq., Capt. Kendall Parker, Lieut. Thomas Eaton, Ens. Thomas Nichols, and Joseph Eaton, to seat the meeting-house, and voted "that

Real estate and age are the two first and chiefest rules to go by in seating the M. House."

Voted also, forty-five in the affirmative and fifty in the negative on the question, whether the Parish would set off the northwest part of the Parish, Woodend, so called, to be a distinct Parish by themselves, according to the line in their petition.

Voted also "to petition to the General Court to restore all the lands that are taken off of our township, on the South side of Ipswich river, and on the east side of Andover road, from Jenkins bridge to Woburn line."

Voted also "to allow the Northwesterly part of this Parish, or Woodend, so called, the sum of £17 a year for support of preaching among them in the winter season out of the Parish rate or treasury, during the term of ten years, provided the said Woodend do give the said Parish no trouble at home or abroad, referring to a separation; and also that the said Woodend do hereby oblige themselves to tarry with us during said term of ten years."

Then chose a Committee to go to General Court to defend the Parish from any breaking in from the North Precinct or elsewhere.

The town of Wilmington, including a part of Reading, was this year incorporated.

The action of the First Parish, last above mentioned, was probably occasioned by the following vote of the North Precinct, viz.: —

"To petition the General Court for part of Reading, part of Lynn, and part of Andover, to be sett off to them to help support the gospel in said Precinct."

The Precinct Committee chosen to manage the affair were Capt. Jona. Parker, Lieut. Ebenezer Flint, and Mr. Samuel Burnap.

Extract from the first church record: —

"Jona. Brown and his wife, having been guilty of fornication, in having a child too soon, they both owned their sins to the church, before the congregation, *gave glory to God*, begged forgiveness of Him and the church, though he was only a child of the church by baptism, but she had owned the covenant, and the church taking satisfaction from their humble confession, restored them to their charity, and allowed them baptism for their child, they being about to remove to Billerica."

The following statement exhibits the financial operations of the town for the year 1730, and is inserted for comparison with those of later times: —

"The Debts and Credit of ye Town of Reading in ye year 1730, Laid before ye Town at a General Town meeting March 1, 1731: —

	£	s.	d.
To Mr. Isaac Richardson for Schooling this Last year,	36	0	0
" Wm. Bryant, Esq., for Entering 2 actions at Court,	0	4	0
" Mr. Thomas Eaton for Keeping his Aunt Mary ye last year,	11	0	0
" Mr. John Batcheller for Keeping his cousen, Wm. Batcheller,	13	0	0
" Mr. Ezekiel Upton for waiting on ye Court's Com. 2 days,	0	10	0
" Ens. Francis Nurse for ye like service,	0	10	0
" Ens. Geo. Flint for ye like service,	0	10	0
" Daniel Gowing for timber for a Causeway, North Precinct,	1	8	0
" John Hartshorn for making and setting up a gate in North Precinct,	1	0	0
" Daniel Graves " " " "	1	0	0
" Peter Emerson for serving ye town as Clerk and Treasurer,	2	10	0
" Peter Emerson for returning 2 precepts and 1½ quire paper,	0	9	0
" Landlord Wesson for Selectmen's expense (where Mrs. Spaulding lives).	3	6	8
" Landlord Damon for Selectmen's expense (at North Precinct),	0	5	0
" Benj. Brown, Constable, warning 3 town meetings, gathering Rates, and warning 2 persons out of Town,	2	3	5
" Abated to Wid. Suderick (Southwick ?) her rate for 1729,	0	11	4
" Abated to James Parker his rate for 1729,	0	9	0
" Abated to Stephen Flint his rate for 1729,	0	12	9
" John Hartshorn for Sawing Plank for Lobs Pound Bridge,	0	14	0
" Mr. Joseph Eaton for 5 days, 5 shillings a day, at ye Inferior Court,	1	5	0
	77	8	2

CONTRA—is Credit:

	£	s.	d.
By ye Town Rate,	63	9	11
" Overplus in the Province Rate,	4	11	6
" Overplus in the Country Rate,	0	11	7
" Received of Constable Ezekiel Upton,	1	5	0
" " Constable Joseph Upton,	5	10	8
" " Constable Ebenezer Flint,	4	5	5
" " Constable John Swain,	3	0	0
" " Constable Timothy Wiley,	5	10	0
" " Lt. Poole, Rent for a corner of ye Town's land, " " Do. and Peter Emerson ye last payment,	0	15	6
" " of ye interest of ye £50,000 loan,	3	0	10
" Remaining in Constable Lewes, his hands,	3	2	5
" " Constable Ezekiel Upton's hands,	0	14	11
" " Constable Flint's hands,	1	12	11
" " Wiley's hands,	2	6	8
	99	17	4
	77	8	2
Ye Town's Credit,	22	9	2

1731.—Nov. 8, "Lt. Thomas Bancroft, our worthy Representative, died of Nervous Fever."

First Parish voted "to give the old 'Pulpit Cushion' to the Woodend, which they have asked for in a Christian and charitable way and manner, in their subscriptions to the new one."

North Precinct chose a Committee to provide a place in which to keep school, and voted to apply to General Court for help.

Committee: Sergt. Ebenezer Flint, Robert Russell, and Thomas Hartshorn.

1732. — Stephen Raper, eight years old, was drowned in Reading Pond.

Rev. Richard Brown, minister of the First Parish, died this year Oct. 29, aged 57 years, after a ministry of twenty years. For further account of Mr. Brown, see "Early Settlers."

1733. — Copy of a bill of expenses of the funeral of Rev. Mr. Brown: —

	£	s.	d.
To Thomas Eaton for provisions,	2	1	0
" Nathaniel Eaton for fetching up the wine,	0	15	0
" Lt. Nathaniel Parker for 5 qts. Rhom,	0	8	0
" Samuel Poole for digging Mr. Brown's grave,	0	8	0
" Landlord Wesson for Rhom,	0	10	6
" Wm. Cowdrey for making the coffin,	0	15	0
" Andrew Tyler of Boston, 6 Gold rings for funeral,	10	18	0
" Benj. Fitch of Boston, Gloves, etc.,	17	0	0
" Mrs. Martha Brown for wine furnished,	5	0	0
" Eben Storer of Boston, Sundries,	8	0	0
Total,	45	15	6

First Parish voted "to concur with the church" (94 in favor, whether any were opposed is not stated), "in inviting Rev. Wm. Hobby to be the minister of said Parish."

Also voted "to give Mr. Hobby £200 as a settlement gift, and an annual salary of £120, 30 cords of wood brought yearly to his door, and the use of the Parsonage."

Elijah Dodge, Thomas Green, John Townsend, Jr., and James Parker, dissented from the vote allowing £200 as settlement, to which £20 was subsequently added.

Chose for a Committee to treat with Mr. Hobby: Deacons Nichols, Boutwell, Smith, and Goodwin; Esquires Kendall Parker and Wm. Bryant; Lt. Nathaniel Parker, and Messrs. Ebenezer Parker, Stephen Weston, Thomas Upham, and Peter Emerson.

Voted, to set the standard for the money of the salary voted to the

ministry of the First Parish in Reading as "Eighteen shillings an ounce in silver money, which shall be a standard as money rises and falls." (Subsequently reconsidered.)

Chose for a Committee on Ordination, viz. the four Deacons aforesaid, the two Esquires aforesaid, Lt. Thomas Eaton, Ebenezer Parker, Raham Bancroft, Thomas Nichols, and Nathaniel Batchelder.

Rev. Mr. Hobby was ordained September, 1733.

Order of Exercises at the Ordination: Prayer (Introductory) by Rev. Mr. Emerson of Malden; Sermon (Text: 2d Tim., ii, 21) by Rev. Mr. Appleton, of Cambridge; Prayer (Ordaining) by Rev. Mr. Wellstead, of Boston; Charge, by Rev. Mr. Webb, of Boston; Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Putnam, of (North) Reading; Psalm and Benediction by the ordained.

Copy of a bill of expenses of the ordination of Rev. Mr. Hobby:—

	£	s.	d.
Paid Mrs. Ann Archer of Boston,	2	18	0
" Jonathan Williams of Boston, 1 Bbl Wine,	13	8	0
" Jonathan Call of Charlestown, Bread,	2	12	0
" Sundry others persons (36 in number),	46	8	1
	65	6	1

First Parish voted "to accept of half an acre of the Parsonage land, to enlarge our Burial place if Mr. Hobby giveth leave."

1734.—Richard Upham, whom Parson Hobby calls "a saint indeed," died this year of Stranguary.

First Parish paid Isaac Smith and Ebenezer Damon 19*s.*, for waiting on Ruth Joy to Newbury. Paid also 18*s.* for a "Kalash," and 9*s.* for a horse for the same purpose.

First Parish also voted in March "to repair the Parsonage house as may be with convenience, and that the figure thereof be not altered."

In September, voted *not* to enlarge the Parsonage house.

1735.—First Parish voted, 1st, "not to build a new Meeting-house;" 2d, to repair the old meeting-house thoroughly by shingling the roof in the same form that it now is, except the taking off the north dormer, and clapboarding the same as far as needful, and by plastering the same meeting-house upon the beams, which plastering is the last thing to be done. Then voted to take off the east and west dormers, and carry out the gambrel roof so far south as is convenient. Appropriated £350 for said object.

Old Mrs. Hodgman, wid. of Thomas, died in her 96th year.

1736. — Town voted "that Messrs. Kendall Parker, Esq., Wm. Bryant, Esq., Dea. Goodwin, Capt. Nichols, Lt. Eaton, Lt. Flint, and Mr. Thos. Weston, be a Committee to view the circumstances and accommodations of the highways in the town, and to bring in their thoughts and propositions, what may best be done about converting the Commons to some better use, than what it is at present."

Lt. Lamson, Thos. Wesson, Dr. Stimpson, Ebenezer Merrow, Ebenezer Felch, John Temple, and John Burnap dissented.

N. B. — This vote is noticeable as being the commencement of a course of action by the town, in reference to the common lands, that has been attended with important consequences, which have been felt, through successive generations, to the present day.

First Parish furnished for the Parsonage "A Post and Well Crotch," that cost £1 12*s*., and a "little Necessary house," that cost £1 15*s*.

This year and the succeeding year the throat distemper prevailed to an alarming extent throughout Massachusetts and New England. Many in this town died of it. John Swain lost six children within two months, and his wife soon after. Ebenezer Parker lost three in February, 1837, and Dea. Brown Emerson lost three children in the spring of 1837. From November 12, 1736, to May 23, 1737, thirty children and two adults died of this disease in the town.

The General Court appointed a public Fast on account of the prevalence and mortality of the epidemic.

1737. — The town chose Kendall Parker, Wm. Bryant, and Samuel Bancroft a Committee to make answer to the presentment of Mystic bridge, at the next Inferior Court, and to search the records and try whether they can find a privilege to that end of said bridge, that Medford, Malden, Woburn, and Reading have maintained for some time.

Town voted to leave to the Selectmen to agree with Lynn Selectmen and Mr. Griffin, about erecting a bridge over Saugus River, near Mr. Griffin's Corn Mill, that is for Reading to do one half of said bridge. (This was the bridge, probably, at the eastern terminus of what is now Salem Street, in South Parish.)

"June 7. — Town voted "to alter the disposition of the Common land from what it now is."

"Also, chose Ebenezer Parker, Capt. Nichols, Kendall Parker, Esq., Mr. Raham Bancroft, and Ebenezer Flint, a Committee to lay out all necessary Ways and Watering places and all other conveniences that shall be thought convenient, for all the proprietors in the town, through the Town Common, and make report at the next meeting."

Capt. Joseph Burnap, Dea. John Goodwin, Stephen Wesson, and Isaac Burnap, entered their dissent against the town making any disposition of the common lands in said town.

Nov. 23. — Committee reported as follows: —

"We, the subscribers, being a Committee chosen by the town to take a view of the common land in order to see what is necessary to be left for highways, watering places and other public uses, having entered upon the affair, consulted the same and Report as followeth, viz:

"That all the Common between Capt. Thomas Nichols' (late Noah Smith's) and the Wid. Pattison's (late Col. James Hartshorn's), and Dea. Fitch's gate (westerly end of Salem Street), lay as it is, excepting the land, that lays upon the easterly side of the road, that leads from the corner of Capt. Nichols' Stonewall, within six feet of the cart path, until it comes to a white oak, standing near Esq. Poole's draw bars, below his house, and so the line turns off up to said bars; yet nevertheless a way is reserved for Thomas Wesson (now Mrs. Lucinda Spaulding), and Dea. Gibson (late Jacob Eaton's) up to their houses, which shall be left upon the Causeway, and said way shall be three rods wide at the easterly end and three rods and a half at the westerly end. (Benj. Poole, Esq., lived where Leonard Wiley formerly lived.)

"Then we proceeded to the North end of the great Pond, and there we propose that a way not less than four rods wide shall lay from the bridge at the mouth of the Pond, up along the highland between the road, that goes round the hill and the path over the top of the hill, in a path that we call the middle way, and so it leads to the way to John Poole's house (late Caleb Wakefield's); and from the westerly side of John Poole's homestead, that there be a way four rods wide, through the common land, in the most convenient place up to the Causeway at Jonas's bridge; and that there be a way three rods wide over the Island bridge; yet still a bridle way is reserved for the necessary use of the owners of Ash Swamp, and other ancient proprietors, that have occasion to pass over the common land to their woodland, pasture or meadow; then we viewed the highway by Dea. John Goodwin's (now James Eustis'), and we propose that the way from said Goodwin's house, up the hill to Kendall Parker, Esquire's (M. F. Leslie's), and to Stoneham road, shall lay not less than four rods wide; and the road from said Goodwin's to Kendall Bryant's (who lived a short distance west of Joseph Hartshorn's present residence), and so along to Barehill brook, not less than four rods wide; and that there be a way three rods wide from the bridge at said brook, up round the soft ground over Damon's bridge and so out to Jonathan Eaton's (late Jonas Parker's); and that there be a road of four rods wide from said bridge up to Parker's Sawpit; also, that there be a road three rods wide from Jona. Eaton's, so along by the Widow Ruth Bancroft's up the hill and so to Capt. Thos. Eaton's pasture at Benjamin Wesson's, that is three rods wide, where there is breadth of Common to accommodate. We also judge it necessary that there be a highway two rods wide from the road that goes by Benj. Wesson's barn, which shall lie over the higher part of the hill toward said Wid. Bancroft's (now Sumner Hopkins') until it drops into the last proposed road. Also, that there be a convenient road from the Northeasterly corner of Ensign Wesson's homestead, along by the house and so to Samuel Wesson's and Eben. Felch's, and so out by the end of the meadow, that was Capt. Parker's to Charlestown road. From thence we proceeded to Tare Breech hill, and we propose that the lower end of the Common by Ensign Parker's up as far as the path, that comes from John Boutwell's stone wall, towards

Henry Merrow's lay common for public uses; and that there be a road, three rods wide from Henry Merrow's to the road, that goes out to Jona. Parker's; still reserving a convenient bridle way over part of Tare Breech hill for Eben. Nichols Sen., and Jeremiah Swain to come to their proprieties. Also, we propose that there shall be a two rod way left at the westerly end of Raham Bancroft's and Daniel Merrow's homesteads, through a piece of Common. Also, we propose that a convenient part of Brown's Pond upon the hill side (the small pond near John A. Tyler's) be left for watering; and also ten rods length Barehill brook, above the bridge, shall lay common; and at the lower end of Wid. Ruth Bancroft's homestead, there shall be another convenient watering place left common. Also, at the pond at Samuel Wesson's shall be left common. Furthermore, we think it necessary that where there is any convenient house-lot, field or pasture land, that borders upon the Common land, and the Town do not sell or dispose of the Common, so adjoining to the owner of such proprieties then there shall be left a way from all such proprieties out to the highway before such common lands are any way disposed of to any other person."

EBENEZER PARKER,
KENDALL PARKER,
THOMAS NICHOLS,
EBENEZER FLINT,
RAHAM BANCROFT,
} *Committee.*

Nov. 29. — Town voted "to accept the return of the Committee appointed to view the perpetual Common, except such ways as were laid out before, according to record; and the way round the hill by Mr. Woodward's (late Wm. Stimpson's) is to be the lowest way on the west side." John Temple dissented.

1738. — First Parish voted "to enlarge the Parsonage house at a convenient time and place; then referred the subject to the next meeting."

1739. — Dec. 6. — Parish voted to repair the Parsonage house as soon as may be convenient.

Dec. 27. — Voted to raise and pay to Capt. Thomas Eaton one hundred and fifty pounds, in the old tenor, provided he doth repair and finish the Parsonage house, according to the report of the Committee, appointed to view the same, and to raise the north part of the roof even with the south part, and make a gambrel roof to the same, to the acceptance of the Parish and Mr. Hobby.

The report of the Committee referred to above is as followeth: —

"1st. — To raise up the back side equal to the fore-side and to advance a Bevell or Gambrell roof, suitable in proportion to said house; to board the roof and double board the upper part of said roof and shingle said roof with good cedar shingles, and to put up suitable weather boards; to window frame and casement the foreside, east end and backside, as they now are as to bigness; also, new sett the old glass — what is good — and to provide for and glaze the rest, that the old will not do; to clapboard

the foreside, east end and backside and to head the windows that are needful and to finish the covell, and make suitable for the foreside and backside, and case them and do what is proper over the doors, and case the windows withinside of the addition ; to finish the wall and Gable end with boards and clapboards and windows suitable to the best part of the house, and eve-troughs and trunk for ye foreside of said house ; to color all that is needful to be colored, with Spanish Brown, and to the finishing of the inside of ye addition.

To lay two floors, to lathe and plaster the wall of the three rooms and to case two rooms overhead and to make two partitions ; and to make suitable stairs and doors for the addition, and to raise the chimney as high as is needful."

"Capt. Tho. Eaton took the job."

This improvement of the Parsonage house put the main house into the same shape in which we find it in later years, and was the house on Common Street in Wakefield, long known as the "Prentiss House," its site being now occupied by the new High School building.

Town chose a Committee to enforce the law to prevent the killing of Deer, out of season.

1740. — Town this year appropriated £120 for town expenses. First Parish built a Horse Block for ye Parsonage, that cost one pound.

Dea. Benj. Brown's negro woman, Rose, committed suicide by hanging.

North Precinct this year voted "to build a meeting-house, 46 feet in length and 36 feet in breadth, on the land, that was given for that use and finish it as decently as a meeting-house ought to be, for the public worship of God, with that speed, which our necessity requireth or our ability will admit of."

1741. — This year Rev. George Whitefield preached on Reading Common.

Rev. Mr. Hobby went to hear him, and it was said that he afterwards remarked "that he went to pick a hole in Whitefield's coat, but that Whitefield picked a hole in his (Hobby's) heart."

Mr. Hobby afterwards wrote and published a defence of Whitefield, in a letter to Rev. Mr. Henchman, of Lynn, who had written against him.

"READING, July the 6, 1741.

Whare as several of the Inhabetence of this town are of the mind that it is convenent to Have two tavens in this part of the town, and Whare as som are faverfull of the Event thare of and as I, the subscriber, am a partisoner for the same, and as I Regard the pece of this town, I promas, that if the Selectmen se Caus to aprebate me this year, if it be the minds of the chefe of the Hed men of this town that it is detremental to the pece of this town, I will Give it up another year and consarn myself no father about it ; — as wetnes my Hand.

THO. BANCROFT. WM. BRYANT JUN.

EBEN. NICHOLS.

This year the town passed the following vote in reference to the common lands, which has become a very important one, having been adjudged by decisions of the Supreme Court as fixing, defining, and consecrating the common lands. It was reported by a Committee, consisting of Ebenezer Parker, Kendall Parker, Esq., Capt. Bancroft, Wm. Bryant, Esq., Thomas Weston, Peter Emerson, and Ebenezer Nichols: —

Voted "that all the Common lands from Capt. Thomas Nichols' (late Noah Smith's) to the Great Pond (now Quannapowitt Pond), and so up the side of the Pond as far as Timothy Nichols' little orchard (where J. G. Aborn's shoe factory now stands), by the Pond, and that are now unfenced; also all the land on the west side of the Meeting-house that is between that and Hodgman's brook (the brook near Church Street R. R. crossing), and so from said brook up the great hill as far as the Southwest corner of Dea. Goodwin's land (Dea. Goodwin owned where James Eustis now owns), by the road; also by the foot of the hill by Dea. Goodwin's, running round the hill as far as Kendall Bryant's barn (Kendall Bryant lived a short distance west of Joseph Hartshorn's) shall continue to lie unfenced as they are, excepting a few poles against Dr. Hay's land (late Geo. W. Hartshorn's) not exceeding twenty, for the use of the Old Parish, for highways, a Training field, and Burying place, and the more convenient coming at the pond with flax and creatures, and also to accommodate the neighbors that live bordering on said land for their more convenient coming to and improving their own land and buildings, all the aforesaid lands to remain unfenced as they now are, and to the use of the Old Parish and neighborhood above said forever, never to be disposed of for any other use whatsoever, without the consent of every freeholder in the Parish."

Voted also "that the Common land in the Woodend, from the north side of the Burying place, from the road running East to John Boutwell's land (now Dana Parker's) and so running South to the corner where two roads meet, shall lie forever for the use of that part of the Town for a Burying place and other public uses as they shall have occasion."

1742. — Joseph Underwood acknowledged to the church that he had stolen corn from Noah Eaton.

1743. — Daniel Emerson, son of Peter Emerson, of this town, was ordained this year at Hollis, N. H. He graduated at Har. Coll. in 1739. (See Early Settlers.) He died in 1801, in the fifty-seventh year of his ministry and the eighty-fifth year of his age. Rev. Mr. Hobby, of Reading, preached his ordination sermon.

1745. — This year an expedition was sent to Nova Scotia, and war with the French and Indians was renewed. Massachusetts furnished most of the troops for the expedition, which was quite successful, and captured the city of Louisburg and the island of Cape Breton. Read-

ing furnished its quota for this expedition, as well as for the war that followed and that continued for ten or twelve years. Several French captives from Cape Breton, who were residing in Reading, died this year. Also, John Batt, aged thirty-two, and John Jeffrey, aged nineteen, both died, having just returned from the taking of Louisburg.

For list of soldiers in the French and Indian wars of 1745 to 1757, see Appendix G.

North Precinct voted to build a school-house.

1746. — Joseph Swain, son of Capt. John, born 1723, graduated at Har. Coll. 1744, was schoolmaster this year.

1748. — Mr. Hobby's salary was raised to £300.

1749. — This year the throat distemper again prevailed, and many died; among them Timothy Wiley, Jr., of whom Parson Hobby said: "He died in ye vigor and strength of life, in full career after the O." Age 24.

1750. — Rev. Joseph Swain, the schoolmaster aforesaid, was this year ordained at Wenham. Delegates to the ordination, Capt. John Swain (his father), Dea. Brown Emerson, John Walton, and Samuel Poole.

Nathaniel Eaton committed suicide by hanging.

A child of Wid. Bancroft, aged five years, who having eaten excessively of trash in a hot day, returned home, and finding some rum, drank about a gill, went into convulsions and in a few days died.

First Parish paid Mr. Hobby for his negro's sweeping the meeting-house and ringing the bell one year (1749), £3 10*s*.

1751. — Josiah Temple, while in a fit, fell into a well and was drowned.

Another of the French captives died.

This year the North Precinct voted to build a new meeting-house on the land given for that purpose, 48 feet in length, 36 feet wide, and 22 feet stud, within one year so far as to plank and shingle it. A committee was chosen to build it.

Said Precinct also voted to build a pound with stone.

1752. — The North Precinct Meeting-house was raised July 23, 1752, Old Style.

This year New Style was introduced into this country Previous to this year two methods of reckoning time had been used. According to one of these methods the year began on the 25th of March, February being the 12th month; according to the other method, the year began on the 1st January, December being the 12th month.

Ebenezer Nichols, son of Capt. Ebenezer, who had just removed to Souhegan (Amherst, N. H.), was drowned in passing the river.

1753. — This year Thomas Nichols, of Reading, sold to Phineas Sprague, of Malden, a negro woman, Peggy, and a negro boy, for the sum of £33 6*s.* 8*d.*, lawful money of New England.

The only child of William Gould, aged three years, was drowned in a pit of water that with too much negligence had been left uncovered.

1754. — John Kimball was convicted of stealing the velvet and leather of the pulpit cushion, and fined by the Court.

Died this year, Capt. Joseph Fitch, aged sixty, "an honor to ye humane nature and to the Christian name, fully satisfied with ye present and ye hope of ye future life." (Hobby.)

1756. — Died this year William Hobby, Jr., "in his last year in College, and but a few months before he was to have taken his degree, — a son of great hopes, aged 18." (Hobby.)

1757. — North Precinct voted to procure a "Law-book."

1758. — Rev. Mr. Hobby writes, "My dear friend and our excellent neighbor, Edward Merrow, died of small-pox; and that good man and my good friend, Dea. Raham Bancroft, died of fever, aged 72 (or 4), and his wife the same month."

1759. — Nathan Eaton, from Pepperell, was warned out of town.

Rev. Daniel Putnam, pastor of the second church (North Precinct), died, having served in the ministry thirty-nine years (less nine days), and in the sixty-third year of his age. During his ministry 194 persons were added to his church; he baptized 491 persons, and married 111 couples.

August 9th was observed by the North Precinct as a day of Fasting and Prayer in order for another pastor.

Elias Smith was ordained at Middleton this year. He was son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Burnap) Smith, of Reading; born 1731;

graduated at Har. Coll. in 1753; m. Catharine ——, and had chil. Catharine, b. 1760, and m. 1791, Jos. Peabody; Rebecca, b. 1762, and d. 1790; Elias, b. 1765; Elizabeth, b. 1767, and became the second wife of Joseph Peabody aforesaid; Sarah, b. 1769, and d. 1775; Joseph Blanchard, b. 1771; Hannah, b. 1773, and d. 1775; Fanny, b. and d. 1775; Benjamin, b. 1777.

Joseph Peabody, above named, was a native of Middleton, removed to Salem, became a successful and wealthy merchant, and was father, by his second wife Elizabeth, of Messrs. George Peabody, Esq., and Francis Peabody, Esq., of Salem.

Rev. Mr. Smith continued to be the minister at Middleton until his death, which took place Oct. 17, 1791. The historian of Middleton (David Stiles, Esq.) says of him, that "he was qualified to fill almost any station in life, and was a faithful and successful minister. Soon after his settlement he was chosen one of the trustees of Phillips Academy, and so remained until his death. He was once strongly solicited to settle in Marblehead, with the promise of a much larger salary than he was receiving in Middleton. His reply was "that he would not leave Middleton for *all* Marblehead."

1760. — Seven "French Neutrals" were quartered upon the town of Reading this year by order of the Courts Committee.

First Parish voted to build a "Pound" with wood.

North Precinct this year invited Rev. Eliab Stone to be their pastor; to give him £160 as a settlement, and £73 6*s*. 8*d*. for his annual support.

Mr. Stone accepted the invitation.

1761. — First Parish voted to build a Pound with stone, and appropriated £10 13*s*. 4*d*. for that purpose.

N. B. — This pound was located on Main Street, about where Ebenezer Wiley's brick house now stands.

Rev. Eliab Stone was ordained May 20th as pastor of the second church. Delegates from the first church to the ordination were Deacons Benj. Brown and Brown Emerson, Col. Nichols, Capt. Gardner, and Jona. Eaton.

This year the town was relieved from further tax for support of Mystic Bridge, by payment of a sum of money agreed upon, as appears by the following instrument: —

Know all Men by these presents, that we, Samuel Brooks, Esq, Stephen Hall, Esq., Zechariah Poole, Simon Tufts, Seth Blodgett and Benj. Parker, Jr., Gentlemen,

all of Medford, in the County of Middlesex and Province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, a Committee chosen by the town of Medford to agree with Woburn, Reading and Malden, concerning the building, repairing and supporting of "Medford Great Bridge," for and in consideration of the sum of fourteen pounds, lawful money, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, and therefore hereby have, and by these presents forever do acquit and discharge Ebenezer Nichols, Esq., John Temple and Samuel Bancroft, Gentlemen, in behalf of the town of Reading, in the County of Middlesex, aforesaid, they being chosen a Committee to agree with the town of Medford as aforesaid, and do therefore for and in consideration of the sum aforesaid, acquit and discharge the said town of Reading forever from all charges that ever have or ever shall arise on account of building and maintaining the said town of Reading's part of "Medford Great Bridge"; and in our said capacity do take upon the town of Medford the care of supporting and building the aforesaid Reading's part of said bridge.

In witness whereof, the Committee for Medford aforesaid have hereunto set our hands and seals the twenty-first day of August, A. D. 1761, and in the first year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Third.

STEPHEN HALL.
Z. POOLE.
SIMON TUFTS.
SETH BLODGETT.
BENJ. PARKER.

Witness:
ROGER BILLINGS.
AARON HALL.

Acknowledged before Wm. Reed, Just. of the Peace.

N. B. — At this date, the travel from Reading, Woburn, and Malden passed over this bridge to Boston. Z. Poole aforesaid was of Reading descent.

1764. — Rev. Mr. Hobby, of the first church, having been long feeble, seldom able to preach, and altogether insufficient, on account of disease, to discharge the duties of the pastoral office, a large committee was chosen by the First Parish to treat with him in relation to his discharge from the office of pastor, and receiving an annuity during life.

First Parish voted that the contribution-box should be held every Sabbath.

1765. — This year Rev. Mr. Hobby, pastor of the first church, died, June 18th, aged 58 years, after a ministry of thirty-two years.

Rev. Mr. Hobby was the son of John and Ann, of Boston, born Aug. 17, 1707, and grandson of William Hobby, a merchant of Boston, by wife Ann. Rev. William graduated at Har. Coll. in 1725, and settled as the sixth pastor of the First Parish in 1733. His wife was Lucy.

Tradition says of him that he was a man of extensive learning and much piety; that he was an able writer and an imposing public speaker. It is also said of him that he had a high opinion of the dig-

nity belonging to the ministerial office; that in his manners he was somewhat pompous, wore a big wig, large knee-buckles, and other showy sacerdotal vestments, especially on the Sabbath, when he entered the temple of the Lord, and ascended to the pulpit with dignity and majesty. A doggerel verse made by one of his parishioners, containing, perhaps, more truth than poetry, has come down to us, giving the vulgar sentiment in relation to several cotemporary divines of that day:

"*Good* Mr. Emerson (of Malden),
Proud Mr. Hobby (of Reading),
Silly old Carnes (of Stoneham),
And *Coxcomb* Roby" (of Saugus)."

First Parish raised £26 13*s.* 4*d.* to defray the expenses of Mr. Hobby's funeral, — one half to be paid to Mrs. Lucy Hobby for mourning, etc.

Mr. Hobby had several children, some of whom died in infancy, and one while in College, as has been already mentioned. Two others, Lucy and William, were unmarried, lived to be aged, were poor, and returned to South Reading, and were assisted by the town.

The passage of the Stamp Act by the British Parliament appears to have sent a thrill of indignation throughout the country. At a town-meeting, held at Reading October 22d, voted to give the following instructions to the Representative of Reading: —

"To Ebenezer Nichols, who represents the town of Reading at the General Assembly: We, the freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Reading, in town meeting assembled, professing the greatest loyalty to our Gracious Sovereign, and our sincere regard and reverence for the British Parliament, as the most respectable body of men upon earth, yet at the same time are not insensible of the great distress which a late exertion of their power, in the Stamp Act, must necessarily expose us to, we think it proper with regard thereto, to give you, Sir, the following instructions, viz: —

"That you cheerfully join in every proper measure that may have a tendency to a Repeal of the Stamp Act, which imposeth such a grievous burden upon the American Provinces and Colonies, and that you endeavor, by all possible means, consistent with our allegiance to the King, and relation to Great Britain, to oppose the execution of it, until the remonstrances, petitions and cries of these distressed Colonies shall reach the ears of our Sovereign. And, Sir, we cannot think it advisable to agree to any step for the protection of *stamped* papers or *stamp* offices; we have already good and wholesome laws for the preservation of peace and good order among his Majesty's subjects, and are not apprehensive of any further tumults and disorder, to which we have a steady aversion.

"Moreover, we must enjoin it upon you, that you use the strictest care to prevent all unconstitutional Drafts upon the Public Treasury, at this time of uncommon difficulty and distress; but in all actings to maintain our Rights as *free-born Englishmen*."

Joseph Frye was authorized by the North Precinct to survey and

make a plan of said Precinct. Such a plan was made, but we have not been able to find it.

Mr. Frye died in 1766, soon after completing the survey and plan aforesaid. He was a native of Andover; bought the farm formerly owned by Aaron Upton. He was a large man, weighing 365 pounds. His wife was killed by lightning, and he then married wid. Mary Foster. He was seventy-seven years old at his death.

1766. — This year the First Parish concurred with the church in inviting Rev. John Lathrop to settle with them. Jeremiah Swain and thirty-nine others (chiefly residents of Woodend) entered their written dissent. He came not.

Jeremiah Swain and others, of Woodend, this year petitioned the First Parish to be set off as a distinct parish. The petition was rejected.

Said parish voted "that the new meeting-house, when built, shall be located 8 or 10 pole something easterly and southerly from where the M. house now stands."

To meet and allay the growing uneasiness of the northwest part of the First Parish, it was voted this year, "that all those persons that live more than four miles from Reading First Parish meeting-house, shall have liberty to draw so much money out of said parish treasury as one half of their minister's yearly rate shall amount to, yearly and every year, for ten years next ensuing, provided they live that distance from said meeting-house that term, in said parish."

Voted, also, "that all those persons that live between 3½ and 4 miles from the meeting-house in Reading First Parish, shall have liberty to draw so much money, yearly and every year, for the space or term of ten years next ensuing, as one quarter of their minister's yearly rate will amount to, provided they forbear petitioning for a parish during said term, and live 3½ miles from said Meeting-house, and live in said parish during said term."

Voted, also, "that all those persons in the First Parish, in Reading, that live more than four miles from Reading First Parish Meeting-house, and do not accept of drawing so much money out of the parish treasury as one half of their minister's yearly rate amounts to, shall have liberty to go off, they and their estates, to Reading North Parish or to Wilmington, which they shall choose, if they desire it."

1767. — About this time a "Young Men's Christian Association" was formed, probably the first in the town. As such societies are pop-

ular at the present time, perhaps it would be interesting to see the constitution of one formed a century ago: —

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being as we hope in some measure sensible of the many obligations we are under unto God, and of the great care and concern we owe our own souls and the souls of each other, would therefore enter into those measures, whereby we may promote the honor of God and our own mutual edification, and since in the duties of prayer, reading the Word of God, meditation and holy conversation, we are most likely to promote the glory of God, our own spiritual knowledge, faith and comfort, and put ourselves in the way of the divine blessing, we would set apart some time for the regular discharge of these duties, hoping in that gracious promise of our Lord Jesus Christ, 'where two or three are met together in his name, he will be with them and bless them'; and now giving ourselves unto God in an everlasting covenant in dependance on the influences of his holy Spirit, without which we can do nothing worthy of divine acceptance, we do, with all holy fear, resolve on the following things: In the first place we will meet together once a week on Sabbath evening in some convenient place, where we will spend an hour and a half or two hours in the following duties, in a regular manner: —

"1st. We will begin with prayer, in which we will take our turns in order from time to time.

"2d. We will sing a psalm or hymn or some part of one.

"3d. We will read a sermon or some other discourse of divine things.

"4th. We will then one another of us take our turns in prayer, and then speedily conclude with singing.

"5th. Having discharged our duties, we will all of us return to our several places of abode, endeavoring that the good that we may have obtained be in no danger of being lost by vain company or bad discourse.

"6th. If any one of the Society at any time be absent, he shall, at the next time of his appearance, if desired, offer the reasons of his absence, and if his reasons shall appear too weak to justify his absenting himself, we will with a spirit of meekness rebuke him, and admonish him of his duty.

"7th. If any one, at any time, shall refuse to meet with us any more, without sufficient or justifiable reasons therefor, we will endeavor to convince him of his fault, admonish him of his danger, and entreat his return.

"8th. If any one be overtaken with any scandalous fault, we will deal with him in such a manner as to us appears most likely to reclaim him. If he shall hereupon manifest his repentance, we will forgive him. If he refuse to hear and repent, we will blot out his name and banish him from the Society.

"9th. We resolve to look out for sober-minded persons and invite them to our Society.

"10th. Any person admitted to our Society shall be admitted by the consent of the whole or major part of it, and any one desiring a dismission with proper reasons, shall withdraw with the same consent.

"11th. Considering how apt we are to forget this obligation, we resolve to read over this covenant with God and one another once a month.

"This is the covenant, which in the name and fear of God, we would make with God and one another, humbly entreating for the blood of our great High Priest, even Jesus, who has shed his blood for the remission of sins, to wash away all our pollutions and defilements, and the aids and assistances of the spirit of truth to guide us

into all necessary and saving truths, and the grace of Christ to assist us in and perfect all our duties. Now unto him, who is able to build us up in holiness and comfort, and to do for us far above what we can ask or think, be glory forever, Amen.

Daniel Emerson.
Joseph Parker.
John Joy.
Chester Joy.
Bacchus.
John Walton, 3d.
Timo. Emerson.
Jotham Walton.
Samuel Goodwin.
William Nichols.
James Bryant.
Amos Walton.
Josiah Bryant.
Benjamin Williams.
James Hartshorn.
Samuel Felch.
James Bennett.
Isaac Smith.
Daniel Smith.
Jona. Gardner.
Thomas Damon.
Ebenezer Stimpson.
Joseph Emerson.
Robert Williams.
Samuel Sweetser.
Ebenezer Nichols.*
David Smith.
Thomas Parker.
Ezra Mudge.
John Swain.
Thomas Brown.
Brown Emerson.
Nathaniel Pratt.
Cornelius Sweetser.
Abijah Smith.
John Burnam.
Aaron Emerson.
Benjamin Walton.
Benjamin Brown.

1767. — In March of this year the First Parish voted "to make a thorough repair of the old Meeting-house, as soon as may be, and to make pews and sell them, and raise £200 (by tax) to pay the balance."

In June, reconsidered the above vote about repairing the old meeting-house, and voted "to build a new Meeting-house in the First Parish, about 8 or 10 poles southeasterly from the place where the old Meeting-house now stands; the new house to be 70 feet long and 50 feet wide and 26 feet posts (afterward changed to 28 feet posts), with a Steeple and Porch, and chose Ebenezer Nichols, Esq., Capt. John Goodwin, Samuel Bancroft, Esq., Jona. Eaton, John Batchelder, Timothy Pratt, and Nathaniel Wiley a Building Committee."

An effort was made by Dea. Jonathan Temple, Dea. Samuel Bancroft, Mr. John Temple, Nathan Parker, and other Woodend people to change the location of the new meeting-house to a site about half a mile to the westward, which effort was unsuccessful.

In October, the Woodend people renewed their efforts for a separation, not wishing to be taxed for the new meeting-house; and Jeremiah Swain, Joseph Damon, and others petitioned the First Parish: 1st, to

* Note. — In 1770 Ebenezer Nichols, a member as aforesaid, was banished from the society for breaking the seventh commandment.

set off all the second Constables' District; or, 2d, to set off all such district as should in writing consent thereto.

This petition was not granted; but the parish thereupon voted "to give to those persons that live in 'Baremeadow Row,' so called, that live more than 3 miles from the Meeting-house, including, with them, Jonathan and John Nichols', James Eaton's, and Thomas Eaton's houses, five pounds a year and yearly, for the space of ten years next to come, and the money to be laid out in schooling as they shall agree, upon condition they will cheerfully go on to build the Meeting-house and settle a gospel minister among us."

Voted, also, "to give to the westerly and northwesterly part of the parish (that is to say), those persons there, that live more than 3 miles from the Meeting-house, and the money to be laid in preaching or schooling, as they shall agree, so much money per year, yearly and every year, for the space of ten years next to come, as is the same proportion, according to the number of houses, as we gave 'Bare-meadow Row,' upon condition they will cheerfully go on to build the Meeting-house and settle a gospel minister among us."

1768. — The First Parish meeting-house, as voted for in 1767, was this year erected. It was the third place of worship erected by said parish.

The parish voted to raise £600 to defray the expense of the new church, and that the timber therefor may be cut from the parish ministerial lot.

Messrs. John Walton, Jr., and Andrew Beard, carpenters, were added to the building committee already chosen.

The contractors were Messrs. David Nelson and Asa Todd.

The frame was of oak, massive and heavy; at one end was a tower with a handsome steeple or spire, shooting high up into the blue ether, and at the other end a two-storied porch. Upon the apex of the spire was a gilded weather-cock. At the time the house was built it was voted "*not to paint* the clapboards, or do the roof with rosin, tar, and sand," consequently the outside remained unpainted for many years.

The foundation of the building was a wall about three feet high, composed of rough and mostly unhammered granite blocks, selected at great pains from the surrounding forests, and was a curiosity on account of its rare beauty and regularity, considering that its component stones were mostly in their natural state. A tradition connected with this foundation is thus related: —

"One of the largest of these granite blocks, weighing several hundred pounds, was lifted to its bed on the wall by old 'Doss,' a negro of Sampsonian strength, was then or had been a slave, was afterwards a soldier of the Revolution, and used to live in a hut near Bare Hill brook. Old 'Doss' performed this exploit by 'main strength, unaided, and without lever or bar'; and so notable was this feat considered at the time, that the letter 'D,' the initial of the hero's name, was chiselled upon the face of the stone by the artisans, to commemorate the achievement. Afterwards, some person, either from envy of the hero's glory, or, more probably, from prejudice against his color, hammered out and thus erased the honorable letter; thus showing how vain and transitory are all earthly marks of distinction, even when engraved in granite."

The pews were originally disposed of in the following manner:—

After selecting one for the minister, to be numbered one, then the highest tax-payer had the first choice; the second highest the second choice, and so on.

The pews were numbered in the order of choice, no matter in what part of the house they might be situated.

The first pew was sold for one hundred pounds, old tenor; and then dropped twenty shillings, old tenor, on every pew through the whole.

One hundred pounds, old tenor, was £13 6*s.* 8*d.* New England currency; and twenty shillings, old tenor, was 2*s.* 8*d.* New England currency.

Dea. Brown Emerson, Capt. David Green, Capt. John Goodwin, and Benjamin Brown, Esq., were a Committee to make the sale.

As the numbers of these pews show the relative standing, as to property, of these old fathers, it may be gratifying to the curious to see some of them:—

No. 1. Minister Pew.
" 2. David Green.
" 3. Thomas Eaton.
" 4. John Smith.
" 5. John Goodwin.
" 6. Ebenezer Nichols.
" 7. Ens. John Batchelder.
" 8. Benjamin Smith.
" 9. Mrs. Eliza'h Lambert.
" 10. Ebenezer Wiley.
" 11. Brown Emerson.
" 12. John Pratt.
" 13. Nathaniel Wiley.
" 14. Isaac Smith, Jr.
" 15. William Green.
" 16. Jona. Eaton.
" 17. Joshua Eaton.
No. 18. John Batchelder.
" 19. Michael Sweetser.
" 20. Jonathan Evans.
" 21. John Walton and Oliver Swain.
" 22. Nathaniel Brown.
" 23. Thomas Green.
" 24. James Emerson.
" 25. Abraham Gould.
" 26. Thomas Eaton.
" 27. Jonathan Brown.
" 28. John Nichols.
" 29. Tho. Damon and Jona. Hartshorn.
" 30. John Walton.
" 31. Susan Weston and Anna Emerson.
" 32. Jeremiah Brown.
" 33. Tho. Emerson.
" 34. Samuel Poole.

No. 35. Tho. Hay.
" 36. Nath'l and Jona. Cowdrey.
" 37. Noah and Lilley Eaton.
" 38 and 39, Jacob Upham.
" 40. Joseph Gould.
" 41. James Smith.
" 42. Daniel Bryant.
" 43. Joseph Bryant.
No. 44. Benjamin Brown.
" 45. Joseph Emerson.
" 46. Joseph Brown.
" 47. Benjamin Hartshorn.
" 48. John Vinton.
" 49. Tho. Parker.
" 50. Daniel ——, etc. etc.

In May, the inhabitants of the northwesterly part of the First Parish, not satisfied with the offers of the parish, Joseph Damon, Jeremiah Swain, and others of that said part of the parish, this year petitioned the General Court to interfere and set them off as a distinct parish.

Whereupon the First Parish chose Ebenezer Nichols, Esq., Dea. Brown Emerson, Capt. John Goodwin, Phineas Parker, Jona. Eaton, John Walton, and Andrew Beard a committee to oppose said petition.

A Legislative Committee, having heard the parties, advised the First Parish to agree to a line of division on the southerly side of Woodend. In reference to which advice, the parish voted "that to divide the parish would be ruinous to the whole, and that, therefore, they cannot agree to any line of division: 49 in favor of agreeing to 68 against.

At the same time, on a proposition to remove the location of the new meeting-house about half a mile to the westward, voted in the negative.

In June, the First Parish voted "to give to the inhabitants of Woodend, so called, twenty-two and a half pounds yearly and every year, for ten years next to come, the money to be laid out in preaching or schooling, as they shall agree, provided said inhabitants do not proceed any farther for a separate parish, and relinquish what has already been voted them; or, if they do not accept this, then those inhabitants of Woodend, so called, that live more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the meeting-house, shall have liberty to go to the North Parish, or Wilmington, as they shall choose."

1769. — February, the Woodend people still persisting in their efforts for a division of the First Parish, said parish again voted against a division.

Also voted in favor of setting off a part of the parish to North Precinct, so as to make two parishes in the town of equal territory, if the North Precinct consent.

Chose Ebenezer Nichols, Esq., Dea. Brown Emerson, Capt. John Goodwin, Lt. Jona. Eaton, and Benj. Brown, a committee to oppose the setting off of Woodend.

The General Court, however, notwithstanding all opposition, judged it best that the First Parish should be divided, and accordingly ordered that substantially the same territory (except certain Eaton farms) that now constitutes the town of Reading, be incorporated as a distinct parish, called the Third or West Parish.

The first meeting of the Third Parish aforesaid was held on August 9, 1769, by warrant from the Worshipful Josiah Johnson, Esq., of Woburn, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, who was present at the meeting.

Mr. John Temple was chosen Moderator.

Chose parish officers as follows: For Clerk, Samuel Bancroft, Esq.; for Treasurer, Mr. John Temple; for Assessors, Mr. John Temple, Dea. Samuel Bancroft, and Capt. Nathan Parker.

The Moderator took the money oath.

A committee was chosen and money raised, or ordered to be raised, to provide materials and workmen to complete the newly erected meeting-house; by which it appears that their first meeting-house was in process of building. It was located a short distance southerly of where the Old South Meeting-house now stands, and is the same building now occupied by the Centre schools, and which contains Union Hall.

The following is the Act of Incorporation of the Third Parish: —

"July 14, 1769. — General Court ordered that the South Precinct in Reading be and hereby is divided into two precincts in the following manner, that is to say: Beginning at Stoneham line, at a heap of stones at the South East corner of Jona. Weston's homestead; from thence to a white oak tree, at the Southerly corner of Isaac Burnap's and Jabez Damon's pasture, called Bare-hill pasture (recently called 'Fairmount'); from thence Easterly as the fence now stands, on the Southerly side of said pasture, till it comes to the road near the Stone Bridge at Bare-hill Brook, so called; rom thence Northwardly on the road till it comes to the North Eastwardly end of the Causeway at the 'Three Bridges,' so called; from thence to the South Westerly corner of Lieut. Jona. Poole's farm; from thence on the fence, on the Southerly side of said Poole's land, till it comes to the road leading from said Poole's to the M. house; from thence North Easterly till it comes to Lynn line; excepting Thomas Eaton, Thomas Eaton, 3d, Joshua Eaton, Jonathan Eaton and Edmund Eaton, with their lands, they are now respectively in possession of, and their other estates, who, although included in said bounds, shall remain in the South Precinct, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as fully as if they and their lands aforesaid lay South of said line.

"And whereas the said Precinct (South) have obtained a vote to build a Meeting-house, and have made two taxes, the one for raising four hundred pounds, lawful money, and the other for two hundred pounds of like money, which assessments have been committed and are now in the hands of the Constables to collect; but the first tax for £400 only has been paid, and that but in part. It is therefore further ordered that

the north part of said precinct shall be and hereby is exempted from paying any other tax towards the Meeting-house in the South Precinct, save the first £400. It is further ordered that the cost arising by the Committee's going last year to view the South Precinct, amounting to £9 7*s.*, be paid by the whole Parish."

By the said act of incorporation it will be seen that the Third Parish were relieved from a part of the assessments that had been laid upon them by the First Parish towards the new meeting-house of the First Parish, but there remained a claim upon the First Parish for what the Third Parish had already paid towards said new meeting-house. This claim was the occasion of some canvassing and controversy between the parishes for several years, but was finally settled amicably. (See under 1773.)

This year Rev. Caleb Prentiss, from Cambridge, a graduate of Har. Coll. in 1765, was settled as pastor of the First Parish, with £200 settlement, £80 salary, and twenty cords of wood yearly, brought to his door, together with the use of the parsonage.

Mr. Prentiss was ordained October 25, 1769.

Services at the ordination: First prayer by Rev. Mr. Morrill, of Wilmington; Sermon (text 1 Thess. ii, 8) by Rev. Mr. Adams, of Roxbury; Charge, by Rev. Mr. Appleton, of Cambridge; Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Storer, of Watertown; Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Roby, of Lynn; Psalm and blessing, by candidate.

List of inhabitants of the First Parish, at or near the time of its division and the incorporation of the Third Parish; said parish then included what is now Wakefield and Reading; with a notice of all the houses then standing, with the distance of each house from the First Parish meeting-house, that stood near the site of the present Congregational meeting-house in Wakefield.

These details regarding the locations of the inhabitants and their dwellings are gathered from an old map of said First Parish, drawn by Col. Nichols about the year 1765, and from a table of relative distances of the houses from the meeting-house, found among the papers of Dea. Temple, prepared, probably, to show the necessity of a new parish, which was incorporated in 1769:—

	M.	Qrs.	Rods.
Rev. Mr. Hobby, was the Prentiss house,			32
Samuel Poole, old tavern, now removed,	0	0	49
Samuel Nichols, } on the place of the late Dea. Aaron Bryant,	0	0	75
James Barrett, } on the place of the late Dea. Aaron Bryant,	0	0	75
Col. Ebenezer Nichols, old Rayner House, now removed,	0	1	02
John Vinton, late Samuel Wiley place, and Dr. Richardson's,	0	1	14
Capt. Cornelius Wotton, site of Quannapowitt House,	0	1	32

	M.	Qrs.	Rods.
John Nichols, late Noah Smith house,	0	1	32
Samuel Felch, where Adam Hawkes now is,	0	2	30
Michael Sweetser, where Asa N. Sweetser now is,	0	2	56
Benjamin Smith, late Dr. Hart's old house, now removed,	0	3	06
Isaac Smith, where Dr. Hart resided, now removed,	0	3	14
Jonathan Evans, near R. R. bridge, in Greenwood, now removed,	1	1	05
Daniel Gould, where E. Pitman now is,	1	1	72
Richard Upham, where P. H. Sweetser resided,	1	3	50
William Green, where Charles W. Green now is,	2	0	04
William Green, Jr., now owned by Wid. Waitt,	2	0	32
Thomas Green, now owned by C. W. Green,	2	0	69
Capt. David Green (old house), late Nathan Green place,	2	2	02
" " " house formerly Judge Nash's,	2	2	40
Lt. John Walton, late Benjamin Walton place,	1	2	63
James Smith, late Ezekiel Oliver place,	1	3	03
Ensign John Smith, Almshouse place,	1	2	62
Amos Boardman, late Lowell Emerson's,	1	3	22
Jonathan Poole, Jr., where Leonard Wiley resided,	0	1	75
Capt. Samuel Bancroft, Wakefield's Rattan Factory,	0	2	52
Thomas Wiley, late David Wiley place,	1	2	35
Nathaniel Wiley, late Eli Wiley place,	1	2	75
" " old house, near above, now removed,	1	3	33
Ephraim Weston, where Mrs. Dr. Spaulding now is,	0	0	58
Noah and Lilley Eaton, late Dea Jacob Eaton's,	0	0	72
William Gould, late John Gould's, now removed,	0	0	52
Dr. William Stimpson, where the late Lilley Eaton lived (father of Hon. Lilley),	0	0	46
Thomas Burnap, where William Brown now is,	0	3	22
Thomas Emerson, the Dr. Cushman place,	0	3	68
Joseph Underwood, where Rev. Mr. Clayes now is,	1	0	00
Dr. Oliver Swain, now David Batchelder's old house,	1	0	41
Thomas Parker, late owned by Suel Winn, Jr.,	1	1	03
Nathaniel Swain, near where East school-house is,	1	2	39
John Swain, Jr., near where Abraham Gould now is,	1	2	72
Capt. John Swain, near late Issachar Stowell's old house,	1	3	16
Jeremiah Brown, where E. A. Upton now is,	1	3	61
Nathaniel Brown, lately owned by Rev. Horace Eaton,	2	0	36
Josiah Walton, now the Austin place,	2	0	71
Jotham Walton, where Oliver Walton now is,	2	1	17
Jonathan Brown, now Daniel P. Emerson's,	2	1	43
Jonathan Cowdrey, now Mrs. Col. J. Hartshorn's,	0	0	76
James Emerson, now Mrs. James Emerson,	0	1	45
Ebenezer Gould, late Charles Gould place,	0	2	43
Capt. John Goodwin, now James Eustis,	0	1	60
Thomas Hay, now the heirs of late Benjamin Emerson,	0	1	60
Dr. William Hay,	0	2	38
Thomas Damon, now Mrs. Varnum Holt,	0	2	52
Benjamin Hartshorn, now Joseph Hartshorn,	0	2	56

	M.	Qrs.	Rods.
Ebenezer Damon, now Mrs. Lydia Winn,	0	2	63
Wid. Lambert, late Dea. David Smith place,	0	3	01
Jeremiah r yant, } these houses stood a short distance westerly of	0	3	06
James Bryant, } Joseph Hartshorn's, now gone,	0	3	48
Nathaniel Cowdrey, late Aaron Cowdrey place,	0	3	09
Capt. John Goodwin (upper place), since Matt. F. Leslie,	1	0	26
Joseph Gould, where E. E. Emerson is, house removed,	0	0	76
Joseph Emerson, where Thomas Emerson lived,	0	1	15
Nutting or Bacheller house, heirs of late John White, Jr.,	0	1	47
Munroe, formerly Nichols, now Mrs. F. B. Eaton,	0	1	71
John Batcheller, Cordis House, now removed,	0	2	52
Capt. Benjamin Brown, now Lucius Beebe,	0	3	03
Joseph Brown, house near the above, now removed,	0	3	17
John Pratt, the late John White, Sen., place, now removed,	0	3	49
Dea. Brown Emerson, now Dr. F. P. Hurd,	1	0	05
James Woodward, the late Stimpson place,	1	1	01
William Eaton, where Rev. Mr. Barry is,	1	0	64
Ensign Hopkinson, where E. Sumner Hopkins is,	1	1	16

1770. — Town voted to build a powder-house of hard brick and lime, eight feet square.

It was located on the high ground, near and northerly of the present residence of the late Capt. George Batchelder. A committee recommended a wooden one, on account of the dampness of the brick house.

The Third Parish meeting-house was this year completed. Said parish voted "to petition the General Court for the money to be paid back to us, which we have paid towards the M. house in the First Parish."

Voted, also, to purchase, for a parsonage, the dwelling-house, barn, and out-houses of Mr. Phineas Parker, and twenty-five and one half acres of land adjoining, for the sum of £210.

This is the same house and land since owned by Rev. Peter Sanborn, and long known as the Sanborn Place.

Voted, also, "to invite Rev. Thomas Haven, a graduate of Har. Coll. in 1765, to become the minister of said parish, with an encouragement or settlement of £160, and an annual salary of £73 6*s.* 8*d.*"

Mr. Haven's answer to the invitation was as follows: —

"To the inhabitants of the Third Parish in Reading: —

"My Christian Brethren and Friends,

"As you have seen fit to give me an invitation to settle with you in the work of the Gospel ministry, I would thankfully acknowledge the honor done me hereby, not only by you, but also by the great head of the church; as this is a matter of the greatest

importance in respect of the greatness and difficulty of the work, I hope I have viewed it in this light, and considered thereof, as one in some measure sensible of the weight of the charge; and asked counsel of those whom I thought able and willing to give that, which was good, and who, I trust, had the cause of Religion and the interest of the churches near their hearts; and I hope I have not been unmindful of seeking direction from the Father of lights, from him who giveth wisdom to them who ask; encouraged by the unanimity, with which you gave the call, and the peaceable temper with which you have conducted this affair, and which I trust is still with you; hoping for the blessing of God and the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ, I now signify to you my acceptance; reserving to myself the liberty of being absent from you one or two Sabbaths in a year to visit my distant friends as occasion may require. I am sensible of my unworthiness and inability for the honorable, the great and arduous work, which I am about to engage in; and I ask your prayers to God for me, that I may be directed, and obtain grace to be faithful; and I persuade myself that you will endeavor to render the burthen as light as may be, as well as be ready to provide for my support and comfort. That your church may be built up in faith and holiness, and have daily additions made unto it of such as shall be saved, and always be found walking in the order of the gospel; that you as a people may bepros pered, and that God would rain down righteousness upon you, that you may be preserved in peace and quietness, and that we all, in matters before us, may be directed from Heaven, is the desire and prayer of your christian brother and friend,

THOMAS HAVEN."

Mr. Haven was the son of Rev. Elias Haven, the minister of Franklin, and a descendant of Richard Haven, who settled in Lynn in 1645. His mother was Mary (Messenger). He was born about 1743. He married Anna Bigelow, of Weston, a sister of the late Abraham Bigelow, Esq., of Cambridge.

This year the First Parish sold to the Rev. Caleb Prentiss, for £333 6*s*. 8*d*., the parsonage land and buildings; said land consisting of three pieces, viz. That which the parsonage-house stood on, that behind the meeting-house, and that near Dr. Wm. Stimpson's.

NOTE. — Dr. Stimpson then lived at the corner of Main and Salem Streets, where the Eaton mansion now is.

1771. — The Third Parish voted to accept their land apportioned to them by the town as their share of the ministerial lands.

Voted, also, "to sell the 'Housen and land,' bought of Mr. Phineas Parker for a parsonage, to Rev. Thomas Haven for £201 12 shil."

The following is a List of Voters in Reading for 1771: —

FIRST PARISH.

Capt. Samuel Bancroft.	Mr. Ebenezer Hopkinson.
Benjamin Brown.	Benjamin Hartshorn.
Joseph Brown.	Jonathan Hartshorn.
James Bennet.	Dr. William Hay.

James Barret.
Nathaniel Brown.
John Brown.
Jonathan Brown.
Jeremiah Brown.
John Batchelder.
John Batchelder, Jr.
Amos Boardman.
Jonathan Cowdrey.
Nathaniel Cowdrey.
James Cutler.
Ebenezer Damon.
Ebenezer Damon, Jr.
Thomas Damon.
Brown Emerson.
Peter Emerson.
James Emerson.
Joseph Emerson.
Thomas Emerson.
Capt. Thos. Eaton.
Lt. Jona. Eaton.
Edmund Eaton.
Thomas Eaton, 3d.
Joshua Eaton.
Noah Eaton.
Lilley Eaton.
Jonathan Evans.
Samuel Goodwin.
Capt. John Goodwin.
Mr. William Green.
William Green, Jr.
Capt. David Green.
Thomas Green.
William Gould.
Joseph Gould.
Daniel Gould.
Thomas Hay.
Timothy Lewis.
David Mansfield.
Ebenezer Nichols, Esq.
John Nichols.
Thomas Parker.
Samuel Poole.
Jona. Poole, Jr.
John Pratt.
Capt. John Swain.
Dr. Oliver Swain.
Dr. William Stimpson.
Michael Sweetser.
Paul Sweetser.
Mr. Isaac Smith.
Isaac Smith, Jr.
Isaac Smith, 3d.
Benjamin Smith.
Ebenezer Smith.
John Smith.
James Smith.
James Smith, Jr.
Jacob Upham.
John Vinton.
Thomas Wiley.
Ebenezer Wiley.
Nathaniel Wiley.
James Woodward.
Capt. Wootton.
Lt. John Walton.
Josiah Walton.
Jotham Walton.
John Green.
John Nichols, 4th.
Benjamin Hartshorn, Jr.
Michael Sweetser, (Jr. ?). — 80.

SECOND PARISH.

Joseph Burnap.
Joseph Burnap, Jr.
John Burnap.
Jona. Batcheller.
Steven Buxton.
Lt. David Damon.
Samuel Damon.
Ebenezer Damon.
Ezra Damon.
John Dix.
Samuel Evans.
Archelaus McIntire.
Joseph Phelps.
David Parker.
James Flint.
John McIntire.
Ephraim Pratt.
Dea. Daniel Putnam.
Timothy Russell.
William Sawyer.
William Sawyer, Jr.
Nathaniel Sawyer.

Thomas Eaton.
Mr. Ebenezer Flint.
Capt. Thomas Flint.
Nathan Flint.
John Flint.
Lt. Ben. Flint.
George Flint.
Lt. Eleazer Flint.
Jonathan Flint.
William Flint.
Ebenezer Flint, Jr.
James Foster.
Daniel Graves.
Capt. Ed. Hurcom.
Thomas Hart.
Josiah Hayward.
Robert Hayward.
Samuel Herrick.
Joseph Holt.
Joseph Holt, Jr.
Joseph Lewes.
David McIntire.
Jacob Sawyer.
Abraham Sheldon.
Nathaniel Sheldon.
Samuel Sheldon.
Thomas Taylor.
Samuel Taylor.
Capt. Hezekiah Upton.
Olympius Upton.
Ebenezer Upton.
Dea. Amos Upton.
Amos Upton, Jr.
William Upton, Jr.
Jabez Upton.
Francis Upton.
Amos Upton, 3d.
Benjamin Upton.
Nathaniel Upton.
Isaac Upton.
Joseph Upton.
Jacob Upton.
William Whitteridge.
Nathaniel Phelps. — 66.

THIRD PARISH.

Dea. Samuel Bancroft.
James Bancroft.
Joseph Bancroft.
John Boutwell.
John Boutwell, Jr.
James Boutwell.
Isaac Burnap.
Nathaniel Batcheller.
David Batcheller.
Andrew Beard.
Mr. Joseph Damon.
Jabez Damon.
Samuel Damon.
Timothy Hartshorn.
Ebenezer Emerson.
Ebenezer Emerson, Jr.
John Emerson.
Samuel Emerson.
John Hartshorn.
Lt. Benjamin Foster.
Abraham Foster.
Mr. Jona. Foster.
John Farmer.
John Goodwin.
John Goodwin, Jr.
Timothy Pratt, Jr.
Samuel Pratt.
Daniel Pratt.
Isaac Pratt.
Lt. Jona. Poole.
Mr. John Parker.
Jonathan Parker.
Capt. Nathan Parker.
Nathan Parker, Jr.
Caleb Parker.
Daniel Parker.
Joseph Parker.
Jona. Parker, (Jr. ?).
Benjamin Parker.
William Parker.
Asa Parker.
Ephraim Parker.
Amos Person.
Edward Richardson.
Mr. Jeremiah Swain.
Thomas Symonds.
Thomas Symonds, Jr.
Dea. Jona. Temple.
Lt. John Temple.
John Temple, Jr.

Mr. Jona. Nichols.
John Nichols.
John Nichols, Jr.
Richard Nichols,
Richard Nichols, Jr.
Benjamin Nichols.
Timothy Pratt.
William Temple.
Jacob Townsend.
Isaac Weston.
Abijah Weston.
John Weston, Jr.
Jona. Weston. — 63.

This year the selectmen received a letter from Dr. Jabez Brown, then a young man, who had just commenced the practice of medicine in Wilmington, of which the following is a *verbatim et literatim* copy: —

"Wilmington, Augus the 31st, 1771.

"Gentlemen Selectmen of Readin,

"Worthy Sirs, I would adress myself with all meekness and loliness to your Honours, Earnestly beging that you would grant me some favor for what I have Dun for Daniel Rolf in the time of his Distres and Long Confinement. Sirs, I Did not aply myself to you or any other gentlemen, in the first place to know whether I should Git my pay or not; and I should think it absurd to Let any one Lay in Distres til I am beter satisfyed about the Reward; I have been kept from such a practis, and pray that I Ever may. Sirs, I commit myself intirely to your Generosity to Do by me as you pleas; and it seemeth hard that I must Do so much for the poor of other towns, when we have so many to Do for in our one; besids my one family.

"I should think it *eaezer* for three parishes to pay the sum, than for one person to Loos it, who is but a yong beginer — the accompt for visets and medicine usd is £2 2*s.* 8*d.*

"the visits are 12 (in) no. 5 mile each. gentlemen, ples to think of me; for this I worked hard for, both Day and night, with the best of medicin, for such his case calld for, and I was oblige to pay cash out of my pocket for the same; and I troust your Honours will Grant me some favor; if Not, should which (wish?) myself abler to bear t, and a Heart to *Loos twice* so much for the Good of the poor, az knowing it to be my Duty to be kind to the poor.

"Your Humble Servant,

"JABEZ BROWN."

This year, and again in 1786, the North Parish authorized a committee to procure live alewives at a proper time, and put them into Martin's Pond.

Noah Eaton and nine others were chosen Quiristers, by First Parish, or persons to tune the psalm, and to sit, part of them in the Elders' seat, so called, and part of them in the short seats in the men's side gallery. The Third Parish sued Lt. Jona. Eaton for trespass, in cutting wood on ministerial lands for First Parish. First Parish chose a committee to defend him.

1772. — Rev. Jacob Burnap, son of Isaac Burnap, of Reading, a graduate of Har. Coll. in 1770, was this year ordained at Merrimac, N. H. He received the degree of D. D. in 1814, and died in 1821. Rev. Mr. Haven, of Reading, preached his ordination sermon.

This year Jabez Carter and Lydia his wife, with their children, Benjamin, Enoch, Lydia, Mary (who afterwards married Jeremiah Bryant), Martha, Amos, and Kezia, were warned out of town to Woburn.

1773. — The trouble that had existed between the First and Third Parishes in regard to certain claims made by the Third Parish, on account of their having paid assessments towards the new meeting-house in the First Parish, was this year finally settled to the satisfaction of all parties, as is shown by the following "Report": —

"We, the subscribers, being chosen Committees by the First Parish in Reading and the West Parish in Reading, to confer upon and endeavor to settle all matters of dispute between said Parishes, and lay the same before said Parishes for their acceptance, have attended said service, and all of us being desirous that peace, love and harmony may subsist and long continue between said Parishes, as knowing that where there is contention, there is confusion and every evil work, have agreed upon the following Report to be made by each Committee unto each of said Parishes: that the First Parish in said Reading shall renounce and relinquish all right or claim to all those lands the Town voted to the West or Third Parish in said Reading March 4, 1771, to be enjoyed by said Parish, in quiet, agreeably to the Town record.

"Also agreed that the one half of the Burying Cloth, and the one half of the money it hath been let for, with the interest, shall belong to the Third Parish;

"Also agreed that the cause now depending in the Superior Court between said Parishes or between said West Parish and Mr. Jonathan Eaton, shall cease and be no further prosecuted; each party to pay their own costs, according to the rules of law, and put an end to said suit. Also agreed, that said West or Third Parish shall renounce and relinquish all claim to the old meeting-house, and also to those lands the town voted to the First Parish March 4, 1771; also agreed that said West Parish shall make no further demands of the money which they paid toward the new meeting-house in the First Parish.

"These are the articles agreed upon by us; and which we do heartily recommend to each Parish for their acceptance, hoping we may then reap the happy fruits of peace.

"It is understood by both Committees that, unless both Parishes accept this Report, it is to be all void and of none effect, and that Parish that may or doth accept shall not be held thereby.

BROWN EMERSON, } *By Order of Committee of First Parish.*

SAMUEL BANCROFT, } *By Order of Committee of Third Parish.*

"May 3, 1773, Read and Accepted."

This year the people of Boston, a party of them, threw overboard into the sea 342 chests of tea, on which an obnoxious tax had been levied by England. Andrew Oliver, who died in this town in 1817, at the age of 70, was of the party aforesaid.

A reward of £500 each was offered for the names of the pa ty, b t no one opened his lips to inform.

Other obnoxious acts were at this time passed by the British Parliament, which aroused the suspicions of the people.

In January the town of Reading were assembled to consider their public grievances, as set forth in a letter received from the town of Boston. The town voted that Messrs. Benjamin Brown, Samuel Bancroft, Esq., Lt. John Walton, Capt. Thomas Flint, Dea. Amos Upton, Capt. David Green, Mr. John Temple, Mr. William Sawyer, and Mr. Andrew Beard, be a Committee to consider the subject and report. Said committee submitted a report in the shape of instructions to their representative, which was read and debated on two separate days, and accepted. Said report is as follows: —

"To Deacon Daniel Putnam, who represents this town at the Great and General Court of this Province, Sir, being chosen by the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Reading to the important trust of a Representative, we expect you will pay all proper attention to the advice and instruction of us, your constituents, whenever we shall think fit to offer such as we judge conducive to the public good, which we now do, not from any distrust of your integrity, but that your hands may be strengthened by knowing the minds of your constituents. It being reported, and we fear not without foundation, that salaries are annexed, by order of the Crown, to the offices of the Honorable Justices of the Superior Court in this Province, whereby they are made independent of any grant from our Great and General Court; this step, if really taken, requires the attention of every person in the Province and within the jurisdiction of said Court, who have either life or property depending. As nothing can be of more importance to the happiness of any people than absolute independence of those who are to pass finally upon their lives and properties; and what can make our Honorable Justices of the Superior Court more dependent than their receiving their salaries at the will of that power with whose substitute their commissions originate; and without whose consent they cannot be dismissed, be their administration ever so grievous to the people. In order to prevent the many dangers that may follow from the dependence of the Judges upon the Crown for their support, we do advise and instruct you to exert yourself that the salaries of the Honorable Justices of the Superior Court be raised so as to be adequate to their station and service, and as independent both on Prince and people as possible.

"There are more grievances, that might be pointed out, such as the 'Revenue Act,' as it is called, so, also, the extension of the jurisdiction of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, which we judge to be a grievance, dangerous and oppressive to the people.

"We need not enumerate our public grievances; they are publicly known. And since this is our present situation, it is our special advice and instruction to you at this time of danger, to use your utmost endeavor, in every constitutional way in the

General Court, to procure a redress of our grievances and a restoration of that happy harmony, which lately subsisted between Great Britain and her colonies; and also in every constitutional way, seek to promote harmony in the several branches of the Great and General Court, of which you are a member; but caution you against giving your consent to measures which may in the least preclude us or our posterity from asserting our just rights as *Men* and British subjects.

"We wish you success in your just endeavors, and we wish success to all the just and constitutional endeavors of every branch of that Great and General Court, of which you are a member, for the removal of our grievances, and the promotion of good government, peace and order in this Province."

1774. — The war clouds are rising, their lightnings are beginning to flash, and the rumblings of their thunder are heard in the distance. In June the town voted "to maintain their Charter Rights in every constitutional way." At the same time also voted "that Messrs. Benjamin Brown, John Walton, John Batchelder, Jr., George Flint, David Damon, Benjamin Flint, Samuel Bancroft, Esq., John Temple, and Jabez Damon, be a Committee to enquire into our present exigencies and draft something relative thereto, and lay it before the town for their consideration at the adjournment of this meeting July 11th."

July 11, the Committee aforesaid submitted the following Report: —

"The situation of things between Great Britain and the Colonies hath been for some years past very unhappy; Parliament on the one hand hath been taxing the Colonies, and they, on the other, have been petitioning and remonstrating against it, apprehending they have a constitutional and executive right of taxing themselves, without which our condition would be but little better than slavery.

"Possessed of these sentiments, every new measure of Parliament, tending to establish and confirm a tax, renews and increases our distress, which we think cannot be given up without degrading ourselves.

"This town hath already voted to maintain their rights in every constitutional way, *which sentiments we trust will be perpetual;* and though there are many ways, means and things proposed by one and another, that have hopeful appearances, and yet all attended with uncertainty; and, as we understand a Congress of Commissioners from all the Colonies is proposed, that so we may have as near as possible the wisdom of the whole collected in consulting and determining the most likely ways and means for our deliverance from our present perplexed and distressed state, which Congress, it is expected, will meet by the first of September next, we therefore judge it is not expedient for this town to adopt any particular measures for their future conduct, till we hear what measures shall be adopted by them, least we should counteract the measures they may fix upon as most probable for our deliverance, and to extricate us from our present distress. We also think it the duty of every one to refrain from the luxuries and superfluities of life, and to the utmost of our power, to encourage our own manufactures, humbling ourselves before Almighty God, and earnestly supplicating him for deliverance; for how much soever we judge these things *unrighteous*, as coming from the hands of *men*, we must allow they are *just* as sent from *God*.

"By order of the Committee,

"BENJ. BROWN, *Chairman.*"

Then chose John Temple and Benjamin Brown as deputies to a Provincial Congress, and appropriated £2 13*s.* 8*d.* for support of the Commissioners of Congress.

In December, the town voted "to adopt the sentiments of the Continental Congress as their own, and strictly to adhere to them." Then chose a Committee of Inspection "to see that the foregoing sentiments are strictly adhered to."

Roads, etc., in the North Precinct: —

"Reading, May 18, 1774 or 1742. We, whose names are underwritten, being chosen a Committee to view and see what ways are necessary in the North Precinct, and to set out a Burying place and a training field, have been and taken a view thereof, and report as followeth:

"1st. A way from Flint's mill to Lynn line as it was formerly laid out by the Selectmen.

"2d. A way from Geo. Flint's out to the ten-pole way before Samuel Dix's house, near the corner of Jona. Flint's land.

"3d. A way from the Saw Mill between Samuel Dix's land and Samuel Lues, Jr.'s, land to the above said road.

"4th. A Bridle way from the road near Richardson bridge up to Samuel Hartshorn's, and so on the east side of said Hartshorn's land up to the other Road, that leads from Jona. Batcheller's to the Meeting-house.

"5th. A way from said Jona. Batcheller's land to the ten-pole way by or near 'Nod Mill.'

"All the above said ways we look upon as needful and necessary; and there are some other ways asked for, that we are not able at present to give our opinion upon, not being fully acquainted with the circumstances thereof, not having time.

"EBENEZER PARKER,
"EBENEZER FLINT,
"THOMAS EATON,
"EDWARD HIRCOM,
"EBENEZER NICHOLS,
} *Committee.*"

(N. B. — The date to the above reads thus: "May 18, 17742," and was intended probably, for 1742.)

The Third Parish ordered that their part of the schooling for the present year shall be one half in the northwest part, and the other half in the northeast part, of the parish.

1775. — This year the war of the Revolution burst upon the American Colonies.

Into the spirit of that war, in defence of American liberty against the growing encroachments of British tyranny, the people of Reading entered with great unanimity and with all their heart; to its support they not only *pledged*, but they freely *paid*, "their lives, their fortunes, and

their sacred honor." The records of the town and of each parish, during the continuance of the war, breathe the most earnest patriotism, the most determined resolution, and are full of votes for raising and providing money, provisions, clothing, fuel, and men, in cheerful response to all the calls of the Government.

It appears that the town of Reading sent to the army, for longer or shorter terms, from first to last, more than 400 men; and there was constantly in the field from Reading an average of one hundred men during the war.

This does not include minute-men, men drafted from time to time to guard prisoners, and privateersmen, of which there were many.

Col. Benjamin Brown, Capt. James Bancroft, Capt. (afterwards Col. and Gov.) John Brooks, and others from Reading were brave and eminent officers.

(See List of Soldiers in the Army in the Appendix "D.")

Some of the votes of the town during this memorable contest will be given to show the heroic sentiments of the people, and the greatness of their contributions of men and means, in proportion to their population and resources, as well as to exhibit the alarming commotions of those "times that tried men's souls."

January, Town voted to raise £75 11*s.* 11*d.*, and appropriate the same to the use of the Province.

March, the Provincial Congress having recommended that one fourth part of all the militia companies in the Province be enlisted, equipped, and hold themselves in readiness to march on the shortest notice, the town voted to allow a bounty of one shilling for every three hours' attendance of any minute-man, twice a week, at the place of parade, to learn the art military. Many persons came forward and enlisted as minute-men.

Town voted to contribute to the relief of Boston and Charlestown (See Appendix "K.")

Mr. John Temple was chosen a delegate to a Provincial Congress to be held at Cambridge in February next. He was also elected Representative.

In April the Provincial Congress resolved that the people of Massachusetts should prepare for war with the mother country, as they fear she means to destroy this country. They appoint a Fast on account thereof.

April 19, the battle of Lexington and Concord fight took place. Many of the citizens of this town were in these skirmishes.

Reuben Eaton, son of Noah, whom many now living will remember,

— a young man who loved his gun, was fond of hunting, and was skilful in taking game, especially ducks and other wild fowl, — when the alarming news first reached the town that the British were moving out of the city towards Concord, it is said that he, unlike his fellow-citizens generally, who, full of excitement, seizing what arms and ammunition came first to hand, ran with all haste to find the foe, this man, with all the deliberation and care with which he would prepare to hunt ducks, proceeded to cleanse his gun, supply his lock with a new flint, his horn with powder, and his pouch with bullets, and every other equipment, and, when thus prepared, followed in pursuit.

He reached Concord in season to join the skirmish there, and to assist in driving the enemy towards Boston.

In their retreat from Concord, it will be remembered, the British were pursued and harassed by the Americans, who, from behind walls, buildings, and trees, discharged their muskets at the retiring foe. In this pursuit our hero was active and conspicuous.

Getting in advance of the retreating detachment, and secreting himself behind some building, wall, or other defence, he would wait their approach, and taking the same deliberate and careful aim as if he were hunting fowls, would be pretty sure not to fire without effect. He said afterwards, in referring to this mode of popping off the enemy, "O, it was glorious picking!"

At one time, however, he came near getting picked off himself. Continuing once in his hiding-place rather too long, until the British had approached quite near, hating to leave until he had fired a ball or two more, he at length started and ran. The British saw him, and several guns were instantly discharged at him; he immediately dropped, although not hit, and laid flat upon his face; supposing him to be killed, the foe marched on. Eaton then sprang up and ran again; again the balls came whistling after him; again he dropped as if killed, although still uninjured, and, after lying a minute, jumped up and took to his heels again. The troops saw him and again fired after him, but he escaped unhurt. He heard them say, however, "See that Yankee; we have killed him twice, and look, he can run yet!"

He remarked, after his return home, that this was the happiest day of his life.

Thomas Emerson (father of the late Hon. Thomas Emerson), then a young man of eighteen years, was promptly in pursuit on that occasion. He overtook the enemy near Concord, at or near the place where the road from Bedford comes into the Concord road, a mile or two east of Concord village. It was here he got his first shot at the redcoats. It

was here, too, or near here, that he saw too foemen meet, one coming out of, or round the corner of, a house, and the other approaching the house; they fired at each other at the same moment, and both fell dead together.

The following pressing call upon the town for wood shows the distress of the army at this time: —

"To the Selectmen of Reading:

"Gents: The Committee appointed by the General Court to aid the Quartermaster-General in supplying the army with wood, have directed me to write to you, in the most pressing manner, praying that you immediately exert yourselves in persuading and prevailing upon the people in your town to supply our brethren in the army with wood.

"In compliance with their direction, I inform you that the Committee have for a fortnight past been incessant in their application to this business; and they are now so engaged that they cannot wait upon you, but you are earnestly entreated, by all you hold dear, not to delay this matter; the Committee are much obliged to you for what you have done already; but the supply is not adequate to the demand; therefore it is hoped you will engage all the teams you can. Hereby you will serve your country, you will serve yourselves, you will relieve your brethren, and much oblige your Humble Servant,

"RICHARD DENVER.

"WATERTOWN, Nov. 18, 1775. "Per order.

"N. B. — You will see the propriety of mentioning it on Lords-day in the meeting-house."

To this earnest call the people of Reading returned the following answer: —

"Nov. 20, 1775. — To the Quartermaster General of the army: Being acquainted by Mr. Denver, your assistant, that the army is in great necessity of wood, we have exerted our utmost efforts that they may be supplied; but the case is such, there being about a hundred men from this town in the army, that we are under great difficulty for hewers of wood; if you will therefore send up the Captain of the Company from this town with a party of men to cut wood, we make no doubt our teams will be immediately employed, and continue until they carry a hundred cords or more."

Dec. 4, 1775, the town voted "that the First Parish carry 14 cords, the Second Parish 12½ cords, and the Third Parish 12 cords, of wood, per week, to the army on 'Winter Hill.'"

Dec. 26, 1775, House of Representatives ordered "that Mr. Ingols repair immediately to Reading, and represent to the Committee of Correspondence, Selectmen and inhabitants of said town the distress of the army for wood, and the great danger the Country is exposed to from the dispersion of the army, which may take place if it is not supplied with wood; and to use his utmost endeavors to prevail with them to exert themselves in this critical situation of the army; to supply not

only such quantity as has been set to them, but as much more as they possibly can, at least half as much more as has been set on them as aforesaid.

"Attest: SAMUEL FREEMAN, *Clerk.*"

"Jacob Emerson (son of Dea. Brown Emerson) was chosen Selectman in place of Lt. James Bancroft, who was gone to the army."

Lt. James Bancroft aforesaid was commissioned May 6th, by the Council of Massachusetts, as Captain of the Fourth Company of Second Regiment of Militia in the County of Middlesex, and, in July, 1776, by the same authority, as Captain of the Continental Army in Canada, under Col. Jonathan Reed, Esq.

In June, 1777, he received, direct from Congress, a captain's commission in the regiment of foot, under Col. Michael Jackson, Esq. This commission was signed by John Hancock, President of Congress.

Capt. Bancroft aforesaid (afterwards known as "Esquire" Bancroft) enlisted in the army in 1775, and continued to serve therein until 1780. He was at Concord fight in 1775, and at the taking of Burgoyne in 1777. Afterwards Gen. Washington gave him charge of a hospital in Pennsylvania. He married, 1st, 1758, Sarah Pierson, and 2d, in 1785, Sarah Parker. He died May 17, 1831, aged 92.

It seems to be a wise ordination of an overruling Providence, that, in all great emergencies in society, there shall step forth upon the stage of action individuals suited to the exigence, who are qualified to lead and to guide. At the commencement of the war of the Revolution our country was highly blessed in this regard. Wise and good men started up in different parts of the land, illustrious among whom was the immortal Washington. Our own State at that time had its great and good men, conspicuous among whom were Quincy, Warren, the Adamses, and others. The town of Reading, too, had then its able and wise men, each parish being thus more or less distinguished. In the First Parish were: Col. David Green, who had long been a man of influence in civil and military life, now between sixty and seventy years old, but all ready to go forth to defend the liberties of his country, and Col. Benjamin Brown (See Appendix "I"), then in the full strength of middle life, able, zealous, and patriotic, and highly popular, with others; in the Second Parish were Benjamin Upton and Benjamin Flint, Esquires, and Col. Daniel Flint, all men of ability and influence, and others; and in the Third Parish, eminent among the several parishes for the number and power of its strong men, were John Temple, great, but only great as he was good; Samuel Bancroft, Esq., the wise counsellor and able speaker, then in the vale of years; Capt. Na-

than Parker, active and smart; Capt. John Brooks, the young physician, who was then boarding at the Damon homestead, and who was a captain and colonel in the army, and subsequently Governor of the State; and last, but not least, Capt. James Bancroft, who, not only among the permanent citizens of the parish, but of the town also, held a high, perhaps the highest place. (See Appendix "J.")

In this comparison the several clergymen of the town are not included; but of them it can be said, that they were all zealous patriots, and able and good men.

"April 25. — To James Adams: You are directed to go to Reading, and find out the effects that came from Salem for public use, and if these effects are not there, find where they are, and if teams are not already carrying them, do you procure sufficient teams, to carry all the public stores, and all such provisions and ammunition, as belong to private persons who are willing, in this critical juncture, to let the public have them, and order the teamsters to deliver them at Watertown to Commissary Brown, and take his receipt.

"JOHN PIGEON, *Commissary General.*"

"Reading, April 26, An invoice of the Province stores, which I received and stored in Reading Meeting-house and School-house, as follows:

"151 Barrels of Pork, 63 Barrels of Flour, 6 Barrels of Beef, 16 Bu. of Rye. (The trust of the above I committed to Mr. Benjamin Brown.)

"NATH'L BANCROFT."

"June 17, In Committee of Safety, at Cambridge,

"To the Selectmen of Reading.

"You are hereby ordered to send forthwith all the Powder in the town stock to Watertown, except one pound per man."

And June 18, "You are desired to provide provision sufficient for the Militia of your town, now at Cambridge, and send it forward to Cambridge as soon as may be.

"Per order, JONA. HASTINGS, *Clerk.*"

In December, town chose nine persons to carry wood to the army.

Also, chose a commissary to furnish necessaries for all the Donation people from Boston and Charlestown.

Four tons of English hay were assessed by the Court upon this town, for the use of the army, and paid.

June 17th occurred the battle of Bunker Hill.

Many of the citizens of Charlestown removed to this town after the conflagration at Charlestown, among whom was one Capt. Ebenezer Kent, who had been master of a vessel nearly fifty years, and who lost his property by the fire aforesaid. He died here in 1776, aged 72.

There were some citizens of Reading in the battle of Bunker Hill. It is said that one Amos Upton, of the North Precinct, who was in the battle, in the retreat of the Americans across the Neck, where they

were exposed to a cross-fire from the British ships of war, ran so fast that his cue (a fashionable appendage for young men in those days) "stuck out straight behind."

"Reading, June 22, 1775. To the Committee of Supplies now sitting at Watertown:

"Having received a line from you, dated June 13th instant, relative to a number of articles now wanted in the army, we trust we are as ready to assist in defence of our Country as any town in the Province, but the great flow of the inhabitants of Boston, Charlestown, Medford, Malden, Salem and Marblehead, daily flocking into this town, must, we think, be a sufficient excuse for not sending *provisions*, and as for blankets, we have been obliged to find near a hundred for men that have been enlisted out of this town, and they were collected from house to house in this town, there not being new ones to be bought.

"Your humble servants, BENJ. BROWN, *Chairman of Selectmen.*
JOHN WALTON, *Chairman of Com. of Corres.*"

Town-meetings were always warned in the name of the Majesty of England, until May, 1775, when a town meeting was called in the name of the Provincial Congress.

In Nov. 1775, in the name of the Continental Congress.

" Jan. 1776,	"	"	Congress.
" Feb. "	"	"	Majesty.
" May, "	"	"	General Court.
" July, "	"	"	The Independent States of the United Colonies of North America.
" Feb. 1777,	"	"	Government and People of the State of Massachusetts Bay in New England.
" Dec. 1780,	"	"	Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and so until now.

1776. — In July, eight Highland officers, prisoners, were sent to Reading (one of whom was Lt.-Col. Archibald Campbell), with women and children; they petitioned the Council for support of their servants. Court ordered them to support their own servants, or dismiss them, and the Council would take charge of them, or give them soldiers' rations, or allow them to support themselves.

Several of said servants were accordingly dismissed, and one of them, Robert Hill, worked in Reading as a cordwainer.

Town voted "to carry four tons (more) of English hay to the army, and what it costs more than five pounds per ton to be taken from the town treasury." £5 per ton was what was allowed by the Quartermaster.

In January. the General Court assessed the several towns for 4,000 blankets for Washington's army, of which the town of Reading was required to procure twenty-seven.

In May, the town took into consideration a resolve of the General Court, relative to Independence, and voted, unanimously, "to adhere to the determination of Congress in the above important article, and *stand by it to the last with their lives and fortunes.*"

July 18. — The Declaration of Independence by the American Congress on the 4th is published from the balcony of the State House in Boston.

This year a census of the inhabitants of Massachusetts was taken.

By this census it appears that the town of Reading, with the single exception of Sudbury, was then the largest town, in respect to population, in the County of Middlesex.

The population of the three parishes was at that date nearly equal, the First Parish having a trifle the largest.

April 19. — "Whereas I, the subscriber, have a negro man, named Cato, who hath requested that he may, in some future time, be made free, I hereby declare it to be my purpose and design, that if said Cato continue an obedient and faithful servant for the space of three years next after the date hereof, that, at the end of said term of three years, said *Cato shall be set free.*

"SAMUEL BANCROFT."

This year, June 10, died Mrs. Anna Haven, "the amiable consort of Rev. Thomas Haven, minister of the Third Parish, in the 22d year of her age." Upon her monumental stone it is written: —

"No more shall I her friendly converse share,
Nor hear the dictates of her pious care;
Yet though the bright example is removed,
Be its idea still revered and loved;
To imitate her virtues may I try,
And on the path she mark'd, still fix my eye."

Selectmen of Reading petition the Court for relief in supporting people on *donation*, some from Charlestown, and some from Boston; they give a list of some thirty persons. (See Appendix "K.")

1777. —Town chose Jonathan Flint for Tory Prosecutor, with authority to examine all persons suspected to be inimical to the success of the present war, and report the disloyal.

May 19, Col. Benj. Brown issues the following order: —

"To Lieut. Abraham Foster: Sir, agreeably to orders I have just received, you are ordered immediately to see that your company be ready to march on the shortest

notice, and see that every man is equipped according to law, and furnished with three or four days' provision. On an alarm you are to repair with your company at the South Meeting-house in Reading. From your humble servant,

"BENJ. BROWN, *Lt.-Col.*"

Aug. 18, the Selectmen of Reading address the following certificate and request to the Board of War: —

"This is to certify that the number of men borne on the Training Band and Alarm List, in the several companies in this town, is 348. And agreeably to a late Resolve of the Honorable General Court of this State, we request the Hon. Board of War to order to be delivered to us our proportion of firearms, gun-locks, lead and flints.

"JACOB EMERSON,
"TIMO. PRATT, JR. } "*Selectmen.*"
"BENJ. FOSTER,

Sept. 26, Col. Fox issues the following order: —

"To Lieut. Joseph Bancroft: Sir, you are hereby ordered without any delay to draft or enlist one half of all the able-bodied men in your company to march to the northward with six days' provision, with arms and all accoutrements complete, according to act of Court. Hereof you must not fail, and make return to me of the men so enlisted; you must make your return by Monday next.

"JONATHAN FOX (of Woburn), *Col.*"

Whereupon Lt. Bancroft forthwith issues the following order: —

"To Mr. Thomas Eaton: Sir, in obedience to orders I have received, you are required to warn all the Training soldiers in your ward to meet at the meeting-house in the Third Parish, with arms complete, the 27th of Sept inst. at one o'clock in the afternoon. Also, to warn the *Alarm* List, that they attend at said time and place."

Lieut. Bancroft commanded the company in the Third Parish.

The military companies of the First and Second Parishes received similar orders.

The commissioned officers of the town of Reading were directed, November 5th, to order their men to be ready to march on the shortest notice that may be, in case of an alarm, with three days' provisions.

For rolls of the several militia companies of Reading at the beginning of the war, and of a company of minute-men, see Appendix "H."

Town instructed their treasurer to receive none but Continental bills.

Voted to raise £12 for purchasing lead and flints.

October, occurred the surrender of Burgoyne's army to Gen. Gates.

In the battles which resulted in this glorious victory, large numbers of Reading men were engaged.

Joshua Eaton, of Reading, was killed in the battle of the day preceding the surrender, October 7th. He was the son, probably, of

Joshua Eaton, who died in 1772, and grandson of Capt. Tho. and Mrs. Lydia Eaton, who lived in the West Parish.

1778. — The Committee on "Confederation" reported that the "Articles of Confederation" be approved of, which the town voted (Feb. 16) their acceptance of.

Town voted, May 18th, to raise £246 12*s.* to defray the charges of purchasing and carrying to Concord the clothing apportioned to this town, for the Continental army, by the General Court.

June 8, the town voted, seventy-five to one, "*not* to accept the new Constitution."

The Constitution mentioned above was formed and proposed to the people by the General Court of 1777–8, acting as a convention.

It was rejected by the people of the State by a large majority.

Measures were soon after taken for assembling another Convention, distinct from the Legislative body, the result of which was the adoption of the present Constitution. In these measures, as will hereafter appear, the town of Reading joined and sympathized.

Sept. 19, an order came from the General Court, directing one third of the militia to be in readiness for marching to defend Boston, in case the French fleet there shall be attacked by the British.

1779. — Town voted that Messrs. Joseph Underwood, Daniel Putnam, and Jonathan Weston be a Committee against *monopoly*.

Also voted that Capt. Abraham Foster, George Flint, and Thomas Damon be a Committee to prevent *forestalling*.

Also voted to impower our Representative to vote in favor of a State Convention to form a new Constitution.

In July, Lieut. Benjamin Flint was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention to be holden at Cambridge.

In addition to the trials and troubles of a protracted war, the people of Reading were called upon to contend with the pestilence that walketh in darkness.

The small-pox broke out among them this year. Whereupon the town voted that measures be taken to prevent the small-pox from going through the town; that houses be provided for persons taken with the small-pox the natural way.

Voted, also, that inoculation cease with the dissolution of the meeting.

Voted, also, to exclude Mrs. Prentiss, Mrs. Vinton, and the wife of Joseph Emerson, Jr., from the limitation of time.

Voted, also, to prosecute, as the law directs, all those who presume to inoculate, or be inoculated, after the time above limited.

1780. — In complying with the numerous calls made upon the town for men for the army, the town sometimes chose a committee, with power to obtain them on the best terms possible, and sometimes they apportioned, as nearly as possible, the number required among the three parishes, in the following proportion, viz. where the First and Second Parishes provided four, the Third Parish furnished three.

But it appears that the town always filled its quota.

This year the town was required to furnish twenty-three militia soldiers for three months, twenty-three Continental soldiers for six months, and twenty-three more for three years or during the war.

May 4th, at a town-meeting voted that Benjamin Brown, Esq., Lieut. Benjamin Flint, Capt. Abraham Foster, Dea. Jacob Emerson, Dea. Amos Upton, Capt. James Bancroft, Capt. John Goodwin, and Mr. Amos Upton, Jr., be a Committee to consider the new State Constitution, and report.

Said Committee subsequently reported, "that they had maturely considered the same by paragraphs, and are unanimously of opinion that the same in every part is well calculated for the comfort, peace, liberty, and happiness of a community, excepting the qualifications of members of Congress, which it seems is left wholly out of the question. We are humbly of the opinion, that it is as necessary that each member of Congress should be qualified, with as much estate and as long residence in the State as the Governor, for these reasons: —

"1st. They have the right of apportioning the Continental taxes on each State, and if they have no estate, they will be void of the stimulus that chiefly governs mankind, they not being affected in their own interest.

"2d. They have the right of making peace or war with any Power, and also of entering into alliances with what power they may think proper.

"But, on the whole, it is our opinion not to be over strenuous in this matter, lest by our dissenting votes we frustrate the whole Constitution, which in *Whole* we had rather would take place, than have it suspended a length of time, which probably will be attended with pernicious consequences.

"By order of the Committee.

"BENJAMIN BROWN, *Chairman.*"

The town then voted to accept the Report, 121 in favor, no one against it.

NOTE. — The above Report was probably written by Dea. Jacob Emerson, one of the Committee, and a graduate of Har. Coll. in 1756.

May 19th of this year, in addition to the constant demands and fearful uncertainties of war, and the prevalence of that terrible scourge, the small-pox (without the knowledge of the mitigating power of vaccination), in addition to all this, on the day aforesaid, occurred the celebrated "Dark Day," "when candles were lighted in many houses, the birds were silent and disappeared, and the fowls retired to roost." A very general opinion prevailed that the Day of Judgment was at hand.

It was, certainly, *one* of the *dark days* of the *Revolution.*

October, the town of Reading was called upon to supply 12,450 lbs. of beef for the Continental army.

Town voted to supply the beef, and to raise £20,000 for that purpose (old emission of currency). In December, another requisition was made upon the town for 23,905 lbs. of beef, and the town voted to raise £36,000 for the purchase of the same.

Town voted to raise £56,000 for paying the hire of twenty-three Continental soldiers for six months.

The following six months' men were hired at the following rates, namely —

John Weston, Jr.,	for	6 mo.	service,	£2340,	or 130 bu.	Ind. Corn.
Thomas Brown,	"	"		900,	" 50 "	"
Jesse Nichols,	"	"		1500,	" 83⅓ "	"
Wm. Holt,	"	"		900,	" 50 "	"
Nathaniel Eaton,	"	"		1800,	" 100 "	"
Richard Mason,	"	"		1800,	" 100 "	"
Reuben Kemp,	"	"		900,	" 50 "	"
Jacob Burnap,	"	"		1800,	" 100 "	"
Nicholas Holt,	"	"		2400,	" 133 "	"
Jere'h Hartshorn,	"	"		1200,	" 66 "	"
W. Stimpson, Jr.,	"	"		1800,	" 100 "	"

The Third Parish this year contributed £184 10*s.* to Rev. Mr. Whitney, of Northboro', who had lost his house by fire.

1781. — January, town voted to raise £50,000 for hiring twenty-three men for the army for three years or during the war.

July, town voted to raise £250 in silver to purchase 9,866 pounds of beef for the army. (Which was about 6*d.* per lb.)

October, town voted that their treasurer receive £1 of new emission for £40 of old emission; or £1 in Specie for £75 of old emission.

Under the old custom of our fathers of warning new settlers out of town, to prevent their gaining a "settlement," it often happened that very valuable and desirable families were warned to depart.

This year, Ebenezer Pope and wife Sarah, and children: Lucy, who married Timothy Poole; Oliver; Polly, who married Hananiah Parker; Betsey, who married (Master) Tho. Swain; Jesse, who married Nancy Hay, and was long sexton; Gould, — were warned to leave this town and depart to Danvers.

First Parish debt this year was £6,066 11*s.* 1*d.*, equal to about £80 in silver.

1782. — Rev. Thomas Haven, first pastor of the third church in Reading, died May 7, 1782, in the thirty-ninth year of his age, and twelfth year of his ministry.

He was son of Rev. Elias (Har. Coll. 1733, and minister of Wrentham, now Franklin); his mother was Mary Messenger. Thomas was the grandson of Joseph Haven, of Framingham and Hopkinton, who was the son of Moses, and grandson of Richard, of Lynn. Thomas was of Har. Coll. in 1665. The following is the inscription upon his tombstone in Reading (said to have been composed by Rev. Dr. Cummings, of Billerica): —

"Stript of its earthly dress, a genius, unfettered by bigotry, improved by study, sanctified by religion, ennobled by an evangelic temper, enhanced by the most diffusive benevolence, has taken its flight to its native country. Beloved and esteemed as a most worthy character, whose excellent natural and acquired abilities and eminent moral endowments afforded the most flattering hopes of great and growing usefulness, his exit, at such an early period, is sincerely lamented by all his acquaintance, and is especially a most sorrowful event to the people of his charge.

"According to common reckoning by days, months and years, his death was *premature;* but computing human life by the advances made in knowledge, wisdom, piety and virtue, he lived to a *good old age.*"

The Third Parish re-purchased the estate they sold to Rev. Thomas Haven, of Mr. William Haven.

Persons dissatisfied with the preaching of Rev. Mr. Prentiss petitioned the First Parish:

1st. To refuse to vote Mr. Prentiss his salary; or,

2d. To release the dissatisfied ones from being taxed for his support; or,

3d. To choose a Committee to see on what terms Mr. Prentiss will quit the desk.

After considerable debate the parish voted to "dismiss the whole."

It is understood that the objections against Mr. Prentiss were not against his moral character as a man and a citizen, not against his talents as a writer and public speaker, for in all these respects he maintained a fair and respectable standing, but against his peculiar sentiments as a divine.

Mr. Prentiss was of that class of divines then termed Arminian, and at the present day would be called Unitarian.

1783. — Francis Smith, who was soon after chosen deacon, was, this year, with his wife Sarah (Boardman), warned out of town to Lynn. He owned the place where Mrs. Benjamin Emerson now lives, on Elm Street.

1784. — First Parish voted to fence the Burial-Grounds.

April 11th, Contents of the First Parish treasury: —

		£ s. d.
Note against Edmund Eaton,		5 0 0
" " James Smith,		0 17 0
" " Do. and Benjamin Brown,		18 2 0
" " Benjamin Brown,		2 18 0
" " William Berd,		2 16 0
Cash: New Emission,	$3.	
" Old "	$3048.	
Town order for school money,		53 2 6

JOHN PRATT, *Treas.*

1785. — First Parish voted to petition the General Court to be set off as a distinct town, and chose Ebenezer Hopkins, Nathaniel Wiley, and John Hart a Committee to petition.

Third Parish voted *not* to find any wood for the schools.

1786. — Town chose a Committee, to be joined by Malden, respecting a bridge over "Penny Ferry."

This year the "Reading Social Library" was formed, and Hay Nichols, Esq., was appointed Librarian.

1787. — Men were called for this year "to march to the westward in support of Government." This expedition was for the purpose of subduing an insurrection headed by Daniel Shays.

Twelve men were called for at one time, and more at another, from the First Parish.

Parish voted "that each man should have 3 shillings per day and $2 bounty, they allowing the parish all State pay or wages which they may draw."

Among those who went on this expedition were: Thomas Emerson, Jr., Nathaniel Emerson, Joseph Gould, John Vinton, Jr., Ezra Cowdrey, Wm. Stimpson, Jr., Aaron Damon, Cornelius Sweetser, John Sweetser, Wm. Emerson, Benjamin Eaton, Jonathan P. Hay, Charles Eaton, and William Gould.

REV. PETER SANBORN.

1789. — The Third Parish voted to concur with the church in the choice of Rev. Peter Sanborn to be their pastor; also voted to give him £80 salary and twenty cords of wood per year, and £200 as an encouragement to settle.

Mr. Sanborn, having been made acquainted with the doings of the church and parish, gave the following answer: —

"To the West Church and Parish in Reading: Seriously impressed with a sense of the events of Divine Providence, particularly one in which I am so deeply interested, I cannot but listen to its language. You, my brethren and friends of this Church and Congregation, have not forgotten the day when the Providence of God extinguished the lamp, which, for a short period, burnt in this golden candlestick; it is also fresh in your memories, that, in this dark and bereaved state, your eyes have been fixed on me; you have presented me with a vote, which manifests your election of me to be your pastor, and to take the charge of your church and congregation. To suppress emotions of gratitude for such attention and respect would be ingratitude tself. Since you presented me with the above invitation, I have not been an inatten-

tive observer of the aspects of Providence, nor a stranger to the throne of grace, and that God, who giveth wisdom to those who ask him; my fathers and brethren in the ministry have been consulted for light and direction in this important affair, an affair which is not circumscribed by the narrow limits of time, but extends its consequences forward interminable ages beyond the judgment day. I think I have not conferred with flesh and blood, but have endeavored to act by the grace of God, with a wise reference to that solemn day, when my great Master shall come again in the East, the piercing brightness of whose eyes will reveal the secrets of men's hearts, and reward or punish as their deeds shall be.

"Impressed with a sense of these things, at present, it appears to be my duty to expend the talent God has given me in the work of the Gospel Ministry. And while I view your circumstances, Providence appears to speak the same language; I do, therefore, with all humility and diffidence of my own strength, cordially accept of your election and approbation, and consent to take the charge of your Church and Congregation. I shall expect punctuality in all your engagements, and must beseech you by the bowels of mercy, to pray for me without ceasing, that utterance may be given me that I may open my mouth boldly to make known the mystery of the Gospel; that the great Head of the Church would furnish me with every ministerial grace and qualification; give the wisdom of the serpent, and the harmlessness of the dove; that the Father of Mercies would fill me with divine wisdom and knowledge, so that I may be a bold and successful minister of the New Testament.

"And now, my brethren and friends, God Almighty bless you, and grant that we may be rich in mutual blessings in our several stations to each other, while on earth, and finally make us partakers of his Eternal Glory, when time shall be no longer, for the sake of Jesus Christ, the great Head of the Church and Shepherd of Souls.

"Reading,

"Jan'y 29, 1790. PETER SANBORN."

Joseph Atwell, and Pearn his wife, from Lynn, with their children, Elizabeth, Joseph, Rebecca, Hannah, and John B., were warned out of town.

1790. —This year, Thomas Sweetser, son of Michael Sweetser, Jr., of Fitzwilliam, N. H., and grandson of Michael Sweetser, Sen., of Reading, a young man of about twenty-five years of age, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. He was living on his grandparents' place, the same now owned and occupied by Asa N. Sweetser. The last known of his whereabouts was, that he was at the place in Stoneham, long known as the "Office," on the night preceding his disappearance. This "Office" was an old building that stood near the site of Hay's tavern, in Stoneham, and was a rum-drinking and gambling establishment. It is supposed that Sweetser was engaged in gambling at this place, until a late hour, and was probably a winner of considerable sums of money, and that he was murdered on his way home. No evidence was ever obtained to convict anybody of foul play, but the men who were his companions on the night in question were ever after

marked men. Sweetser, in taking the nearest course from said "Office" to his home in Reading, would be most likely to take a bridle-way that passed along by the north end of Smith's Pond, in what is now Wakefield. In 1845, while the Boston and Maine Railroad was being built through South Reading, the workmen, while removing the hill at the north end of said pond, and near said bridle-way, exhumed a human skeleton. The skull, the bones of the arms and legs, and some other large bones, were not much decayed; remnants of smaller bones, locks of hair, and even what appeared to be bits of woollen cloth, were also found. The skeleton was found in a sitting or doubled-up posture, as if crowded into a round hole, feet foremost, the skull about a foot below the surface of the ground.

It was supposed that these were the remains of Thomas Sweetser aforesaid.

The following persons were this year "warned out of town," viz.: —

William Deadman and wife Mary, and children, Mary, Nancy, William and Lydia, from Salem; Dea. Daniel Green and wife Ruth, and children, Ruth, Abigail, Rhoda, Polly, and Charles, from Stoneham; Daniel Green, Jr., and wife Sally, and children, Daniel and Ezra, also from Stoneham; John Sweetser and wife Elizabeth, and children, John and Elizabeth, from Lynn; Jonathan Pratt, Joseph Cheever, Ezra and Moses Sweetser, all of Lynn; and John Hart, physician, of Ipswich, with wife Mary, and children, Polly, Abraham, John, William, Sally, and a child.

1791. — Town voted "not to raise any money to hire *School Dames*."

Rev. Peter Sanborn was ordained pastor of the Third or West Parish.

West Parish voted to sing Watts' hymns, instead of Gates and Brady's.

1792. — The cause of education seemed to take a start onward this year.

The appropriation for schools was raised from £80 in 1791 to £150 in 1792; and a regular school committee of nine members was chosen for the first time; but lest the committee should have too much power, it was voted that the Selectmen should hire and pay the schoolmasters. And, notwithstanding the vote in 1791, female teachers began to be employed.

Town voted that no person coming from any place infected with the small-pox shall pass the smoke-house without being smoked; that no person, not an inhabitant of this town, shall have the small-pox in this

town; and that those persons who wish to have the small-pox (by inoculation) be indulged the privilege of two remote houses in the First Parish for that purpose, for thirty days from this date; they being at all the expense thereof. These houses were in Greenwood, one on Oak Street, and the other near the former residence of Judge Nash, where many went and had the disease by inoculation, vaccination not being then practised.

This year, John Walton, from Cambridge, kept the village school in the First Parish. He was a relative of the Reading Waltons, was born in Cambridge in 1770, graduated at Har. Coll. in 1791, studied medicine, and settled as a physician in Pepperell, where he practised his profession above sixty years. He died 1862, aged 92 years.

He was much respected by the people of the town of which he was so long a resident. Was a deacon in the Unitarian Church, but, it is said, never held a political office.

1794. — West Parish voted that a stove might be put up in their meeting-house, if private individuals will be at the expense thereof.

1795. — This year, there was a civic feast in the South Parish in honor of French victories. An elm-tree was planted at the same time upon the Common, amid much ceremony, called the Liberty Tree; it stood on the westerly side of Cann's Pond. It was soon after cut down by an opposing partisan. This tree was soon succeeded by a "Liberty Pole," a tall, handsome spire, that stood on the easterly side of said pond, near the present dwelling of Andrew Young, from whose main-top, on training days and other holidays, the starry flag was unfurled. This pole was blown down on the cold Friday of 1810.

1796. — The West Parish voted to build a school-house, to be located near the meeting-house. The new High School-house, just built, occupies nearly the same site.

1798. — The Baptist Society in the First Parish was organized.
The Mount Moriah Lodge of Freemasons was constituted.

1799. — The Baptist Society petitioned the First Parish for liberty to hold religious meetings in the Centre School-house, when the same is not in use, and obligating themselves to pay all damages. This request was not granted. Whereupon said society chose a committee to procure a quarter acre of land of Mr. Joseph Gould, on which to locate a

meeting-house, and ordered that its members should keep this vote a secret, upon their honor, until a deed thereof is obtained.

1800. — The first meeting-house of the Baptist Society in the South Parish was erected this year. It stood upon the lot of land on Salem Street, on which the dwelling-house now occupied by Sylvanus Clark at present stands; was 38 feet by 34, with a porch outside, and a gallery inside.

On the occasion of erecting the frame, the society appointed a committee to provide for the workmen "good Beef, well baked, Potatoes, Bread and Cheese, Cider and *Grog*, and enough of each."

The house was dedicated October 22, and Thomas Baldwin, D. D., of Boston, preached on the occasion.

1801. — Rev. Ebenezer Nelson, of Middleborough, commenced preaching for said Baptist Society.

REV. CALEB PRENTISS.

1803. — Rev. Caleb Prentiss, seventh minister of the First Church and Parish, died February 7th, in the thirty-fourth year of his ministry, and fifty-seventh of his age. He was a native of Cambridge, son of Caleb and Lydia (Whittemore), grandson of Dea. Henry and Elizabeth (Rand), great-grandson of Solomon and Hepzi. (Dunn or Dunton), and great-great-grandson of Henry and Joane, from England, all of Cambridge, the first Henry having settled there before 1640.

Rev. Caleb graduated at Har. Coll. in 1765; ordained minister of the First Church and Parish in Reading in 1769; married January 1, 1771, to Pamela, dau. of Rev. John Mellen, of Sterling, by his wife Rebecca (Prentiss) Mellen. Children:—

Caleb, b. 1771; settled in Paris, Me.; trader and farmer; deacon; d. 1838, aged 67, leaving numerous descendants.

Thomas Mellen, b. 1773; resided in Livermore, Me., as a farmer; removed to Portland, became a teacher and postmaster; removed to Lexington, Ky., and there practised law, but died a teacher; married there, had four or five children; died in 1823.

Charles, b. 1774; grad. at Har. Coll. in 1795 with high honor; settled in Leominster; established a newspaper; wrote poetry; married a dau. of Rev. Francis Gardner; failed in business; removed to Washington; was editor of the Washington "Federalist and Anti-Republican"; afterwards editor at Richmond, Va., and stenographer in Congress. He wrote the life of Gen. Eaton, the hero of Tripoli, and published a volume of his own Essays and Poems. He died at Brimfield, Mass., in 1820. He had three children, who are all deceased.

Pamela, b. 1776; m. 1799, Capt. John Orne, of Lynnfield. She died of consumption in 1810. Of her six children, the oldest, Mrs. Starr, only is living.

HON. JOHN FRENTISS.

John, b. 1778; settled in Keene, N. H., in 1799; m. a dau. of Gen. Geo. Aldrich, of Westmoreland; established the New Hampshire "Sentinel," now in its seventieth volume; left business in 1848; visited Europe in 1850; has been Representative and Senator in the Legislature, and died at Keene, N. H., June 6,

1873, aged 95 years 2 months 16 days. Had eight children of whom three are living.

HENRY, b. 1779; settled in Paris, Me., a farmer; m. Mary, dau. of Dr. John Hart, of Reading; had nine children; died 1843, leaving numerous descendants.

SOPHIA, b. 1782; d. 1807, of consumption; was a young lady of great intelligence, amiability, and worth. She was a writer of much promise. The following poem is from her pen:—

ADIEU TO READING.

"By the last beams of parting day,
Let me this charming scene survey;
Trace every spot I love so well,
The lofty tree, the lowly dell,
Dear lovely landscape, now adieu,
When distant, I will think on you.

The enraptur'd eye beholds around,
Here verdant plains, there rising ground;
The flowery field, the fleecy fold,
The mountain tipp'd with blue and gold;
Oft fancy shall these haunts pursue,
And oft, though distant, dwell on you.

The village church first meets my eyes,
And seems aspiring to the skies;
There the beloved Pastor taught
Each truth sublime, each nobler thought;
Taught us a brighter world to view,
When distant far I 'll think on you.

The humble school-house next appears,
Where sweetly pass'd my early years;
There knowledge first, with pleasing art,
Convey'd her treasures to my heart;
Then, while that heart 's to virtue true,
With pleasure, I will think on you.

Behold the venerable roof,
Where I have felt each tender proof
Of love paternal and sincere,
Its pleasing smile or anxious tear;—
Ah! happy days! how fast ye flew,
Yet will I often think on you.

The ancient Elm, that arches o'er
The cherries shading it before;
The garden, with its vine-wrought bower,
Where pass'd the gay or serious hour,
When little of the world I knew,—
I 'll quit that world to think on you.

The fields of cultivated land,
The orchard planted by that hand
Which, in the dust, is mould'ring laid,
Now yields its blossoms, fruit and shade;
'T was from *his* fostering care ye grew,
And I shall love to think on you.

Fair Lake! how oft I 've wandered o'er
Thy grassy banks and pebbled shore,
While on thy surface sunbeams played,
And distant trees, in lengthen'd shade,
Met the mild sky's ethereal blue,
When can I cease to think on you!

See the calm mansions of the dead,
Where some lov'd friends are peaceful laid;
Long may'st thou be with rev'rence view'd,
And thy green turf with tears bedew'd,
Till I shall sleep in silence, too,
And can no longer think of you."

CLARISSA, b. 1784; m. 1805, Benjamin Johnson, of Boston; had three children (one of whom, Benjamin, is now living), and d. 1813.

WILLIAM, b. 1786; died of consumption 1806.

GEORGE, b. 1787, and d. 1789.

LYDIA, b. 1790; m. 1821, Rev. Wm. Frothingham, of Belfast, Me.; had four children (of whom two daughters are still living), and d. 1855.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, b. 1792; settled in Wiscasset, Me.; afterwards in New York, editor (with Prof. Carter) of the "New York Statesman." Died at Keene, N. H., 1830.

REBECCA, b. 1794; resided in Belfast, Me., and was unmarried. In the destruction of a hotel in Belfast, by fire, in 1873, Miss Prentiss was burned to death.

The character of Rev. Mr. Prentiss is thus delineated by one who knew him well, the Rev. Mr. Stone, of North Reading:—

"Meekness of wisdom, humbleness of mind, stability in friendship, calmness in conduct, candor in judging of others, sincerity in his professions, fidelity in discharging the various duties of life, and hospitality to his numerous acquaintances, were prominent features in his character. His sermons were rational, evangelical and practical. He addressed his Maker in prayer with great reverence, solemnity and devotion. On particular occasions, his thoughts and expressions were peculiarly appropriate and engaging. In discharging the duties of the pastoral office, he was diligent and faithful. To preserve and promote peace and harmony in his society, and to build it up in the most holy faith, were constantly objects of his endeavors. And he enforced the christian duties, which he inculcated upon others, by living himself

soberly, righteously, and piously. He was a kind husband, an affectionate parent, a steady friend, an agreeable companion, a good man, and a faithful minister of Christ."

As a divine, Mr. Prentiss was of the school called in his day "Arminian." Several of his sermons, on different occasions, were printed, and have come down to us. Some extracts therefrom will show, to some extent, his talent as a composer, his sentiments as a divine, and his style as a writer.

The following extract is from a sermon delivered in his own desk in 1790, in opposition to the doctrine of "Election and Reprobation":—

"We may certainly infer from the truth and faithfulness of God that, when sinners are called of God unto the fellowship of his son Jesus Christ, and have offers made to them of pardon and salvation, and promises of life and favor, if tney comply with the requisitions of the gospel, and are threatened with enhanced punishment if they do not comply; I say, we may infer that there is a sufficiency of grace and help provided for, and given to them, to enable them to conform to and obey the Gospel; and therefore, if sinners perish, under the light of the Gospel, it is not because it is the sovereign will and fatal decree of God that they should perish; but it 's wholly their own fault, because they neglect to improve their faculties, talents and privileges, and abuse the grace and mercy of the Lord, their God. The infinitely wise and holy, just and good God does not require impossibilities of his creatures, nor command them to do what they are not capable of doing, with the help which he offers and gives. We cannot suppose that the God of truth and sincerity would call upon, invite and command sinners to repent, and offer them mercy, and threaten their disobedience with punishment, if, at the same time, they were under an absolute, fatal necessity of perishing by his own eternal, unchangeable decree, or if they could not repent without the help of his special grace, which he eternally determined never to give them. Such offers would be false and deceitful, and only an insult to the wretched. I therefore think it is certain, from the truth and other perfections of God, and from his holy word, that the future, everlasting state of men was not eternally and immutably fixed and determined by God, by an absolute, unconditional, efficient decree of necessity and fatality; and that the *secret* will of God is not contrary to his *revealed* word and will, and that those who perish under the grace and calls of the Gospel are the blameable cause of their own destruction, there being a sufficiency of grace provided in Christ for their salvation."

The following extract is taken from his address before the "Mount Moriah Lodge," on St. John's day, June 24, 1799, at Reading:—

"May the members of Mount Moriah Lodge, in imitation of Solomon, who, on this mount, built a temple for God, prove themselves to be good workmen in the service of God, who need not to be ashamed. May your works be planned with wisdom and skill, and in due proportions. May your foundations be laid firm and strong, on the basis of truth and righteousness. May your buildings display wisdom, strength and beauty, and be cemented with love. May they be ornamental, useful and durable. May you ever act upon the square of equity; keep within the compass of reason; plumb your actions with the weight of conscience; walk perpendicularly upright in the line of

duty, and level your passions and affections to the rules of sobriety and virtue. May your social interviews be attended with harmony and improvement. May your social joys be temperate, pure and refined. May your charities make you rich towards God, and secure your treasures in heaven. May you be built up holy temples to the living God, and show forth his praise. May you finally be introduced to the temple of God above, and be members of that holy society of brethren and friends, where light, love, peace and joy shall reign in perfection; where your labors shall be your pleasures, and your existence one eternal festival of joy and praise. And to the audience at large let me say, that if we cannot all be *Masons*, yet we may all be *Christians*. *This* society (the *Christian*) embraces all ranks and degrees, and does not exclude either sex. We are all invited by God to become members of it. It is both ancient and honorable. The son of God is its head and Grand Master; its duties are pleasant; its privileges are great; its festivals are joyous; and its rewards will be eternal bliss."

The following extracts from letters received from Hon. John Prentiss, son of Rev. Caleb, furnish a very pleasant view of the domestic character and home-life of their former pastor; with other interesting reminiscences: —

"It is *natural* and so *pardonable* that I should first speak of my father, my beloved parent, who was for nearly thirty years the sole minister of the First Parish (now Wakefield), the Rev. Caleb Prentiss, who died in February, 1803. To my fond recollection, but few have approached nearer to the perfect Christian. I need but look upon his portrait (with that of my mother, the eldest daughter of Rev. John Mellen, of Lancaster, honored in her memory), ever before me in my sitting-room, to recall to mind his Christian and parental instruction, and to endorse in full the character given him by his ever devoted friend and senior, the Rev. Eliab Stone, in his funeral discourse, from the text, 'An Israelite indeed'; (see extracts from said discourse already given). My father's disposition was eminently social; he was the friend of all innocent enjoyments; he delighted in an occasional fishing excursion; and I once skated with him nearly the whole length of the Pond, as he wished to land at a Swamp estate on the northwest coast. Many a game of draughts (checkers) did he enjoy with his friend and family physician, Dr. Hay.

"The annual gathering of a few more intimate families is well remembered, as well as the Thanksgiving, made more happy by the *bounties*, which never failed; I never knew him to show anger; though on one or two occasions he was sadly tried by an inimical person, clothed with the power of a Hog-reeve, who seemed to take delight in impounding his cows, when lingering a few moments outside the gate.

"He was a revolutionary whig and patriot, as were most of the clergy in that day. He showed his faith by his works. On the memorable 19th of April, 1775, the train-band of the First Parish were, by express, ordered to Lexington, and they departed very early. About eight o'clock, A. M., alarm guns were fired, and the 'alarm list' assembled. These my father accompanied to the scene of action with his musket, and proceeded until they met the enemy returning from Concord. Here he became the soldier, and, as opportunity offered, for many miles, assisted in harassing the retreating enemy. I find, also, the following memorandum, under date of February 27th, of the same year: 'At about three o'clock A. M. an alarm was made, the drums beat to arms, the bell was rung, and alarm guns were fired in the Parish. The report was that a regiment of the king's troops had landed at Marblehead, and marched to Salem to take some cannon there, and that the people were defending the cannon, and

wanted assistance. The people were mustered, and before daylight were upon the march toward Salem. Having marched about five miles, *we* were informed by the Lynn End company, who were returning, that the Regulars were retreated without the cannon, embarked and set sail. Upon which we returned. On our return we met the West Parish Company and the Stoneham Company, all which, joining together, returned in order to this parish, and went through the military exercise. The whole were more than two hundred.'

"I have a sermon, preached by my father, on the occasion of several recruits being about to depart for the army, full of excellent advice and encouragement, and imbibing the most patriotic sentiments.

"From the date of his settlement in 1769 he kept almost a daily memorandum of public events, as well as occurrences in his parish, and in his own family. I have most of these in my possession, in his family almanac for more than thirty years, the calendar pages being interleaved for the purpose. I find much to amuse that is personal, occasionally something illustrative of the age, though but little deserving a place in history. Some of the memoranda are serious reflections, — as gratitude at the birth of a child, and many, like some of the records of the Old Testament, true to the letter, but not exactly conformable to the taste of the present day. His reflections at my own birth and baptism, on stumbling upon them many years after his death, made an impression on my own mind which was never effaced; it proved, I verily believe, to be that 'word in season,' so often efficacious in leading the thoughts, too much engrossed by the world, to the 'one thing needful.'

"There is an amusing memorandum in his almanac of 1771 of the parade of his parishioners, on the occasion of his marriage; they met him at Lexington, twenty-four of the parish, and were joined by many more at Woburn, 'five chaises and thirty-two horses'; an elegant entertainment was provided; neighboring ministers were present; a merry evening, etc.

"The habit of keeping a strict account of receipts and expenditures was absolutely necessary with the £80 salary. Hence the daily memoranda, with the advantage of dates in recalling events. I find a portion, for instance, of his entries of 'Presents received since my ordination,' up to 1787, filling thirty or forty pages of close manuscript; from Capt. Walton's, a 'fine shirt for wedding'; and in the next month no less than eleven entries of a 'leg of pork,' and 'a live Pig by the Parish, 75 lbs.' The value of the presents in £ *s. d.* was annexed.

In 1780 and '81, during the depreciation of the currency, Dea. Smith was credited a bushel of Indian meal, £15; and Capt. Walton, a leg of veal, £13 10*s*.

"In 1775, the parish voted to sing 'Watts' Psalms and Hymns for the future.' I shall never forget hearing, when a child, the solemn tone of the Rev. (then a deacon of my father's church) Jacob Emerson, with his large white wig, who read the hymn, line by line; for, although the parish voted to use Watts' psalms and hymns, it would appear that the singers, with Mr. Jeremiah Brown, who officiated as chorister some forty years, I believe, had no copies. Most of the clergy, at the close of the Revolution, wore wigs (some of enormous size) and cocked hats, on all special occasions, mingling in the youthful mind *awe* with respect.

"Aug. 13, 1775, the congregation voted to have the scriptures read publicly for the future on the Sabbath; and August 20th, I 'began to read the scriptures in public.'

"About this period, Capt. Tho. Green (who was the only miller in the parish, and where by law we were permitted to catch alewives every other day), was not so well satisfied as the parish generally with the doctrines preached; he particularly objected

o preaching from a *black pasteboard case;* said a minister should preach from the *bible*, and he accordingly made a present of a handsome 12mo. bible, with notes, bound in black. This bible was ever after taken to church, the sermon confined in the centre.

"It was expected that the minister's family should set a good example of going to church. And so, in good weather, the family were rigged in their best. I well remember the formidable array of the Parson's family: The vicar on the right, then the mother and children, often half a dozen and more, according to their ages, — a single platoon, receding, in size and height, from right to left.

'1778, April 15. — This evening I agreed with 'Betty' (the 'help') to tarry with us another year. I am to give her £13 6*s.* 8*d.* and the *small-pox*.

"1778, June 15. — Went a fishing on the Pond with Rev. Mr. Haven."

"1782, May 7. — I prayed with my friend, Rev. Mr. Haven (of the West Parish), this morning, and was with him when he died, at 10 A. M., of consumption. He died in peace; may I be prepared to follow," etc.

"A very particular account was kept of everything received and everything expended, so as to keep within his scanty income; yet 'he was passing rich, with *eighty pounds a year*.' It would be deemed a mystery in our day how he could get through life, bringing up *twelve* of thirteen children, eight boys and five girls, with an ever hospitable mansion, on a salary of £80 a year, lawful money, and sometimes in a depreciated currency. But, with strict economy, and the untiring managing and planning of my excellent and devoted mother, minister farming, and taking young men to prepare for college, he left an estate which, twenty years after, netted some $8,000 or $9,000. But much must be attributed to the rise of real estate. Though I left the parish in 1792 (visiting it almost every year since), my recollections go back to 1783, when the *train-band* met, and called at our house to congratulate the minister on the news of *Peace*. The house was full of soldiers and guns, for my father was a most decided whig, having taken part with the Alarm List, in pursuing the Regulars, after the scenes at Lexington and Concord, to Charlestown; and as also appears by one of his manuscript sermons preached to the new recruits, who were to march the next day to join the army.

"I well remember the state of theological opinions in the vicinity in 1790 to 1795, and so on. The 'Association of Ministers' were called 'moderate Calvinists,' but inclining strongly to the views of Arminius, and consisted, with perhaps others, of Rev. Messrs. Smith, of Middleton (a native of Reading); Wadsworth, of Danvers; Roby, of Lynn; Stone, of the North Parish; French, of Andover; Morrill, of Wilmington; Marrett, of Burlington; Symms, of North Andover; Stearns, of Bedford; and Cummings, of Billerica.

"About the year 1790 or '91, then twelve years of age, I posted on foot to the ordination, at the West Parish, of Rev. Mr. Sanborn. Mr. S. was fresh from the late Dr. Emmons' school, and entertained views materially differing from those of most of the members of the 'Association.' The Council were in debate until very late in the afternoon; and then most, or all, of the public services were performed by the gentlemen especially invited by the Pastor. We may well conclude that Arminius and Whitby were arrayed against Calvin, Hopkins, and Emmons. Many theological contests were had; and yet the Westminster Catechism was used by all, — the only one in existence. That generation of excellent men has passed away, with the formidable *wigs and cocked hats*, and other controversies have arisen.

"Every pond, rock, hill, valley and stream is still familiar to my recollection. But the *great pond* — 'the remarkable *Lake*, as it was described in a very '*antient* history,

and shown on one of the rudest maps imaginable — was the glory of the parish, for bathing, fishing, boating and skating, as it must be at this day.

"Then the one old church, with the *Stocks* behind it (and I remember, perhaps, the last victim), the old red school-house (that stood just north of the ancient parsonage), with Master Downs, my first teacher, succeeded by Masters Walton, Swain, and others; the blacksmith's shop on the Common, Ken's Pond in the centre, and the venerable oaks and elms."

This year, the town directed the Selectmen to oppose all turnpike roads going through the town.

1804. — The Baptist Church, of the South Parish, was constituted, and Rev. Ebenezer Nelson accepted an invitation to become its pastor.

The dwelling-house of Samuel Wiley, that stood at the corner of Main and Albion Streets, was burned.

1805. — This year, the town chose a committee, who were directed to use their influence that the Turnpike Road shall be made from Essex Turnpike to Malden Bridge.

1807. — This year, an action at law, which had been brought by the Baptist Society of the South Parish against the town of Lynnfield, for the recovery of certain ministerial taxes which had been collected by Lynnfield of people living in Lynnfield, but who had joined said Baptist Society, was decided against Lynnfield.

July 4. — Rev. John Mellen died in this town. Mr. Mellen was born 1722, graduated at Har. Coll. in 1741, ordained at Sterling, Ms., 1744, and after a long service in the ministry he retired, in his old age, to spend the evening of his life with his daughter, who was the wife and widow of Rev. Caleb Prentiss, of this town.

Three sons of Mr. Mellen graduated at Har. Coll.: John, who became minister of Barnstable; Henry, a lawyer, at Dover, N. H.; and Prentiss, who was Senator in Congress, and Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine.

This year, the town confirmed to each parish the common land lying within the limits of each, as was given them in the division made in 1771.

1808. — Adam Flint and Nehemiah Hart were drowned in Martin's Pond.

1809. — A hearse-house was built, and a hearse purchased for the First Parish.

1810. — This year, January 19th, the liberty pole on the Common was blown down. The day was long after remembered as the "Cold Friday."

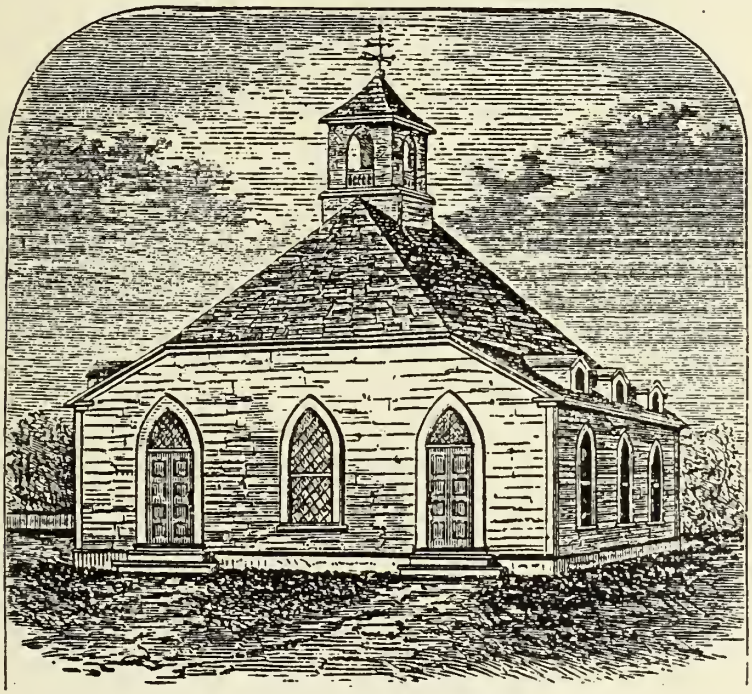
March 5. — Dr. John Hart, Jr., son of the Hon. John Hart, who had recently settled in the West Parish, with favorable prospects, died of consumption, aged 25.

1811. — The people of the South Parish, this year, agitated in earnest the subject of being incorporated as a distinct town.

CHAPTER IV.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

THE Town of Reading, as has been said, was incorporated in 1644, and a church was organized in the same or next succeeding year. It is probable, also, that their first meeting-house was built at about the same time ; but no record of its erection has been found. The town records for the first two or three years after the incorporation, and which probably contained an account of its building, are missing.



ONE OF THE FIRST MEETING-HOUSES ERECTED IN READING.

Tradition says it stood upon the Common, near where is now the easterly end of Albion Street, and that the first parsonage house occupied

very nearly the present site of "Perkins' Building," that stands on the southerly side of said street, and that the yards of the meeting-house and parsonage adjoined.

The first minister of Reading was Henry Green, from Watertown, who was ordained Nov. 5, 1645, and died Oct. 11, 1648. (See further particulars in List of Early Settlers.) The second minister of this church was Samuel Haugh, who was ordained in 1650, and died March 30, 1662. (See his biography in List of Early Settlers.)

The third minister was John Brock, from England, who was ordained in Reading, November, 1666, and died June 10, 1668, aged 8 years. (See Early Settlers.)

Fourth minister was Jonathan Pierpont, who was ordained June 26, 1689, and died June 2, 1709. (See Early Settlers.)

Fifth minister was Richard Browne, who was ordained 1712, and died Oct. 29, 1732. (See Early Settlers.)

Sixth minister was William Hobby, who was ordained Sept. 1, 1733, and died June 18, 1765. (See notice of his death under 1765.)

Seventh minister was Caleb Prentiss, who was ordained Oct. 25, 1769, and died Feb. 7, 1803. (See notice of his death and character under 1803.)

Eighth minister was Reuben Emerson, who was installed 1804, and died 1860. (See sketch of his character under 1812.)

Rev. Alfred Emerson was born at Beverly, April 5, 1812. He graduated at Yale College in 1834, and was a student at Andover, but did not graduate, being called to be a tutor at Yale. He was ordained and installed as associate pastor with Rev. Reuben Emerson, Oct. 15, 1845. He was dismissed April 3, 1853, and accepted a professorship in Western Reserve College, which he held three years. He was subsequently settled at South Berwick, Me., whence he was called to Fitchburg, where he was highly successful as pastor for several years. He now resides in Lancaster. He was married to Miss Martha E. W. Vose, of Lancaster, Oct. 18, 1847.

Rev. Joseph D. Hull was born at New Haven, Conn., Feb. 21, 1818. He graduated at Yale College in 1837, and at the seminary connected therewith in 1842. He was ordained and settled in Saybrook in 1844, and was settled in Plymouth, Conn., in 1850, and in this place, as associate with Mr. Emerson, Dec. 27, 1853. He was dismissed April 14, 1856, and became a teacher in Connecticut, and subsequently in New York city. He was married to Miss Charlotte L. Cowles, of Farmington, Conn., Dec. 14, 1843.

Rev. Joseph B. Johnson was born in Boston, Oct. 9, 1825. He

was never a member of college, but graduated at Andover in 1853. He was ordained and installed over the church at Plymouth, and was installed over this church Aug. 12, 1857. At the end of three years he resigned and engaged in business. Returning to the ministry he became a pastor at Uxbridge, but, after a few years, went into business again. He was twice married, — the second time to Miss Harriet B. Richmond, who died in 1871.

Rev. Charles R. Bliss was born in Longmeadow, Mass., Nov. 5, 1828. He graduated at Williams College in 1854, and at Andover in 1858. He was ordained and installed over a Presbyterian church in Beverly, N. J., March 28, 1859, and became pastor of this church May 22, 1862, which office he still retains. He was married to Miss Mary F. Smith, of North Andover, Oct. 15, 1862.

For an account of the meeting-houses of the First Parish of Reading, now Wakefield, see Chronological Sketch. The church that was erected in 1768 was remodelled inside in 1837, and in 1859 was removed to its present site, enlarged and entirely remodelled outside and inside, and made to present the appearance which it now exhibits.

List of Deacons of the First Church of Reading.

Names.	When Appointed.	When Died.
Zachariah Fitch,	1645	1662
John Person,	1645	1679
Thomas Kendall,	1645	1681
Thomas Parker,	1645	1683
William Cowdrey,	1645	1718
Benjamin Fitch,	Feb. 15, 1690	1713
Thomas Bancroft,		1718
John Damon.		
Nathaniel Lawrence.		
Thomas Boutwell,	Dec. 31, 1707	1737
Thomas Nichols,	Nov. 13, 1712	1737
John Pearson,	Nov. 13, 1712	
John Goodwin,	May 28, 1722	1757
Francis Smith,	May 28, 1722	1744
Raham Bancroft,	Oct. 4, 1737	1758
Nathaniel Stow,	Oct. 4, 1737	1737
Kendall Parker,	May 1, 1738	1755
Thomas Nichols, 2d,	May 1, 1738	1745
Brown Emerson,	Aug. 26, 1746	1774
Jonathan Temple,	Aug. 26, 1746	
Benjamin Brown,	April 12, 1753	
Samuel Bancroft,	Nov. 2, 1758	1782
John Smith,	March 17, 1770	1782
Jacob Emerson,	May 23, 1774	1811
John Batcheller,	May 23, 1774	

Names.	When Appointed.	When Died.
Benjamin Brown, 2d,	Sept. 7, 1779	1801
Ebenezer Hopkins,	Aug. 2, 1790	1796
Francis Smith, 2d.		
Thomas Parker, 2d,	April 25, 1796	1822
Oliver Swain,	April 25, 1796	
James Hartshorn,	Sept. 11, 1803	1824
Aaron Bryant,	June 15, 1815	1870
Ezekiel Oliver,	Oct. 17, 1823	1865
Benjamin H. Eaton,	July 30, 1841	
Benj. L. Boardman,	July 30, 1841	
George R. Morrison,	July 25, 1860	
Josiah Norcross,	Jan. 25, 1861	1866
Cyrus N. White,	Feb. 21, 1866	
A. W. Chapman,	Feb. 21, 1866	

Baptist Society and Church in South Reading, now Wakefield.

This society was formed in June, 1797. Their first meeting-house was erected in 1800. The building was 38 feet by 34 feet, with galleries, and stood on Salem Street, near where Sylvanus Clark now lives. Their first minister was Ebenezer Nelson, from Middleborough, who commenced preaching here in December, 1801, and was formally installed as pastor, Jan. 31, 1804. On the same day, the First Baptist church was organized with sixty-five members. Mr. Nelson was dismissed, at his own request, in 1815, and removed to Malden, where he died in 1825, aged 72. (See Church Street for further account.)

Second minister was Gustavus Fellows Davis, who was settled here in the spring of 1818; was dismissed, at his own request, in 1829; removed to Hartford, Conn., and became pastor of First Baptist Church there; and died in Boston, while on a visit, in September, 1836.

Mr. Davis was born in Boston in 1797; was an orphan boy, apprenticed to a trade in Worcester, where he was hopefully converted to God at the age of sixteen. He became a preacher at seventeen, was ordained at nineteen, married at twenty, and settled first at Preston, Conn., and next at South Reading, 1818, at the age of twenty. While here, he studied the Latin and Greek languages with zeal and success, and received the college degree of Master of Arts, and subsequently the title of Doctor of Divinity. He had naturally strong powers of mind, a very tenacious memory, a rapid conception, large self-possession, and a ready utterance. His style of address was simple, earnest, pointed, and laconic, well suited to interest a popular audience. He had an uncommon aptness in employing and applying Scripture, in his discourses, to passing events. He left several children, one of

whom, Gustavus F., is president of a bank in Hartford, Conn. In 1820, their meeting-house was removed from Salem Street to a more eligible site on Main Street, and enlarged and furnished with new porch and cupola.

In 1822, died Lilley Eaton, aged fifty-four, nearly, — one of the founders and steadfast friends of the church, and who had contributed most towards its pecuniary aid. In 1829, Mr. Davis resigned the pastoral office here, having been here eleven years, preached here 813 sermons, received to the church 106 persons, solemnized 58 marriages, and officiated at 51 funerals.

Third minister was Joseph A. Warne, who was installed October, 1829, and was dismissed at his request in October, 1830. Mr. Warne was a native of England, where he studied for the ministry. He was esteemed an "able minister of the New Testament." He afterwards became pastor of the Baptist Church in Brookline, and successively of churches in Providence and Philadelphia. He had been pastor of a church and instructor of theological students in North Carolina. He was selected to edit the Baptist edition of the "Comprehensive Commentary on the Bible."

In 1831, died Naomi Badger, wife of Benjamin Badger, and daughter of Joseph Emerson. She was an original member of the church, and was distinguished through life for her pious, circumspect, and consistent Christian deportment.

Fourth minister was James Huckins, who was ordained September 21, 1832, and left in 1833; he became pastor of a church in Andover, and subsequently removed to Charleston, S. C., where he died a few years since. Mr. Huckins was a graduate of Brown University in 1832. He possessed rather an easy and pleasant address; and, as a preacher, was more showy than solid, and was not particularly notable for strength of intellect or acquired knowledge.

Fifth minister was Isaac Sawyer, Jr., from Jay, N. Y., who was installed March 26, 1835, and left in 1838. In 1835 their meeting-house was destroyed by fire. In 1836 their second meeting-house was erected, 48 feet by 68 feet, with a conference hall in the basement. In 1838 Mr. Sawyer resigned his pastoral charge and became pastor of a church in Deerfield, N. H. Mr. Sawyer was a young man who had been preaching about four years when he came to this place He embraced the views of Mr. Wm. Miller, of New York, respecting the speedy second coming of Christ, the close of this dispensation, and the dissolution of our globe. He was a speaker very little confined to scholastic rules, either in the composition or delivery of his discourses. His

style of address, often of bold and original conceptions and expressions, was frequently no less startling and terrific than earnest and pathetic.

Sixth minister was Charles Miller, from Scotland. He was installed April, 1838, and left the same year on account of ill-health.

Seventh minister was Larkin B. Cole, who was installed in 1840, and dismissed at his own request in 1842.

Mr. Cole, before becoming a preacher, was a medical practitioner, and had not enjoyed those opportunities for biblical studies, which are adapted to afford one the most clear and defined theological views, and render him a permanently successful religious teacher. He afterwards took charge of a drug-store in the city, and has since deceased.

Eighth minister was Charles Evans, who was settled here in 1842, and left in 1844. He was a native of England; had been a missionary in the Asiatic isle, Sumatra; came to this country well recommended by the English Baptists; was a man of general intelligence, a good scholar, and worthy minister of the New Testament. After leaving us, he became minister of a church in Michigan. He had a family of ten children; and from his missionary and other travels, it happened that some of his children were born in Europe, some in Asia, some in Africa, and the youngest in America, — at South Reading. In 1843, during Mr. Evans's ministry, occurred the Miller excitement; twenty persons withdrew from the church and joined the Adventists, about one third of whom subsequently returned.

Rev. Mr. Evans died in Connecticut, June, 1869, aged 78 years.

Ninth minister was Paul S. Adams, who was settled in 1844, and resigned in 1848. He was afterwards pastor, first at Newburyport, and then at Newport, N. H. Mr. Adams was of a somewhat nervous and impulsive temperament; rather active and zealous as a preacher, than critical or profound as a student.

Tenth minister was Daniel W. Phillips, who was settled in 1850. Installation sermon by Rev. Pharcellus Church, of Boston.

In 1851, Elizabeth C., wife of Rev. Mr. Phillips, died at the age of 42. She was a lady of intelligence and worth. In 1855, Mary Deadman, a venerable sister in the church, died at the age of 97 years and ten months. Also, died Deacon David Smith, aged 84, nearly.

In 1859, died Noah Smith, Esq., aged 84, an original member, and father of Rev. Francis Smith, of Rhode Island, and grandfather of James W. Smith, D. D., of Philadelphia. The same year died Deacon Jacob Eaton, in his 88th year. In 1860, died Deacon Zenas Eaton, aged 63, son of Deacon Jacob. This same year the church received the noble

donation of $2,000 from Mrs. E. E. Wiley, widow of Edmund E. Wiley, daughter of the late Adam Hawkes, Esq., and now the wife of Rev. Horace Eaton.

In 1863, Rev. Mr. Phillips resigned his pastorate. Mr. Phillips, with a shade of melancholy in his temperament, was a devoted student; had an uncommon share of metaphysical taste and acumen; was fond of minute and extended investigations, that were less calculated to interest the masses than more condensed and animated addresses. He was noted for his discreet and exemplary deportment. His daily Christian life won the respect of all who knew him; and his affectionate sympathy with the suffering and bereaved has left tender memories in many hearts. He is now (1873) settled in Nashville, Tenn.

Eleventh minister was George Bullen, who was settled in 1864, and resigned his pastorate in 1866, on account of a disorder in his throat, which had prevented him from preaching for some time. Mr. Bullen was a native of Maine, and a nephew of the missionary Boardman. He had enlarged his acquaintance with men and manners, by a visit to Europe; had been chaplain in the United States Army in the war of the Rebellion; was an ardent patriot, an earnest preacher, and a kind counsellor. He was distinguished for his prudence and equanimity; of cheerful and happy temperament, equally remote from austerity and frivolity. His pastorate was marked by cordiality and harmony in his church. Mr. Bullen is now (1873) settled in Pawtucket, R. I.

Twelfth minister was James W. Wilmarth, who was settled in 1867, resigned on account of ill-health in 1869, and afterwards settled in New Jersey, where he remained in 1873. Mr. Wilmarth's pastorate was interrupted by want of health; but as a religious teacher he appeared to possess a more than ordinarily distinct and comprehensive view of the great principles of the Gospel, and the true building of the Christian church, and his discourses, delivered without reading, were remarkable for their natural ease, directness, and the attention and interest which they secured.

May 10, 1868, the church celebrated the Semi-centennial Anniversary of its Sunday School, — which school is now, as it has been in the past, large and flourishing.

April 9, 1871, Edward Mansfield resigned his office of Superintendent of the Sabbath School, having officiated in that capacity for twenty-three consecutive years, to a day.

June 21, 1871. The second meeting-house, erected by this church and society, was destroyed by an incendiary fire. The corner-stone of the new church building was laid Aug. 22, 1871. The new building

was dedicated Dec. 11, 1872. (For accurate description of this building, see Chapter XII of this History.)

While the new church building was being erected, the congregation worshipped in the Town Hall for the period of one year, and held services in the vestry of their new church for the first time, on June 23, 1872.

Rev. Richard M. Nott, from Illinois, commenced his labors as pastor, on the first Sabbath in August, 1872, and still continues.

From the pastorate of Mr. Wilmarth to that of Mr. Nott, a space of nearly three years, the church enjoyed a variety of preaching, by supplies, and a continued and even increased interest in weekly religious meetings, two, instead of one, being regularly attended since their inauguration. A special blessing accompanied the labors of the church in its destitution of a pastor; during that time forty-eight were added to its membership. At this time (Oct. 1873) it has 280 members.

The church has approbated for the work of the ministry seven of its members, namely: George Evans, Jonas Evans, Francis Smith, Stillman Jewett, William L. Brown, Frederick Wiley, and Alfred S. Stowell, three of whom have deceased.

It has been served by six deacons, namely: Jacob Eaton, David Smith, Martin Stowell, Manning Winchell Sullivan, Albert G. Sweetser, and Edward Mansfield; the first four of whom have deceased.

Universalist Society of South Reading, now Wakefield.

This society was organized April 29, 1813. It had preaching much of the time, although it had no *settled* minister for several years.

The first pastor was John C. Newell, who was settled in 1833, and labored two years. The society was quite fortunate in securing as their first permanent pastor, such a man as Mr. Newell; he possessed good natural abilities, was of easy address, was well cultivated in literature, familiar with the Scriptures, and having studied theology a considerable time with Rev. Hosea Ballou, of Boston, was one of the few men who have the gift to preach extemporaneously, and are afile to make their pulpit efforts result in a permanent success. His excellent qualities of mind and heart greatly endeared him to his numerous friends and acquaintances, whose friendship he appreciated, and whose hearts were made sad by his early departure. He died Nov. 17, 1836, aged 41 years.

Second pastor was H. W. Morse, who preached on each alternate

Sabbath, during the year 1836. The place of worship at this time was the Town Hall, which was usually well filled.

Third pastor was Henry Jewell, who was installed here in 1837. He left in 1840 to take charge of the Second Universalist Society in Lynn. Mr. Jewell was a ready, fluent, and earnest speaker, and possessed great social and colloquial gifts. In 1839 the society erected a neat and convenient church, on land bordering on the Common, at an expense of five thousand dollars, which was dedicated in November of the same year; the sermon was preached by the Rev. T. Whittemore, of Boston.

Fourth pastor was Henry Lyon, who preached during the year 1840. He removed to Williamsburg, N. Y., where he preached for many years, and was afterwards long and favorably known as the publishing agent of the "Ambassador," and the publisher of Universalist books in New York city. By his constant industry and devotion, by his gentlemanly bearing, his Christian temper and accommodating spirit, his pleasant smile and truly religious character, he endeared himself to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He died in Williamsburg, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1866, aged 52.

Fifth pastor was Stillman Barden, who was settled in 1841; left in 1842. Mr. Barden, as a man and a citizen, enjoyed, in large measure, the respect and esteem of his friends and acquaintances, for his kindness of heart, his urbanity of manners, and the interest he manifested in all the instrumentalities and reforms of the age, and his desire to improve and elevate the condition of mankind. He was ardently engaged in the cause of temperance, upon which he lectured and labored to the close of life. He died at Rockport, Mass., Aug. 7, 1865.

Sixth pastor was John H. Willis, who was called in April, 1842. His pastorate continued until December, 1845.

Seventh pastor was Alexander Hichborn, who was installed in June, 1846, and resigned in November, 1848. Mr. Hichborn was a man of superior native talents, a fertile imagination, of good intellectual culture, and, as a writer and preacher, for rhetoric, logic, and eloquence had few equals. He entered the Union army in 1862, as an assistant surgeon, and died in 1863; thus giving his life for the safety of his country

Eighth pastor was John H. Moore, who was settled in 1849, at a salary of $600. In 1853 he received a call from the society in Stamford, Conn. He left in July, 1853. He is now (1868) settled in Warren, Mass., over the same society which he left to accept the invitation from South Reading, in 1849.

Ninth pastor was Benton Smith, who was settled in 1854. He resigned in 1858.

Tenth pastor was E. A. Eaton, who was settled in 1858, at a salary of $1,250.

In 1859 the society enlarged and remodelled their church edifice at an expense of $6,000. It was re-dedicated in July of the same year.

Mr. Eaton resigned in October, 1865, and removed to Boston.

Eleventh pastor was William W. Hayward, who was installed in 1865, and resigned in 1870.

Twelfth pastor was William F. Potter, who was settled in 1870, and still continues (1873).

North Parish.

The Second, or North Parish, now North Reading, was incorporated in 1713, and a church in connection therewith was organized soon after, which was the second church of old Reading. Their first minister was Daniel Putnam, who commenced preaching to this church as early as 1718, but was ordained June 29, 1720. The church, at the time of his ordination, consisted of thirty-nine members. Mr. Putnam was a native of Danvers, son of Benjamin, of the same place, died at Reading, June 20, 1759, in his sixty-third year. Was a graduate of Harvard College in 1717.

The second minister was Eliab Stone, who was ordained May 20, 1761; died Aug. 31, 1822, in the eighty-sixth year of his age and sixty-second of his ministry. Mr. Stone was graduated at Harvard College in 1758.

Third minister, Cyrus Peirce, ordained as colleague with Rev. Mr. Stone, May 19, 1819. Dismissed, May 19, 1827. Mr. Peirce was graduated at Harvard College in 1810. He was a fine scholar, a pleasant speaker, and learned writer. After leaving Reading, he engaged in teaching, in which profession he was very successful and popular.

Fourth minister, Jacob Weed Eastman. Installed Nov. 19, 1828. Left 1832 or '33. Mr. Eastman received the honorary degree of A. M. from Dartmouth College in 1822.

Fifth minister, James D. Lewis. Ordained June 4, 1834. Left May 10, 1836. Was a graduate of Yale College in 1828. He died in 1854.

Sixth minister, John Orcutt. Ordained July 12, 1837. Left April 19, 1842.

Seventh minister, Ephraim W. Allen. Ordained May 17, 1843. Was a graduate of Amherst College in 1838.

Eighth minister, T. N. Jones. Installed Oct. 19, 1853. Died in 1869.

List of Deacons of the First Church in North Reading.

Thomas Taylor,	elected	1720.	Jeremiah Eaton,	elected	1774.
John Harnden,	"	1722.	Henry Putnam,	"	1778.
Wm. Flint,	"	1727.	John Swain,	"	1791.
Thos. Hutchinson,	"	1732.	Daniel Flint,	"	1807.
Ebenezer Walcott,	"	1736.	Thomas Rayner,	"	1815.
John Burnap,	"	1748.	Addison Flint,	"	1833.
Daniel Putnam,	"	1754.	Joseph H. Eaton,	"	1845.
Amos Upton,	"	1762.	Daniel Flint,	"	1861.

The first meeting-house in the North Parish was built or commenced in 1717; it stood on the Common, near the present site of the Town Hall, and was used for a church until 1752. It was afterwards removed, and used as a school-house by Dr. Herrick, and as a grocery by Mary Herrick, and, at length, became the property of Dea. Jeremiah Eaton, who used it as a shop, and was in use as a cabinet-shop as late as 1844 by Wm. Eaton, — its timbers still sound, although some of them were poplar.

The second meeting-house was built in 1752; was 48 feet long by 36 feet wide, and 22 feet stud, and stood near the site of the first meeting-house, and was occupied as a church until the erection of the third house, when it was sold to Joseph Jeffrey, who removed it and made a barn of it.

The third meeting-house was erected in 1829, on or near the spot occupied by its predecessors, where it still stands. This house was occupied by the united parish society until about 1836, when it was found that a majority of the society were Universalists, who were disposed to settle a minister of their own faith. Whereupon the Orthodox portion of the church and society retired from the parish church, that some of them had contributed to build, and erected in 1836 the new meeting-house which they still use.

The Universalists, who were left the undisputed proprietors of the old parish meeting-house, in connection with the town, that became, by purchase, part owner thereof, remodelled the house, and fitted up the lower story for a town hall and the upper story for public worship, for which purposes it is still used.

The clergymen who have ministered for longer or shorter terms to the Universalist society, have been: Rev. Mr. Marston, Rev. Mr. Griswold, Rev. Samuel Bennett, Rev. Horace Morse, Rev. G. B. Emerson, Rev. Earl Guilford, and perhaps others.

Baptist Church and Society of North Reading.

This society was formed March, 1817, and the church was constituted April 16, 1817, with 24 members. This society encountered considerable opposition during a few of the early years of its history. Its members worshipped at first in a district school-house, which stood upon land owned by one of the members of the society. Soon, however, the district caused the house to be removed from "Baptist to Congregational soil," and prohibited the further use of it by the society, for religious meetings. Thereafter, until the erection of their first meeting-house, they held their meetings at private houses, chiefly at those of Eliab Parker, Sr., and of Eliab Parker, Jr., the latter of whom fitted up a hall for the purpose. Their meetings were sometimes disturbed by the opposers. One of their members, having "signed off" from the older society, and having refused to pay a parish tax, was prosecuted, and his property seized and sold at public auction. But time, patience, and forbearance soon disarmed the opposition, and converted foes into friends and supporters.

In 1828 their first meeting-house was built, at a cost of $3,000.

First pastor, J. M. Driver, who was ordained Oct. 8, 1828, the new meeting-house being dedicated at the same time. Mr. Driver labored successfully nine months, and then left.

Second pastor, George Matthews. Ordained January, 1830. Left in May, 1834.

Third pastor, William Heath. Settled June, 1836. Left, 1841. Mr. Heath was a graduate of Dart. Coll. in 1826; married Sarah A., daughter of Burrage Yale, Esq., of Wakefield; had been one of the earliest teachers in South Reading Academy; was a gentleman of high respectability; not an eloquent speaker, but possessed of fair talents as a scholar and writer. He was a good pastor; looked well after the secular as well as spiritual interests of his flock; "and under his wise counsels the society thrived, increased in numbers, and became a thing of power." He subsequently settled in South Reading (now Wakefield), and engaged in business pursuits. He died in 1869, in his 70th year.

Fourth pastor, J. Holbrook. Settled July, 1841. Left April, 1842.

Fifth pastor, J. N. Sykes. Ordained August, 1842. Left October, 1843.

Sixth pastor, Benjamin Knight. Settled April, 1845. Left November, 1846.

Seventh pastor, F. E. Cleaves. Settled May, 1847. Left January, 1851.

Eighth pastor, A. C. Bronson. Settled June, 1851. Left November, 1854.

Ninth pastor, E. W. Pray. Settled February, 1855. Left July, 1857.

Tenth pastor, W. K. Davy. Settled ——. Left, 1868.

Eleventh pastor, A. W. Ashley.

In April, 1860, their first meeting-house was destroyed by fire. Their second church edifice was erected in ——.

The deacons of this church have been as follows: Oliver Emerson, ordained 1830; Eliab Parker, Jr., ordained 1830; Joseph Cook, ordained 1850; Geo. K. Parker.

The licentiates of this church have been: Wm. Bowen, licensed 1820; Oliver Emerson, Jr., licensed 1835; C. W. Hewes, licensed 1840; H. M. Emerson, licensed 1858; G. S. Abbott, licensed 1860; Forrest F. Emerson, licensed 1867.

Eliab Parker, Jr., Esq., referred to above as one of the earliest deacons of this church, was long an eminent and most useful citizen of North Reading. He died suddenly, in the midst of life and usefulness, Jan. 26, 1850. His death was a heavy stroke to this young church. "To the church and Sabbath school, over which he had been for more than twenty years a *model deacon* and superintendent, his loss seemed at first irreparable. Assiduous in the discharge of Christian duty, punctual and exact in business, he served the Lord in the abundance of his means, with strict fidelity and zeal. His duties were only to be *known* to be *done*. His short sickness of twelve hours was peace. His end was that of the righteous. Resting from his labors, his works 'do follow him.'

"'Earth seems more sweet to live upon,
More full of love, because of him.'"

Old South Church.

The church now called the "Old South Church, of Reading," formerly called the "West Parish Church," was organized in 1770.

First minister was Thomas Haven, who was ordained Nov. 7, 1770, and died May 7, 1782, aged 38 years.

Mr. Haven was graduated at Harvard College in 1765. Little is known of his life and labors. Tradition ascribes to him the character of a mild, amiable, and cultivated man. He passed away early from his

professional work, and, so far as is known, left no printed productions of his pen, excepting one sermon, preached at the ordination of Mr. Jacob Burnap (a native of Reading), at Merrimack, N. H., in 1772. His ordination sermon by the Rev. Mr. Turner, of Duxbury, was published and is extant. The Rev. Mr. Prentiss, of the First Parish, Wakefield, left this brief notice of his death: "1782, May 7, — I prayed with my friend, Mr. Haven, of the West Parish, this morning, and was with him when he died at 10 A. M., of consumption." His grave, and that of his wife, who died at the age of 22, are in the burial-ground of his own Parish. The last living link, connecting him with the present generation, was Mrs. Hannah (Bancroft) Brown, whom he baptized Jan. 20, 1771. She was the second infant baptized by him, and her funeral was attended by Dr. Barrows, Feb. 27, 1861.

Second pastor, Rev. Peter Sanborn. Ordained June 9, 1790. Dismissed June 7, 1820. He was the tenth child of William and Mary (Sleeper) Sanborn, and was born at Kingston, N. H., Aug. 13, 1766, and was graduated at Dartmouth College, 1786, in a class of twenty-five. Of these, ten became ministers of the Gospel. He studied theology with the Rev. Ephraim Judson, of Taunton, Mass., and preached his first sermon in Dighton, May 24, 1778, and his first in Reading in 1789. A strong Arminian influence in the Society, and the refusal of three men, previously called, to settle in it, because a difficult field, and the fact as stated by him to the Rev. Dr. Barrows, that he was, as he believed, the thirty-second candidate, led Mr. Sanborn to consider his call nine months before acceptance. The ordaining council was lengthy and stormy, as between the Calvinistic and Arminian theologies, and crowded the ordination of the young Hopkinsian into the candle-light of that long June day. His ministry, and specially till past 1810, was one of marked power. For special seasons of interest, three revivals signalized it, the most noted of which was n 1810, when for a term there was not a house in the town in which at least one praying person could not be found, and but few families that did not have family worship. As a preacher Mr. Sanborn was ardent, and in his earlier years, very impressive. Three of his revival sermons are in print; also one preached before the Mass. Missionary Society, in 1815; The Right Hand of Fellowship, at the Installation of the Rev. Reuben Emerson, over the First Parish, Wakefield, 1804; and an Anti-Masonic Address delivered in Reading, 1829. Mr. Sanborn was twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary Stimpson, adopted daughter of Daniel Chute, Esq., of Reading, married May 26, 1798,

and had, by this union, nine children. After her decease, Oct. 15, 1818, he married, in 1819, Miss Martha Wakefield, by which new alliance five children were added to his house. She died May 2, 1847. He died Aug. 8, 1857, in the same house where he began his home in Reading, sixty-seven years before. Two sons in the ministry still live, the Rev. Pliny F., of Bloomfield, New York, and the Rev. George Edward, of Northborough, Mass. His funeral sermon, which was published, was preached by the Rev. Lyman Whiting, D. D.

Third pastor, the Rev. Samuel Green. Ordained Sept. 20, 1820. Dismissed March 26, 1823. Mr. Green was graduated at Harvard College, 1816; studied theology for a term at the Andover Theological Seminary, and finished his preparatory divinity course in 1819, while tutor at Bowdoin College. His ministry in Reading was short, but powerful for good, and many still remember his tender spirit and faithful labors in Christ. In November, 1822, the Union Church, Essex Street, Boston, invited him to become their pastor. His people strongly and affectionately declined to give him up. But a renewal of the call prevailed, and he was installed in his new field, March 26, 1823. For ten years he labored at that conspicuous post, and with great energy and success and acceptance. As a result his health failed, and he went abroad to regain it; but in vain. He died in Boston, Nov. 20, 1834.

His principal publications were, a sermon before the Mass. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1827; a Memorial Sermon, at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1828; and "More than one hundred Arguments in proof of the Supreme Divinity of Jesus Christ."

As a preacher he handled the great doctrines of the Gospel; he was direct, simple, earnest, holy, and impressive in the pulpit; he labored from house to house; with the afflicted he was tender, yet faithful, being governed by a mild and sweet affection. When fifteen years of age he became an apprentice as a mason and bricklayer, choosing this trade as it would give him the long winters for study; and till within a few years, an old brick house has been standing in the southern part of the town, where he handled the trowel and brick and mortar in its erection. God promoted him to be a skilful master-builder on His spiritual temple. The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs prepared his Memoirs, published in 1836.

Fourth pastor, the Rev. Jared Reid. Ordained Oct. 8, 1823. Dismissed June 12, 1833.

Fifth pastor, the Rev. Aaron Pickett. Installed Sept. 25, 1833. Dismissed April 3, 1850. Mr. Pickett was born in Sandisfield, Mass.,

July 15, 1792. He entered Union College as a sophomore, and was graduated with the class of 1818. He studied theology with the Rev. Drs. Lansing, of Auburn, N. Y., and Fay, of Charlestown, Mass. On account of feeble health he spent some years in teaching, preaching occasionally. During this time he supplied the pulpit at West Stockbridge for some months, and at Boxboro' for two years. He was ordained June 23, 1826, and installed at Cohasset, Mass., in 1827, where he remained for six years. He was settled in Reading in 1833, and had a pastorate here of seventeen years. He was then dismissed and installed in his native town, Jan. 22, 1851, and remained a pastor there till his death, Jan. 10, 1866. Mr. Pickett was a familiar, earnest, and devout preacher and pastor, with the leading purpose to honor Christ in the Gospel ministry, and he was much blessed in his labors. His publications were two Funeral Sermons: one of Mrs. Lathrop, of Cohasset; and the other of Mrs. Bennett, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Bennett, of Woburn, Mass.

Sixth pastor, the Rev. Lyman Whiting, D. D. Installed Jan. 1, 1851. Dismissed Nov. 1, 1855. Mr. Whiting was born in North Brookfield, Mass., April 28, 1817; entered Amherst College in October, 1835, and left, on failure of health, in the second year. He then studied in private and at Harvard College; entered the Theological Seminary, 1839, and was graduated at Andover in 1842. He was married to Sophia E. Chamberlain, of Westboro', Jan. 5, 1843, and ordained colleague pastor with the Rev. Micah Stone, son of the Rev. Eliab Stone, of North Reading, over the Evangelical Congregational Church, in Brookfield, South Parish, Jan. 11, 1843. January, 1847, he was called to preach in Lawrence, Mass.; aided in organizing the First Congregational church there, and in erecting the Lawrence Street meeting-house, and was installed pastor June 6, 1847. He was dismissed Jan. 16, 1849, and by a "unanimous vote" called to the pastorate of the Second, or Central Church, Lawrence, Oct. 5, 1850. This was declined, and a call to the Old South Church, in Reading, was preferred, over which he was installed Jan. 1, 1851. He was dismissed by a council that installed him pastor of the North Church, Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 1, 1855. From thence he was called to the Park Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., in November, 1858. He removed there, but did not consummate the call, and in December, 1859, he became the pastor of the High Street Church, Providence. In 1864 he was called to the Congregational Church, Dubuque, Iowa. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Mr. Whiting by Iowa College in 1868.

As a preacher, Dr. Whiting is clear, compact, doctrinal, and practical, in happy combination with a warm, animated style. His publications have been: Dedication, Ordination, Funeral and Commemorative Sermons; Addresses, religious and secular; Articles in the North American and other Reviews, and joint editorial work in the "Iowa News Letter."

Seventh pastor, the Rev. William Barrows, D. D. Installed Feb. 20, 1856. Dismissed May 6, 1869. William Barrows, son of William and Asenath [Osborn] Barrows, — the eighth of ten children, and the youngest of five sons, — was born in New Braintree, Mass., Sept. 19, 1815. After preparation at Phillips Academy, Andover, and entering Amherst College in 1836, he was graduated there in 1840. Teaching in Virginia and Missouri for three years, he studied theology in the Union Theological Seminary for two years, preached his first sermon in Templeton, Aug. 4, 1844, and was ordained and installed in Norton, Sept. 4, 1845. He was dismissed from the pastorate in Norton, June 4, 1850, to settle over the Church of Christ in Grantville, Needham, where he was installed Aug. 22, 1850. Thence he was called by the Old South Church and Society, Reading. Having been dismissed from the pastoral charge in Grantville, Jan. 22, 1856, he became the pastor of this church by acts of council, Feb. 20, 1856, and was dismissed May 6, 1869, to enter on the duties of Secretary of the Congregational Sabbath School and Publishing Society. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Mr. Barrows by his own alma mater in 1867. The preaching of Dr. Barrows is simple, doctrinal, direct, dense and brief in style, scholarly and popular, with the manner of a quiet earnestness. He has won a large place in the hearts of his people as a familiar and genial pastor, and has gained the reputation for eminent aptness in the sick-room and on funeral occasions. In his leisure hours from professional calls, he has used an industrious pen for the public. In addition to extensive correspondence with the leading religious newspapers, he has published five sermons: Ministerial Freedom, the closing sermon at Norton, 1850; Future Punishment Constitutional, 1852; Our War and Our Religion, their Harmony, 1862; The War and Slavery, and their Relations to each other, 1862; Honor to the Brave, 1863. Also, Alcohol and the Commonwealth in Permanent Temperance Documents, 1851; India, Ancient and Modern; The High School Policy of Mass.; and Immigration, in the New Englander, 1857–8; Romanism and a Free Bible, Bibliotheca Sacra, 1860; Moses and the Geologists, Am. Theol. Review, 1860; Cyprian's Letter to Fidus; Future Punishment and

Natural Laws, the Latin Vulgate; The American Board and its Reviewers; Regeneration not by Resolution; Life and Times of Herod the Great; The Rabbis, the Mischna, and the Talmuds; Dr. Bushnell's Vicarious Sacrifice; Jewish Baptisms, and fifteen other Articles in The Boston and Congregational Review, of which Dr. Barrows was one of the founders and editors for seven years. Also, Raffling and Charity Fairs; Am. Tract Society, Boston; and Twelve Nights in The Hunters' Camp, an outline Memoir of his Brother, Willard Barrows, 1869

Dr. Barrows has been twice married: in June, 1845, to Miss Lucia Amanda Case, who died Dec. 6, 1847; and to Miss Elizabeth Adams Cate, in October, 1849.

List of Deacons in the Old South Church, Reading.

Jonathan Temple, chosen March 1, 1770; Samuel Bancroft, chosen March 1, 1770; Timothy Pratt, Jr., chosen July 8, 1778; James Bancroft, chosen May 6, 1784; John Temple, chosen March 12, 1795; Benjamin Pratt, chosen March 19, 1795; Daniel Temple, chosen Dec. 18, 1811; Jonathan Baldwin, chosen Aug. 23, 1821; Caleb Wakefield, chosen Aug. 23, 1821; Jabez D. Parker, chosen Sept. 21, 1826; Charles Temple, chosen Oct. 29, 1829; Geo. Baldwin, chosen May 5, 1836; Thomas H. Sweetser, chosen Feb. 27, 1851; Edgar Damon, chosen Feb. 27, 1851; James J. Shute, chosen Feb. 27, 1851; Edward E. Pratt, chosen Jan. 6, 1853; Henry A. Emerson, chosen Jan. 13, 1859; Oliver Wallace, chosen Sept. 4, 1862; James Kimball, chosen Jan. 7, 1869; T. Tolman Briggs, chosen Jan. 7, 1869.

HISTORY OF THE LIBERAL CHURCH IN READING, MASS.

Passing by the many influences that reach every community in our land, through liberal publications, occasional lectures and sermons, we notice the first organized effort towards a practical, outward, tangible demonstration of advanced religious ideas in this town, in the formation of the Third Congregational Society, April 2, 1827; for the purpose, as expressed in the agreement or compact, "Of promoting pure and evangelical principles of *practical* religion and morality." The original members forming this Society numbered forty-six, as follows: Edmund Parker, Joshua Prescott, Nehemiah Bancroft, Thomas Hartshorn, Silas Smith, Chas. Parker, Miah Bancroft, Samuel Parker, James Davis, John Nichols, David Nichols, Joseph D. Baker, Leonard Eames, Daniel Gould, Jr., Sam'l Holden, Timothy N. Brown, Gould Parker, Warren Aborn, Sumner Pratt, Jepthah Brown, Eben E.

Eames, John Aborn, Thompson Coggin, John Abbott, John Emerson, Jr., Seth Sweetser, Jacob Hartshorn, John McIntire, Cleaveland B. Holt, Bowman Viles, Geo. Batchelder, B. C. Sanborn, John Steel, Joshua Damon, Joseph Boutwell, John Emerson, John Temple, Thos. Richardson, Nehemiah Clay, Eben Aborn, Elijah Hewes, Charles Spinney, Elliot Spinney, Joseph B. Fairbanks, Joseph Bancroft.

The Rev. Mr. Sanborn offered to said society land near the spot now occupied by the house of Dr. Brown, for the purpose of erecting a building which would meet the needs of the society for their public worship, provided a portion of said building should be set apart and used for an Academy or High School. The offer was accepted, and the church edifice or building was erected in 1827, the upper portion being used by the society, and the lower floor devoted to a school.

Edmund Parker, Esq., who was one of the leading men in this liberal movement, being a member of the State Legislature from Reading for the winter of 1827 and '28, succeeded in obtaining a special act of incorporation, under which the society was duly organized May 7, 1828. Many noted preachers were frequently heard by the earnest, large-hearted people that composed the congregations gathered from Sabbath to Sabbath in the humble edifice, and among those who were more than occasional preachers, we find Rev. Mr. Barbery holding for a while the pastorship, till, in 1830, death dissolved the connection. Then there seem to have been a number of preachers laboring for a few months each, among them Rev. Dr. Peabody and Rev. Mr. Robertson, till 1833, when Rev. Mr. Damon became their pastor, and continued till 1835. From that date the society had no settled pastor, and we find by the records a vote was passed at a meeting held May 28, 1838, to unite with the Second Universalist Society, organized at that time, — the First Universalist Society, holding their meetings in the North Parish, since set off into a township and known as North Reading. As a result of the union above stated, a vote was passed to settle Rev. Chas. Gallagher, and from that date the two societies merged into one, and took the name of the "Second Universalist Society" of Reading. Rev. G. G. Strickland became their pastor in 1840, and continued till 1843, when he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Waitt; and his preaching, with occasional sermons, is all the record gives for a few years — then the building was vacated by both society and school, sold and transformed into a dwelling-house, now owned and occupied by Gould Richardson, Esq., standing near the original location, the land reverting to the Sanborn estate.

But the movement was not dead, only intrusted to the care of those who never let a good cause die. The "Liberal Ladies' Benevolent Association," dating their existence from May 14, 1840, has labored with untiring diligence to maintain and advance those truths, and to perform that work which spring naturally from a firm belief in the love of Our Father, so beautifully illustrated in the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. Composed of persons holding different shades of opinion on many points, yet allowing to each perfect freedom of thought, with concert in action, their history is a remarkable testimony to the efficacy of those ideas that enlarge and develop us into the full stature of manhood. Always first in any forward movement to sustain and encourage the promulgation of truth, they assisted in keeping the Second Universalist Society in being, and after that expired they procured the services of preachers and lecturers occasionally, until their efforts, with others, culminated in the formation of a new organization in the year 1856, which took the name of the "First Universalist Society," of Reading, holding their meetings in Lyceum Hall, and calling for their pastor Rev. N. R. Wright, who labored with them successfully for two years; during that time he held the confidence and affection of the society with great unanimity, and with deep regret the parting came. Rev. L. M. Burrington was his successor, who was called to a larger society after two and one half years' labor.

Then came the war; many members from the society were absent on the battle-fields, weakening the ranks at home, and with South Reading the society shared the services of Rev. E. A. Eaton, till 1865, holding meetings in Ellsworth Hall; after which the two societies secured the services of Rev. W. W. Hayward, who labored with them till the fall of 1867. The society again removed to Lyceum Hall, and after hearing many good sermons from as many good men, the executive committee fortunately secured the services of Rev. E. B. Fairchild in the spring of 1868 for the afternoon service, the morning being devoted to the liberal people of Stoneham. That connection still exists, and to it the society owes its present prosperity and position. Mr. Fairchild, being an independent preacher, drew from other churches many that kept away from the Universalists proper; and as the Universalist State Organization had engrafted a by-law into their platform of government, which practically disfellowshipped the Reading Society, there seemed no other course to pursue than to form an independent organization, which was formally done April 26, 1869, with a basic platform broad enough for all to stand upon, contained in the following words, namely: "A belief in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Humanity

as taught by Jesus Christ, and acknowledging him as Our Teacher and Guide. Considering this belief a sufficient bond of union, we hereby associate ourselves together under the name of "The Christian Union." To this creed or belief many members of the old organization subscribed, and many from other sources who had been patiently working and waiting, till at present a goodly number, male and female, are at work, earnestly resolved to establish a church which shall be an exponent of truth as revealed in all ages, applicable to the amelioration and elevation of mankind.

Generous donations have been made to the building fund from members of the Society, and numerous others resident in Reading and elsewhere, testifying in tangible form to their real sympathy for, and interest in the work.

The Building Committee — Edward Safford, Wm. Proctor, L. E. Gleason, S. M. Hall, James Reid, F. H. Knight, and C. D. Wright — were instructed to purchase a suitable location and erect thereon a church edifice adapted to the present and prospective needs of the Society.

They have purchased the land located near the Bank Building, and have contracted with Mr. Edward Safford to erect the building, same to be finished early in the summer of 1871, the corner-stone of which was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, Oct. 6, 1870.

Salem Street Baptist Church, Reading.

Twenty-five years ago, a little company, who had hoped in the mercy of God, residing in what was then known as West Reading, not having full fellowship for the standing order, and believing that there was a more excellent way for church building, felt impressed to commence religious services after the manner that some in those days called heresy.

Having held services for a short season in private dwellings, and believing it beneficial to have a more public place for their meetings, it was decided to make application for the hall which had formerly been known as the Orthodox meeting-house, but which had been vacated by them for a more convenient place of worship. For this purpose a committee was appointed, but on application to the owner of the land, to know if there was anything in the way to prevent the Baptists having the use of the hall, they were given to understand, if the Baptists wished to hold meetings, they had better build them a meeting-house.

In the course of a few weeks the school-house in the west part of the

town was opened for meetings; but soon a district meeting was called, when it was voted to close the house against the sect which was everywhere spoken against. At the close of this meeting, a gentleman not particularly interested for the Baptists, but who took a little broader view than many in that day, said to the Moderator, "I think you have made a mistake. I never thought they would have a society here, — but now I think they will have one." That gentleman is now one of the most able men in the society, and has long been a member of the church.

A private house was opened in the vicinity of the school-house, belonging to a member of the parish of the standing order, who was soon counselled not to open his doors for these people, lest mischief should grow out of it. He, however, replied, "The house is mine, and paid for; and if they want to have meetings there, they are welcome."

Finding there was a probability that the Baptists would get a footing in the place, the next step was to buy out the leading man among them, hoping he would thereby be induced to leave the place. For the accomplishment of this object, a very liberal offer was made, but the stubborn Baptist would not sell. Another course was subsequently taken, but the Baptists would not budge an inch. The Baptist children attended the Sabbath school of the order, that being the only Sunday school, and recited, as was the custom in those days, to the minister, from the Assembly's Catechism. A revival of religion occurred about this time. Among the rest, one of the Baptist's children indulged a hope. Soon a tract on Sprinkling was put into her hands. As an offset for this act of kindness, she, without the knowledge of her father, found "Pengilly on Baptism," and gave it to the friend who had manifested so much interest for her. This little act produced a wonderful effect upon the minds of many, so much so that the validity of infant baptism was questioned among those who had received it themselves, or had had it administered to their children; while some, at least, who retained their standing in the church, became fully satisfied that there was no warrant in the Scriptures for infant baptism. So wide-spread was this heresy, that several brethren in the ministry were requested to visit the place and preach in defence of the practices of the church, particularly infant baptism.

The result of spreading Pengilly's silent pages before the people, was an examination of the Scriptures on the subject of Believers' baptism, the renunciation of former baptism by affusion, and the baptism of some who were then members of the standing order, causing them

to sever their connection with them and unite with the Baptists. Others, who indulged hopes at the time, because of their family relations, did not feel free to unite with the Baptists, and had refrained from making a public profession of religion.

In July, 1832, a meeting was held at the house of Br. Amos Evans, for the purpose of consulting upon the expediency of forming a Baptist church. Br. Evans was called to preside. After spending a season in prayer, the subject was discussed in a fraternal manner. At an adjourned meeting, Bros. Evans and Hunnewell were appointed a committee to obtain a room for the purpose of holding Baptist meetings. The proprietors of the Unitarian house having learned of the difficulty under which the Baptists labored, offered to them the use of their hall for lectures on Sabbath and other evenings. This offer was gratefully accepted; for the use of which they paid $20. At a meeting held August 14th, it was agreed to unite in forming a Baptist Church in Reading, and a council for the purpose of recognizing them as a regular Baptist Church, was called from the following churches, to convene on the second Wednesday in September, at ten o'clock, A. M.: First Baptist Church, in Salem; Third Church, in Boston; Churches in Malden, South Reading, Woburn, and North Reading.

The council convened at the house of Br. Amos Evans, where, after prayer and mature deliberation, it was unanimously agreed to recognize the following named persons as a regular Baptist Church, to wit: Amos Evans, Eben Eaton, Timothy Temple, Seth Hunnewell, Abner Bancroft, Warren Richardson, Mary Weston, Cynthia Weston, Sarah P. Brown, Hannah Berry, Elmira Symonds, Beulah Richardson, Mary Pratt, Sally Pratt, Olivia Evans, Jonathan Pratt. Total, 16.

The public service of recognition was held in the Unitarian meeting-house. Sermon by the Rev. Daniel Sharp, of Boston. The church united with the Boston Association the same month.

Sept. 23, Mary Colburn and Caroline Wiley were unanimously received for baptism, and were baptized by the Rev. Joshua Bradley, of Ohio, in South Reading Pond, because there was much water there.

In May, 1833, an effort was made to raise funds for the purpose of building a house of worship, — but receiving no encouragement from abroad, the subject was deferred to another year.

In 1834, the prejudice of the people so far subsided that the Church obtained permission to hold meetings in the West School-house, and succeeded in securing the services of Br. Bohan. P. Byram to preach on the Lord's day. His labors were greatly blessed, to the encouragement of God's people and the awakening of sinners. The subject

of building was again agitated, but in consequence of a prostration of business, it was again postponed. A year of peculiar trial to this little band followed, but through faith they still persevered.

In July, 1835, Miss M. D. Symonds was baptized by Rev. I. Sawyer, greatly to the encouragement of the church. Another young lady had offered herself for baptism, and was accepted, when, having prepared herself for the ordinance, and while on the way to the water, she was overtaken by her father, who charged the good deacon, as he was carrying her in his carriage, with *stealing* away his child, — a charge the deacon did by no means relish, as he abhors man-stealing even among Afric's sons. The daughter returned home without being baptized, as the brethren advised, but a few years afterwards united with the Baptist church, in Boston.

The names of brethren in the ministry — Train, Nelson, Ropes, and others — are held in grateful remembrance for sermons preached and words of encouragement spoken to the little company, who were struggling and trying to surmount the waves of opposition that rolled against them. Many, it is true, had an itching desire to hear what these *strange* men would say, but fear kept a portion of them away, while a few would venture in and listen to the *strange Baptist preachers.*

In 1836 it was voted to build a house of worship, at an expense not exceeding $2,500. Brothers E. Eaton, A. Bancroft, S. Hunnewell, A. Evans, and T. Temple were appointed a building committee, and very obedient were they to their instructions, — the contract amounting to twenty-four hundred ninety-nine dollars and twenty-one cents.

The meeting-house was dedicated in October of the same year. The following was the order of services: Introductory prayer, by Rev. William Heath; sermon, by Rev. Baron Stow, of Boston; prayer of dedication, by Rev. Isaac Sawyer, of South Reading. In the same month a Sabbath school was organized, numbering fifty children, besides teachers, and a library of one hundred volumes was provided for the use of the school.

March 17, 1837, Br. Jonathan Pratt died, aged 67 years, having previously buried his wife and daughter, who were members of this church. On the day of his death he sent for the officers of the church and gave them a note of ninety-eight dollars, for money he had advanced for the meeting-house, over and above the shares he had previously taken in said house, to be appropriated for the use of the church; thus evincing to the last the interest he had felt for their welfare. He lived a life of piety, and had hope in his death.

In April, 1837, this infant church had the pleasure of sending one

of its number — Mrs. J. C. Pratt, formerly Miss Evans — as a missionary among the aborigines of our country, where she and her husband still reside.

In the following June, Rev. Henry Smith was ordained as the first pastor of the church. An interesting work of grace was enjoyed during the ministry of Mr. Smith. Fourteen were added by baptism. Mr. Smith resigned his office as pastor May 4, 1838. In September, 1841, Br. Thomas M. Symonds was licensed to preach the Gospel.

During 1841, Rev. O. Cunningham supplied the pulpit.

In 1842, Rev. I. Woodbury entered upon the pastoral duties of the church. Eleven were added by baptism, and a number by letter, during his ministry.

In 1843, Rev. John Upton supplied the pulpit. Four were baptized this year.

In 1845, Rev. J. G. Townsend became pastor. Five were added by baptism during his pastorate.

In 1848, Rev. John Cookson was publicly recognized as pastor. During the pastorate of Mr. Cookson, the meeting-house was enlarged by the addition of sixteen pews. Eighteen were baptized, and several received by letter during his pastorate, which he closed in 1852.

In 1851, Br. Thomas M. Symonds was publicly set apart, by the laying on of hands, for the solemn work of preaching Christ, as a missionary at the West. This was the second missionary this church has been privileged to send to the West.

For two years the church was destitute of a pastor. Two were added by baptism.

In 1854, the church called the Rev. E. K. Fuller to the pastoral office. He entered upon his duties the first of April, since which time twelve have been added by baptism, and a number by letter. There have been connected with this church, since its organization, one hundred and sixty-three persons. Some, we believe, are now in heaven, adoring the grace that constrained them to come to the Saviour; others are connected with churches in other parts of the world, and some, we fear, have made shipwreck of the faith. The present number is seventy-seven.

The Sabbath school numbers 118, with a library of near 600 volumes.

During the last year we have raised the meeting-house, and completed two very convenient vestries, at an expense of rising $1,200, for which we are happy to say no debt lingers, to make us regret that we undertook the work. Hitherto the Lord hath helped us, and our hope is still in the God of Israel.

In closing this hasty sketch, we are happy to say that much of that prejudice which formerly existed against the Baptists in this town has passed away; so much so, that "material aid" has been voluntarily contributed to the Baptist cause by individuals connected with all the other societies in the town, for which we feel grateful, and would thank God and take courage, saying, "In the time of trouble Thou heardst us from Heaven, and according to Thy manifold mercies hath prospered and brought us on our way. Therefore we will still trust in Thee."

The officers of the church in 1857 were Rev. Edward K. Fuller, pastor; Amos Evans and Eben Eaton, deacons; E. Eaton, treasurer, and Newton Symonds, clerk.

The pastorate of Rev. E. K. Fuller closed in April, 1858. Rev. A. M. Higgins commenced his labors in May, 1858, and resigned the pastorate in March, 1859. Three were added by baptism during his ministry. In May, 1859, Rev. William R. Davy accepted the pastorate of the church, and labored with success until compelled by ill-health to resign in February, 1863. The church had preaching by supplies until July, 1865, when Rev. H. P. Guilford became pastor; the church received large accessions during his ministry, which closed in April, 1867.

In June, 1867, Rev. T. W. Crawley was publicly recognized pastor of the church, which relation continued until April, 1869.

In January, 1870, Rev. Luther D. Hill, the present incumbent, was publicly recognized pastor.

Our present number, 116.

The officers of the church are: Rev. Luther D. Hill, pastor; Amos Evans, J. R. Morton, Robert C. Totten, deacons; Charles C. Manning, treasurer, and Newton Symonds, clerk.]

THE SECOND ADVENT SOCIETY, OF WAKEFIELD,

Was organized in 1844. Place of worship, the hall in the Bank Building, and are without a settled pastor.

THE ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC), OF WAKEFIELD,

Was organized in 1856. Their meeting-house is on or near Albion Street. Rev. W. H. Fitzpatrick, pastor.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND SOCIETY OF WAKEFIELD.

In the month of January, 1865, arrangements were made for holding Methodist Episcopal services on each Sabbath evening in the Town

Hall, in South Reading. These services were commenced and continued until the following spring by the gratuitous labors of several Methodist preachers residing in Boston and vicinity.

In April, 1865, in accordance with the wishes of a number of the citizens of the town, a petition was sent to the New England Conference, then holding its session in Cambridge, for a preacher, and the call was responded to by sending Rev. Thomas C. Potter.

About this time the vestry of the Universalist church was secured as a place of worship, and services were held on each Sabbath afternoon and evening.

At a Quarterly Conference, held June 4, 1865, called by Rev. Aaron D. Sargent, Presiding Elder, of Lynn District, a church was organized, embracing a membership of twenty-six persons.

Mr. Potter labored with great acceptability as pastor of this church for a year and three or four months, when he was compelled to resign the pastorate on account of failing health.

He was succeeded by Rev. Andrew Gray, who labored as a supply until April, 1867, when Rev. Daniel Atkins succeeded to the pastorate, by appointment of the New England Annual Conference.

In June, 1869, the members of this church, in reviewing the first four years of their history, were enabled to say, with devout thanks to the Great Head of the Church, that their labors had not been in vain in the Lord, as the number of members reported in full was forty-seven, and the number on probation nineteen, and their prospects for the future highly encouraging.

The society purchased the Albion Hall Building, a large structure, centrally situated, of capacity sufficient to afford a commodious hall in the second story, for worship, a store in the front part of the lower story, with other convenient rooms for a tenement.

Mrs. Lucy P. Jennings, recently deceased, bequeathed to the Society some $2,100, which will give it very timely aid.

Rev. M. B. Chapman, a young man of fine abilities, was appointed to the charge in 1870. Under his labors the congregation was largely increased, and an interesting revival was enjoyed.

At the close of the second year, Mr. Chapman was removed, at his own request, to another field of labor, very much to the regret of his numerous friends.

In 1872, the present pastor, Rev. C. L. McCurdy, was appointed as the successor of Mr. Chapman. It soon became apparent to Mr. McCurdy that the hall owned by the society was altogether too small to accommodate the people who enjoy that form of worship practised by

the Methodists. It was therefore determined, after much deliberation and earnest prayer to God for his blessing, to erect a suitable house of worship for the better accommodation of those who may wish to wait upon our ministry. After a sermon by the pastor upon the subject, a subscription was raised sufficient, with the property held by the trustees, to authorize them to proceed in its erection. At a regular meeting of the trustees it was voted unanimously that the following persons constitute the building committee, viz.: Jacob T. Cooper, Thomas Green, Joseph S. Johnson, James Westgate, and C. L. McCurdy.

The following persons constitute the Board of Trustees: Rev. L. D. Bragg, of Lynn; Hon. Liverus Hull, of Charlestown; Cyrus Wakefield, Esq., John A. Tyler, John Howlett, Dimon Emmons, Matthew Boothby, Jacob T. Cooper, and Joseph S. Johnson. The church is now being built, and is in quite a state of forwardness. The main building is about 50 feet by 75, and will contain seating capacity for nearly 600 adults. The design is by J. B. Samuels, of Boston, an architect favorably known in connection with many churches in the State. The architectural treatment is a rendering of the Swiss timber construction adapted to the fourteenth century, Gothic outline. The roof is in two pitches, giving the external effect, of nave and side aisles, while the outline of the side is picturesquely broken up by the extension of the side windows above the wall plate. On one corner of the front is a graceful spire, 130 feet in height, and surmounted by a vane and gilt ball. The roof and spire are covered with alternate bands of eastern and green slates. The interior finish is of ash and black walnut. The organ and choir are located in the chancel, in front of which are the pulpit and altar enclosure, and at the opposite end, over the ample and commodious front vestibule, a small gallery communicating with both the audience-room and basement floor. The basement is divided into a large vestry, small vestry, and smaller rooms for other purposes, not the least important being a kitchen. The building is under contract to the firm of Mead, Mason & Co., and will probably be ready for occupancy during the season of 1874.

Constitution, or Articles of Association of the Parish of Emmanuel Church, Wakefield, Massachusetts.

Whereas: The undersigned have associated themselves together for the purpose of worshipping Almighty God, according to the faith and discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, and have for that purpose formed a parish at Wakefield, in

the County of Middlesex; they therefore declare the following to be the objects, conditions, and articles of their said association, namely: —

First. The name of this association shall be "THE PARISH OF EMMANUEL CHURCH, WAKEFIELD."

Second. This parish acknowledges itself to be a member of, and to belong to, the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and in the Diocese of Massachusetts. As such, it accedes to, recognizes, and adopts the constitution, canons, doctrine, discipline, and worship of said Church, and acknowledges the authority of the same accordingly.

Third. Any person of the age of eighteen years who has subscribed or acceded to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Parish, and who has aided in maintaining public worship therein, for a period of twelve months, immediately preceding any meeting, either by regular attendance thereon, or by pecuniary aid in hiring a sitting or otherwise, shall be considered a member of the Parish, and entitled to vote in all its affairs, while he continues such member.

Fourth. The Rector of this Parish shall be elected by the members thereof, unless the By-Laws otherwise provide; but no person shall be eligible to that office, unless he shall have had Episcopal ordination, and unless he be in full standing with the Protestant Episcopal Church aforesaid, and recognized as such by the Bishop of this Diocese, or in case of a vacancy, by the Standing Committee of the Diocese.

Fifth. All the property of this Parish shall be taken and held, subject to the control and disposition of the Vestry of the same, but shall not be sold or conveyed without the vote of the Parish.

Sixth. This constitution may be amended as follows: Any proposed amendment shall be submitted to a meeting of the Vestry, and upon its recommendation, shall be submitted to a meeting of the Parish, and, if approved by the same, shall be deemed and taken to be a part of this constitution.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting shall be held on Monday, in Easter week, in the church, chapel, place of worship, or such place as the Wardens may appoint; at which meeting, or at any adjournment thereof, any business may be transacted without any previous notice thereof. Notice of this meeting shall be posted seven days prior thereto on the church door, and given from the chancel on the Sunday previous, by the clergyman officiating. All meetings shall be opened with prayer.

SECT. 2. Special meetings shall be called by the Rector, Wardens, or by three members of the Vestry, whenever they deem it advisable,

or whenever so requested in writing, either by the Rector or any five members of the Parish; but at special meetings no business shall be transacted unless specified in the notice calling the same. Such meetings shall be notified by the Clerk, and by publication from the chancel, eight days at least before the same is held.

SECT. 3. At all meetings of the Parish, the Rector, if present, or in his absence, one of the Wardens shall preside; in their absence, a temporary presiding officer shall be chosen by the members present.

SECT. 4. At a meeting of the Parish, five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but any less number may adjourn such meeting.

SECT. 5. At the annual meeting, or at any adjournment thereof, there shall be chosen two Wardens, who shall also act as Assessors, a Treasurer and Collector, a Clerk, and such number of Vestrymen, not exceeding twelve, as may be determined by the members present; all of whom shall constitute the Vestry. Such election to be in all cases by ballot, and the person having the highest number of ballots shall be elected. The officers so elected to serve until the next annual meeting, and until others are elected in their stead. Any vacancies may be filled by the Vestry. Delegates to the Diocesan Convention shall be chosen at the annual meeting, by ballot, or as the members present may determine.

SECT. 6. The Wardens and Vestrymen shall have the management and oversight of all the temporal affairs of the Parish, and shall, in connection with the Rector, make necessary preparations for public worship, and for the music at the same. They shall meet as often as once in every three months, and whenever requested by the Rector or Wardens or by three Vestrymen. At each meeting the record of the previous meeting shall be read and approved, or amended. The Rector shall be notified of the meetings of the Vestry, and if present shall preside, and be entitled, in common with each member of the Vestry, to one vote.

SECT. 7. The Clerk shall keep a true record of all the proceedings of the Parish, and also of doings of the Wardens and Vestry, in suitable books for that purpose. At any Parish meeting any member may call for the reading of the records of the Vestry meeting for the preceding year.

SECT. 8. The Treasurer shall keep a true account of all moneys received and paid out by him, and present a full account thereof and of the financial condition of the Parish, at each annual meeting, and such account shall be audited and approved by the Wardens and Vestrymen, or a committee thereof.

SECT. 9. These By-Laws may be altered, amended, or repealed, at any regular meeting of the Parish, by a majority of the legal members present; *provided*, notice thereof is set forth in the notice calling the meeting.

MOSES P. PARKER, *Parish Clerk.*

Rev. SAMUEL R. SLACK, *Rector.* E. J. WALTON, *Treas.*

To the Convention of the Diocese of Massachusetts assembled in Christ Church, Springfield, Wednesday, May 10, *A. D.* 1871.

The undersigned, Wardens and Vestrymen of the Parish of Emmanuel Church, in the Town of Wakefield, and County of Middlesex, in accordance with Article IV of the Constitution of the Church in this Diocese, hereby certify that the foregoing Articles of Association or Constitution, and the accompanying By-Laws, were adopted by the said Parish of Emmanuel Church, on Easter Monday, April 10, A. D. 1871, having been reported to the Parish by a committee appointed at the previous Easter meeting, A. D. 1870.

The undersigned further certify that the said Parish has "been duly organized for the space of one year," and "during that time have held regular public services," and that they accede to the Constitution and Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and in the Diocese of Massachusetts.

And the undersigned respectfully ask to be admitted into union with the Diocese of Massachusetts.

SAMUEL T. PARKER, *Senior Warden.*
JOHN A. SYMONDS, *Junior Warden.*

JOHN MCKAY,
JOHN C. AVERY,
JOHN R. MANSFIELD, M. D.,
GEORGE E. HOWARD,
CYRUS WAKEFIELD,
G. M. TOMPSON,
WM. J. BRIDGER,
G. E. TIBBETTS,
J. HENNIGAR,
ROBERT WORRALL,
DANIEL G. WALTON,
} *Vestrymen.*

In Convention of the Diocese, May 11, A. D. 1871.

"The Committee on New Parishes presented an additional report, recommending the admission of Emmanuel Church, Wakefield, into union with the Convention.

Resolved, That Emmanuel Church, Wakefield, be admitted into union with this Convention.

The Secretary called over the names of the Delegates from the above-mentioned Parish, as follows: —

Emmanuel Church, Wakefield. { Samuel T. Parker, John R. Mansfield, M.D. John A. Symonds."

Services, according to the usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church, have been occasionally held in South Reading (now Wakefield) during a period of about twenty-five years. The Rev. William T. Smithett, then rector of Christ Church, Boston, resided here some twenty years since, and occasionally officiated. The late Rev. Frederick S. Wiley, rector of Christ Church, New York, a native of the town, son of our honored and venerable fellow-citizen, B. B. Wiley, Esq., and himself, at the time of his early and lamented death, already distinguished for his intellectual endowments, as well as for the beauty of his Christian character, was accustomed to officiate when he returned to his early home. Other clergymen, from time to time, held services according to the usages of this venerable church, the successor of the Church of England in these States. They were generally observed in the building which has given place to the new and elegant Town Hall. In 1869, several of the clergy of the Eastern Convocation of the Episcopal Church of Massachusetts commenced regular services here, occupying the lecture-room of the Universalist Church, and the enterprise became a mission of that association. At Easter, 1870, the Rev. Samuel R. Slack, formerly rector of St. Thomas Church, Newark, Del., and of Fredericksville Parish, Virginia, accepted an appointment to the mission, and the congregation, at the same time, organized itself into a parish, and in 1871 was admitted into union with the Diocese of Massachusetts. Services were held in the old Town Hall until the winter of 1870, when the new hall belonging to Mr. D. G. Walton was permanently engaged for divine worship. This place has sometimes been found too small for the accommodation of the congregation, and it is believed, if the congregation, with their friends elsewhere, should undertake the erection of a more commodious edifice, for ecclesiastical purposes solely, the numbers and strength of this parish would be greatly augmented.

Mr. Slack resigned the parish on Trinity Sunday, June 1, 1873, having removed to Salem.

The First Presbyterian Church of Reading,

Was organized Thursday evening, Feb. 27, 1873. Application for this object had been made the year before to the Presbytery of Boston, sitting at East Boston. Accordingly, a committee consisting of Rev. Abraham S. Gardiner, of Jamaica Plain, and Rev. Wm. A. McCorkle and Elder Reuben Crooke, of Boston, was appointed to visit the field and to report at the next regular meeting of Presbytery. During the summer of 1872, Rev. A. S. Gardiner preached several times at Reading, and in the fall following accepted an invitation to take charge of the new enterprise with a view to its development into a Presbyterian church. At the fall meeting of Presbytery held at New Boston, N. H., Rev. Mr. Gardiner resigned his place on the Presbyterial Committee, and was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Dunn, of Boston. The committee made a report, and were then directed to revisit the field, and, the way being clear, to organize a Presbyterian church. During the succeeding winter the services continued to be conducted by Rev. Mr. Gardiner.

The church at its organization consisted of twenty members. Messrs. Sherman Case and Chas. C. Frost were elected and ordained Ruling Elders. Rev. Abraham S. Gardiner was unanimously chosen pastor.

At the meeting of Presbytery held at the Third Pres. Ch., Boston, in April following, the church was enrolled, and arrangements were made for the installation of the pastor elect. By invitation the installation took place at the Bethesda Congregational Church, Wednesday evening, May 7, 1873.

The congregation was incorporated as a society during the following June. In July and August, steps were taken towards the erection of a suitable edifice for public worship. A committee consisting of Messrs. C. C. Frost, J. T. Norris, and Milton Kingman, was appointed, Aug. 25th, to procure plans, etc., and to publish proposals for building. On the report of the committee, the building of the church was awarded to The Sturtevant Manufacturing, Building and Contracting Co., Boston. The use of an eligible lot on Woburn Street was granted for a term of years to the society by Benjamin Boyce, Esq., of Reading. The structure was commenced October, 1873, and was dedicated to the service of God, Thursday evening, Feb. 26, 1874.

History of the Bethesda Church and Society, of the Town of Reading.

THE BETHESDA SOCIETY.

On account of existing circumstances in the First Congregational Society in the South Parish, in Reading, it was thought best that another Orthodox society should be formed. A paper dated Jan. 25, 1849, was drawn up, inviting all who wished to unite in forming such a society, to subscribe their names. Timothy Wakefield and sixty-five others subscribed, and on the 9th of April, 1849, met at the house of Henry F. Parker for taking measures to carry their plans into effect. William Wakefield was chosen moderator, and Oliver Peabody, clerk; and a committee of ten, Aaron Parker, chairman, was appointed to make application to a Justice of the Peace for a warrant to call a meeting for organizing a society. The warrant was issued by A. A. Prescott, Esq., calling a meeting April 23, 1849, which met at Academy Hall.

Capt. Timothy Wakefield was chosen moderator; Oliver Peabody, clerk; Timothy Wakefield, Aaron Parker, John H. Bancroft, assessors; Milo Parker, treasurer and collector. It was voted to call the new organization "The Bethesda Society."

Oliver Peabody continued to serve as clerk till his decease in 1855. His successor was Stillman E. Parker, who has served till the present time. Aaron Parker served as treasurer, 1850–1; Loea Parker, 1851–7; Milo Parker, 1857–'63, '65, '66; M. M. Temple, 1863–5; D. Myron Damon, 1867–8; Hiram Barrus, 1869–'74.

J. H. Bancroft served as collector, 1865–8; Stillman M. Pratt, 1868–70; Geo. A. Richardson, 1870–2; Milo Parker, 1872–4. A large number of persons have served as assessors, but only two or three have held the office for more than three years each. Joel M. Howard was elected 1860 to 1864, five years in succession; a longer term than has been served by any other person. The present assessors are Joshua Clark, S. E. Parker, and Joseph S. Temple.

THE MEETING-HOUSE.

At the meeting for organizing the society, a committee was appointed to consider and report upon the matter of building a house of worship. This committee reported at a parish meeting held May 11, that they had viewed several lots of land that could be obtained for a church site, giving description and terms. The parish decided to accept that

whereon the church now stands, which was donated for that purpose by Rev. Peter Sanborn, for which a vote of thanks was passed. Timothy Temple, Wm. J. Wightman, Mark M. Temple, Samuel W. Carter, and Wm. Wakefield, were appointed building committee. The style of house approved was "similar to the Baptist meeting-house in Malden, with a steeple like one in Haverhill," at an estimated cost of $7,500. The original lot of land was enlarged by subsequent purchases from Mr. Sanborn, for which $300 were paid.

Nov. 5, 1849, the parish voted to reserve a pew for the pastor and one for the Rev. Mr. Sanborn, during his life, and to sell the rest at auction; the choice money to be reserved for the purchase of a bell, provided there be no means of otherwise obtaining one.

The whole cost of building amounted to $13,138.93. The pews were appraised at $13,550. There were received from sales $11,919.54, leaving a sufficient number of pews unsold to pay, if sold at their appraised value, more than twice the amount of remaining indebtedness.

The committee close their final report, March 20, 1851, saying, "As we look back upon our past labors and contemplate the great and numberless blessings that God, in his divine goodness, has conferred on this society during the past two years, we would, with feelings of deep humility and gratitude, acknowledge that from God alone have we received all these mercies and blessings, and would say, 'O that men would praise the Lord for his goodness and for his wonderful works to the children of men.'"

The house was dedicated Jan. 1, 1850, with the usual services in connection with the settlement of the first pastor.

At a meeting held Jan. 14, 1850, it was voted to purchase a bell. The bell was procured at a cost of $637.84. It weighed 1,934 pounds.

At the annual meeting in March, 1866, plans were adopted for enlarging the church by an addition in the rear, which were carried into effect during the year. The extension gave room for the pastor's study, the choir and organ back of the pulpit, and a small room for meetings. The expense was a little over $6,000.

ORGANIZATION OF BETHESDA CHURCH.

An ecclesiastical council was called to act on the application of those who desired to form a new church, April 17, 1849.

The council met at Academy Hall, in Reading, and organized by choosing Rev. Reuben Emerson, of South Reading, moderator, and Rev. A. W. McClure, of Malden, scribe.

The request of the applicants to be organized into a new church and their reasons for desiring a new organization, were presented by Timothy Wakefield, Jr., Mark M. Temple, and John Cheney, a committee chosen for that purpose. The reasons being approved by the council, it proceeded to the organization of the church, after the following order: —

1. Reading of the minutes by the Scribe.
2. Introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Paine, of Holden.
3. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston.
4. Constituting prayer by the Moderator.
5. Consecrating prayer by Rev. Dr. Emerson, of Salem.
6. Right hand of fellowship by Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, of Boston.
7. Concluding prayer by Rev. Dr. Smalley, of Worcester.

The services were held in the Baptist church. Four others joined the applicants, making the whole number constituting the church, ninety members.

The first meeting of the church for business was held April 26, 1849. M. M. Temple was moderator; S. E. Parker, clerk, which office he still retains; Dea. Jabez D. Parker, treasurer, who served till 1858; S. E. Parker then held it till 1862; J. M. Howard till 1865; Dea. Milo Parker from that date to the present — January, 1874.

The church voted June 5, 1849, to call Rev. Edward W. Clark to the pastorate. Dea. J. D. Parker, Dea. David Emerson, and Oliver Peabody were appointed to unite with the parish committee in extending the invitation to Mr. Clark. The call was accepted and a council met Jan. 1, 1850, for his ordination and for the purpose of dedicating the church edifice.

Rev. R. Emerson, of South Reading, was moderator of the council, and Rev. Jonathan Edwards, of Woburn, scribe.

The invocation and reading of the Scriptures were by Rev. W. S. Coggin, of Boxford; dedicatory prayer by Rev. A. B. Warner, of Medford; dedicatory hymn by Rev. E. W. Allen, of N. Reading; sermon by Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, of Boston; ordaining prayer by Rev. R. Emerson; charge by Rev. A. W. McClure, of Malden; right hand of fellowship by Rev. J. M. Steele, of South Woburn; address to the people by Rev. I. P. Langworthy, of Chelsea; concluding prayer by Rev. J. Edwards.

The whole number of communicants at this time was 101. During the year following, a revival added 38 members to the church, by profession, and several were received by letter. The relations between

pastor and people appear to have been unusually tender and sympathetic, but in consequence of failing health he asked for a dismission, April 23, 1853. The people acceded to his request, passing at the same time resolutions of regret, esteem, and sympathy. The pastoral relation was dissolved by mutual council, May 9, 1853. The whole number of additions to the church during his pastorate was 67.

On the 6th of July following, Rev. W. H. Beecher was invited to fill the vacant office. He accepted, and was installed Sept. 14, 1853. Rev. T. K. Beecher preached the sermon; Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher made the installing prayer; Rev. Dr. C. E. Stowe gave the charge to the pastor; Rev. Edward Beecher, the charge to the people; and the right hand of fellowship was by Rev. W. I. Budington. Rev. James C. Beecher was present as a delegate.

The pastorate of Mr. Beecher was not long continued, but thirty persons were added to the church during his connection with it. There was not that harmony of sentiment between himself and people that was enjoyed during the ministry of his predecessor, and in March, 1856, steps were taken to sever the connection. He was dismissed before the middle of May following, but the exact date does not appear.

On the 7th of October, 1856, a call was extended to Rev. William H. Willcox, of Kennebunk, Me, which was declined. This was renewed in the following April, and accepted. Dea. M. M. Temple, William Balch, and S. E. Parker were appointed to represent the church before the council, which convened July 2, 1857.

Rev. Dr. J. P. Cleveland presided, and Rev. Edward W. Clark served as scribe. Rev. J. P. Gulliver preached the sermon. The installing prayer was by Rev. S. Harding; charge by Rev. Dr. Cleveland; right hand of fellowship by Rev. G. B. Willcox; address to the people by Rev. Mr. Clark; concluding prayer by Rev. R. Tolman; benediction by the pastor.

The connection thus consummated has been a long, successful, and happy one. A remarkable degree of harmony has prevailed, and successive revivals have largely increased the membership of the church. The whole number added since the settlement of Mr. Willcox is 246. The present number of members belonging to the church is 259. Thirty of the original members still remain. The entire number who have belonged to the church is 453.

Mr. Willcox has been settled over this church nearly seventeen years —a period longer than that of any other present pastorate in the Woburn Conference; longer than any in Middlesex County, save two; or in the State of Massachusetts, excepting less than fifty.

Rev. Mr. Willcox was born in New York city, Jan. 28, 1821, and fitted for college in the city schools. He graduated from New York University in 1843; from Union Theological Seminary in 1846; preached two years in Norwich, Conn.; was settled in Kennebunk in 1852, where he remained till his removal to Reading.

Deacons.—When Chosen.

Jabez D. Parker, April 26, 1849; David Emerson, April 26, 1849; Mark M. Temple, Feb. 9, 1854; Stillman E. Parker, Feb. 9, 1854; Milo Parker, Feb. 14, 1861; Joel M. Howard, Feb. 14, 1861; D. Myron Damon, Jan. 22, 1867; Hiram Barrus, Jan. 21, 1869.

Dea. David Emerson died July 7, 1866; Dea. J. M. Howard died Feb. 20, 1865; Dea. D. M. Damon resigned Feb. 27, 1873.

The Choir.

Messrs. Roswell N. Temple, as leader, and David G. Richardson, as organist, have been connected with the choir from its first organization in 1849. The society purchased its present organ in 1854 of Mr. Thomas Appleton. The choir has been remarkably harmonious in feeling and performance, and few choirs in the State, probably, have fulfilled their duties more to the satisfaction of all concerned than the Bethesda choir.

Conclusion.

The troubles which caused the separation of the Bethesda from the Old South Church have been amicably adjusted, and the most cordial harmony prevails between them. One in sentiment, one in principle, one in purpose, may their union be perpetual.

The Bethesda Sabbath school has nearly 300 members, and its history is coeval with that of the church. Dea. S. E. Parker was its first superintendent, and, excepting the years 1859, '60 and '61, when Samuel W. Parker was chosen, he has continued to fill the position to the present time. David G. Richardson has had charge of the singing during the whole time. The other officers for 1873–4 are Joshua Clark, assistant superintendent; Hiram Barrus, secretary and treasurer.

Methodist Episcopal Society, Reading.

The first effort of the friends of Methodism for planting a church here was made in the autumn of 1866. Father Merrill (Rev. A. D.) spent a few weeks here, preaching three times in Lyceum Hall, and once in the Old South Church. Rev. Andrew Gray, then stationed at Wakefield, was then employed, and preached regularly in Lyceum Hall once each

Sabbath during the winter. He formed a class, and organized a Sabbath school. The annual conference, in the spring of 1867, appointed Rev. Daniel Atkins as the successor of Mr. Gray. Mr. Atkins continued the work here, and on the ninth of June the church was organized with nineteen members and eleven probationers. Rev. Stephen Cushing was appointed by the Conference in April, 1868, to preach for the year, which he did, but resided in Boston. Rev. H. D. Weston succeeded in April, 1869. Measures had been already initiated for building a house of worship. In February of that year the estate lying southerly of Lyceum Hall building had been purchased for $3,800, whereon to locate the church. It was duly erected, and the house was dedicated July 1, 1870. Rev. J. N. Short entered upon the pastorate of the church April, 1871. His labors were so efficient and satisfactory that his term of service was extended to three years, — the longest term allowed a minister by the Conference in one locality. The church has now 110 members and 24 probationers. The Sabbath school registers 204 names, with an average attendance of about 125.

The original board of stewards was Luther Hutchins, Robert Bowser, Myron Billingham. The present board: Charles H. Moulton, William Johnson, H. Copeland, R. Bowser, H. F. Parker, H. E. Dunbar, Edward Parker, Edwin Bassett.

The present board of trustees is Henry Towle, Asa R. McIntire, Simeon Perry, Robert Bowser, C. H. Moulton, Wesley Nason, Luther Hutchins, William Johnson, Jacob Graves. All these persons, except the two last named, constituted the original board.

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION.

THE first settlers of Reading appear to have been people of moderate means and narrow incomes. Their first business in thus locating in this wilderness, was of course and of necessity to erect humble domiciles, and adopt measures to secure subsistence for themselves and families. But like the early settlers of most other towns in New England, at that date, having left their native land to find a place where they might worship God in peace, their next thought was to establish a church and build a sanctuary, where the holy ordinances should be publicly administered.

Their first meeting-house was therefore built probably about 1644 (certainly before 1647), and its cost no doubt nearly exhausted their surplus resources. Their numbers for the first fifty years were few and scattered. To gain the *necessities* of life, to defend themselves against wild beasts and Indian foes, to reduce the rough and stubborn glebe, to maintain the public ministrations of the gospel, and to contend against poverty, sickness, and all those diseases that "flesh is heir to," in a new country and climate, required all the resolution, faith, industry, and economy, that our ancestors could command. But all these things they did perform, and performed them well. Consequently they had little opportunity or ability, for many of those early years, to do much for schools. Yet it is no doubt true, although we find no record thereof, that, during the first half century of our town's existence, from the first settlement in 1639, although there was no public school, "they trained up their little ones in the 'nurture and admonition of the Lord,' and, so far as possible, around their own firesides, and in each neighborhood, taught them the rudiments of the simple knowledge they had learned from their fathers."

The first reference to a school which we find upon the record, is in 1680, when it is said that the town was presented or complained of at the County Court for deficiency of a grammar school. This complaint no doubt induced our fathers to make new efforts in behalf of schooling. They probably established some sort of a school at this time;

perhaps not a grammar or classical school, but a substitute therefor, taught by some of the best informed of their own citizens; for we find that in 1692 the town ordered that the money received from the sale of the old meeting-house should be paid over to Master Brown, in part compensation for the school. This Master Brown was John Brown, Esq., who was one of the best educated of the early settlers (the ministers excepted), and was long one of the most influential citizens. He was probably the first schoolmaster. In 1693, Dec. 8th, about fifty years after its incorporation, the town, for the first time, ordered "that there should be a *Free* school kept in the town," and appropriated seven pounds for its support; "four pounds to be spent in the *town* (now Wakefield), two pounds for the *West end* (now Reading), and one pound for those *north* of *Ipswich* river (now North Reading"); and the selectmen were authorized to expend more money, in the same proportion, if they saw fit.

The first teacher of the *free school* was Nicholas Lynde, from Charlestown, who graduated at Harvard College in 1690. Several of the early masters were men of classical and liberal education.

There is no record of the erection of the *first* school-house. It was probably built by private contributions. It was no doubt erected soon after the establishment of the free school, and between 1694 and 1707; for in 1694 it appears that the town voted to pay *2s. 9d.* to repair the *house*, in which Master Lynde keeps school; if this house had been a school-house, it would, it is most likely, have been so called. We may conclude, therefore, that it was some private building improved for the school temporarily. In 1707, the selectmen were asked to consider whether the *school-house* should be removed. So that a school-house had been erected between 1694 and 1707. This house stood on the parsonage lot of the present first parish of Wakefield, north of and near the former site of the parsonage house. It was a low, small-sized building, with a large fireplace in one corner. In 1759, the said parish (then including what is now Wakefield and Reading) raised £13 10*s.* 4*d.* to repair it, but the repairs were not effected until 1765, when the house "was clapboarded, furnished with window shutters, a lock on the door and weather boards." In 1793 it was provided with a stove. This house was used for the school until 1799, when it was sold and became a part of the "Badger house," on Salem Street, now owned by Wid. Sarah (Newhall) Brown.

From the establishment of the free school in 1693 until 1720, the town appears to have hired the teachers and paid them. But there was but one teacher for the whole town, who taught in different parts

of the town, at such times of the year and for such terms as the selectmen should determine.

Once, however, in 1708, there was added to the selectmen, to assist in superintending the schools, a committee, consisting of Capt. John Browne, Lieut. Hananiah Parker, and Ens. Nathaniel Parker. From 1721 to 1778, the care and support of schools seems to have devolved upon the separate parishes.

It does not appear from the town or parish records what was the amount of the annual appropriations for schools during this time; but money was obtained from some source, and schools kept, for we find, scattered along through the parish records of this period, sundry votes for repairing and removing school-houses, and directing when schools shall be kept. It is probable that the parish assessors, who appear to have been the acting school committee, *ex officio*, during the time, appropriated a part of the parish funds for this purpose. From 1693 to 1721, while the *town* superintended the schools, the price or salary paid to the master ranged from £30 to £43 per annum.

The total amount annually appropriated by the several parishes, from 1721 to 1778, while they had charge of the schools, does not appear, but may be inferred from what the town raised in 1720 (£43), and what the town raised after resuming the appropriations, say in 1782, (£80), averaging, probably, some £50 or £60 per annum. In 1778, the town resumed its care of the schools, and voted that the schoolmaster's salary be left to the selectmen; but there is no record that they made any specific appropriation therefor until 1780. In 1780, the town voted "to raise £1,000 for hiring schooling," to be assessed with the ordinary charges, and that each parish draw their proportion out of the town treasury. It will be remembered that at this time the currency was greatly depreciated. The annual appropriations of the town for schools, from 1780 to 1811, inclusive, were as follows: —

In	1780, £1,000, depreciated currency,			
"	1781, £6,000, equal to about £80 per annum.			
From	1782 to 1791, inclusive,	£80	"	"
"	1792 and 1793,	£150	"	"
"	1794 to 1802, inclusive,	£200	"	"
"	1803 to 1806, "	£250	"	"
"	1807,	$833	"	"
"	1808 to 1811, inclusive,	$1,000	"	"

From 1693, while the town employed and paid the teachers, the school was kept at first three months in the town (now Wakefield); two months in the northwest part of the town (now Reading); and one

month on the north side of Ipswich River; and afterwards, until 1708, for such terms at each place as the selectmen should determine.

In 1708, the town voted "that the northwest corner of the town (now Reading) shall have the school in their end one quarter part of the time." About this time, 1708, it is supposed that the *second* school-house of *old* Reading, and the *first* of the present Reading, was built. It was located at the corner of what is now Woburn and Washington Streets. By whom this structure was erected and paid for is not known, probably by voluntary contributions. In 1749, it was removed to the common land, near Phineas Parker's. In 1781, upon a division of the school in the West Parish, it was removed to Capt. Tho. Eaton's land, nearly opposite to Jonathan Parker's corner, and there used as a school until 1798, when it was sold, moved across the road, and occupied as a dwelling-house by Amos Pratt, for about twenty years, and then removed to the north part of said parish, where it is now (1868) a part of the dwelling-house of Freeborn B. Smith. In 1781, the second school-house of said parish (now Reading) was erected by the parish, and was located on "land of Benjamin Nichols, near the corner of his land, where the road turns to go through the Sledge woods."

This house was sold in 1799, converted into a dwelling, and removed to Main Street.

In 1799, the First Parish (now Wakefield) built three new school-houses, — one for the Centre District, one for the West, one for the South, — and purchased a fourth one, that had already been erected by proprietors in the East District. The house built for the Centre District was 28 by 24 feet, 12 feet stud, and cost about $500. It had a porch on the south side, a gallery inside for the use of the committee at exhibitions, and would seat, uncomfortably, about one hundred pupils. Although it lacked many of the comforts and conveniences that are thought necessary at the present day, yet, for the time when it was built it was a very respectable edifice. It was located at the northerly end of the Common, with windows looking out upon the highways on all sides of it, that the pupils might be well informed of passing events; there were no shade trees near, or blinds thereon, to prevent the ingress of light or heat; but there was a set of old-fashioned hay-scales, set up against one side of the house, with ponderous, gallows-like frame, and long iron chains, hanging and swinging therefrom, for the performance by the pupils at recess of gymnastic exercises; and a great, creaking windlass within, to exemplify philosophic science; with a blacksmith's shop near by, where the sparks and scintillations were ofttimes seen to

fly more rapidly and brightly from the beaten rod of *iron* (and we speak without *irony*), than came from the *birchen* rod in the school-house.

This house was used for schools, and also, for many years, for town and other meetings, until 1834, when it was sold, removed to Mechanic Street, converted into a dwelling-house, and is now (1868) occupied by Dea. Robert C. Wiley. The houses built, this year (1799), for the West and South Districts, were 18 by 15 feet, 7½ feet stud; that in the West District was located on common land, a short distance westerly of Joseph Hartshorn's; it was subsequently removed to the common land near the house of Messrs. John and William H. Atwell, where it stood until 1822, when it was removed to the side of the pond, nearly opposite the house of the late Capt. Henry Knight, and used for a summer school. It was afterwards sold, and is now a wood-shed in Lafayette Street.

The house in the South District was located on land of Mr. Samuel Evans, near where Mr. Isaac Green now lives, used until 1822, then sold, and is now a part of the Gilman house, in Greenwood.

The house purchased this year for the East District was not quite as large as those built this year, and stood on land of Joseph Burditt, on Lowell Street, near the house of Mr. Bellows.

Mr. Burditt, being present in parish meeting when it was voted to purchase the house, "generously made a donation of said land to the parish," and received a vote of thanks. This house was used for the East school until 1822, when it was removed to Woodville, was located near the Almshouse, and used for a primary school until 1844, when it was sold, and is now a part of James O. Boswell's dwelling-house on Pleasant Street.

In 1791, the town (in compliance with a law of the Legislature, then recently enacted) voted to establish a grammar school, in distinction from the English schools, meaning a school in which the ancient languages and higher branches should be taught; and in pursuance thereof adopted a report of a committee, which recommended that the "grammar school" be kept at the school-house, near the meeting-house in the First Parish (Wakefield); at the North Parish (North Reading), three places, viz.: at the school-house at the north part of the parish, at the school-house near Mr. John Swain's, and at or near Ens. Sawyer's old house; to be kept two months at each house in rotation, as the selectmen shall determine; and at the West Parish (Reading) at two places, viz. at the school-houses now erected, to each part equally; the English schools to be kept at the vacant houses, while the grammar school is keeping as above"

Voted, also, at the same time, not to raise any money to hire school-*dames*.

It appears, however, that this vote in relation to female teachers was soon after disregarded; for we find that in 1793, and ever after, *school-dames* were employed.

In 1792, the town, for the *first* time, chose regular school committees, and continued so to do ever after.

The following is a list of committee men until 1811, inclusive: —

Doct. John Hart, 1792, '93, '94, '96, 1801.
Capt. David Smith, 1792, '94, '95, '96, 98.
William Gould, 1792.
Dea. Henry Putnam, 1792, '93, '99.
Doct. Martin Herrick, 1792.
Esq. James Bancroft, 1792, '93, '96, 1801.
Jonathan Poole, Jr., 1792.
L't. Joseph Bancroft, 1792, '94, 1807.
John Brown, 1793.
Capt. and Col. Daniel Flint, 1793, '94, 95, 97, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '11.
Thomas Symonds, 1793.
Capt. Thomas Eaton, 1794, '99.
L't. John Sweetser, 1795.
Daniel Graves, 1795, '96, '97, 1811.
John Nichols, 1795.
George Flint, Jr., 1796, 1803, '10.
Col. Amos Boardman, 1797, 1800, '01, '02, '04, '06, '07, '08, '10, '11.
Capt. James Gould, 1797, '98.
Esq. Timothy Wakefield, 1797, '98, 1801.
Capt. Thomas Emerson, 1799, 1805, '06.
Paul Sweetser, 1799.
John Temple, Jr., 1799.
Dea. Thomas Parker, 1800.
Joshua Damon, 1800, '01, '05, '06, '07.
Daniel Parker, 1800.
Timothy Bancroft, 1800.
Esq. Joseph Cordis, 1802.
Abijah Weston, 1802.
Daniel Pratt, 1802.
Doct. John Hay, 1803, '04.
John Gould, 1803, '04.
Edmund Damon, 1803.
David Pratt, 1803.
James Weston, Jr., 1803.
Dea. Oliver Swain, 1804.
Ephraim Pratt, 1804,
Ephraim Weston, 1804.
Asa Parker, Jr., 1804.
Daniel Sweetser, 1805.
Capt. Thomas Sawyer, 1805, '06.
Jonathan Temple, 1805.
David Emerson, 1805.
Daniel Chute, 1806.
Richard Parker, 1806, '07.
Benjamin Emerson, 1807.
John Batchelder, 1807, '08.
Lilley Eaton, Jr., 1808, '11.
Benjamin Upton, Jr., 1808, '09.
Edmund Parker, 1808.
Timothy Hartshorn, 1808.
Capt. Noah Smith, 1809, '10.
Dea. James Hartshorn, 1809.
Joseph Batchelder, 1809, '10.
Edmund Wiley, 1809.
Thaddeus B. Pratt, 1809.
Ebenezer Emerson, 1810.
Thomas Hartshorn, 1811.
Benjamin Parker, 1811.

The reports of school committees, which at the present day are suc important, interesting, and comprehensive documents, were formerly very brief.

The first school report that appears on record was made in 1798, and was as follows: —

"That the Committee have visited the several schools, and have the

satisfaction to observe that our youth have made proficiency equal to our expectations."

The same report was continued yearly until 1803, when it was some what changed and enlarged, as follows: "That the Committee have, at several times, visited the schools, and in their opinion the several persons employed as instructors have discharged their duty, much to their honor and to the improvement of the youth under their care. They further wish to report that the behavior of the youth, while in their visitations, was decent, and their improvements are such as does them great credit, and much to the honor of the town.

"JOSEPH CORDIS, *Chairman.*"

The following is a list (nearly complete) of the early teachers of the public schools of Reading, prior to the year 1800: —

MASTERS.

John Browne, Esq.
Nicholas Lynde (of H. Coll. 1690), 1694.
Joseph Upton, 1695.
Capt. Jonathan Poole, 1697.
Capt. John Herbert, 1701.
John Rogers (of H. Coll. 1684), 1706.
(Daniel?) Lewis (of H. Coll. 1707), 1707.
John Webb (H. Coll. 1708), 1708.
(John?) Quincy (H. Coll. 1708), 1708.
(Samuel?) Thompson (H. Coll. 1710), 1710.
Daniel Dodge (H. Coll. 1700), 1712–15.
Jonathan Pierpont (H. Coll. 1714), 1716.
(Nath'l?) Henchman (H. Coll. 1717), 1718.
Thomas Oliver (H. Coll. 1719), 1719–21.
Thomas Pierpont (H. Coll. 1721), 1722.
Doct. William Hay (educated in Scot.), 1723–28.
Isaac Richardson (H. Coll. 1728), 1729–31.
Samuel Batchelder (H. Coll. 1731), 1732–34.
Joseph Underwood (H. Coll. 1735), 1735–39.
Ebenezer Putnam (H. Coll.) 1739), 1740–42.
Joseph Emerson (H. Coll. 1743), 1743.
Joseph Swain (H. Coll. 1744), 1744–6.
Barachias Mason (H. Coll. 1742), 1747.
Timothy Minot (H. Coll. 1747), 1747–9.
Samuel Brooks (H. Coll. 1749), 1750.
William Symmes (H. Coll. 1750), 1751.
Jonathan Kidder (H. Coll. 1751), 1752 and '91, '2 '3.
Samuel Wigglesworth (H. Coll. 1752), 1753 and '4.

Jonathan Webb, 1754 and '5.
(Samuel?) Dane (or Dana, H. Coll. 1755), 1756.
Jacob Emerson (H. Coll. 1756), 1757, '60, '81.
Samuel Dix (H. Coll. 1758), 1759.
Henry Cummings (H. Coll. 1760), 1761.
William Emerson (H. Coll. 1761), 1762 to '65,
Timothy Hilliard (H. Coll. 1764), 1766.
Amos Sawyer (H. Coll. 1765), 1767.
(Burrill?) Devereaux (H. Coll. 1767), 1768, '9.
James Dimon (H. Coll. 1768), 1770.
Jacob Burnap (H. Coll. 1770), 1771, '2.
Samuel S. Poole (H. Coll. 1770), 1772, '3.
Martin Herrick (H. Coll. 1772), 1774, '5.
Jedediah Parker (H. Coll. 1757), 1776–9.
Brown Emerson (H. Coll. 1778), 1780.
John Boutwell, 1791, '2, '3.
Thomas W. Weare, 1792.
Lieut. David Swett, 1792, '3.
John Walton (H. Coll. 1779), 1792, '3.
Charles Hay, 1792.
Jacob Flint (H. Coll. 1794), 1792.
David Everett, 1793, '4, '5.
Abijah Spofford, 1793, '4, '5, '8, '9.
Charles Prentiss (H. Coll. 1795), 1793, '4.
James Tappin, 1794.
Thomas Mellen Prentiss, 1794.
—— Mead, 1795.
Ephraim Parker, Jr., 1796, '7.
Joel Rogers, 1796.
Lincoln Ripley, 1796.
Ebenezer Lawrence (H. Coll. 1795), 1796.
Andrew Peabody, 1797.
Jonathan Whitaker (H. Coll. 1797), 1797, '8.
Thomas Pratt, 1797.
Benjamin Badger, 1797, '99.
Daniel P. Upton (H. Coll. 1797), 1797.
Josiah Webster, 1797, '99.
James Flint, Jr. (H. Coll. 1802), 1798, '99.
Abel Blood, 1798.
Moses Dow (H. Coll. 1769), 1798.
Joshua Lane (H. Coll. 1799), 1798.
Asa Hill, 1798, '9.
—— Spaulding, 1799.
Joseph Frye, 1799.
Peter Cochrane, 1799.
Peter Fogg, 1799.
Thomas Swain, 1799.

FEMALE TEACHERS.

Hannah Bragg taught in the North Parish in 1792, and could brag of being the first school-dame employed by the town.

Mehitabel Poole, 1793.
Dorcas Wakefield, 1793, '4.
Rebecca Stimpson, 1793, '4.
Martha Underwood, 1793, '4.
Winneford Davis, 1793.
Mehitabel Pearson, 1793, '4, '5, '6.
Olive Everett, 1794.
Hannah Foster, 1794.
Polly Stone, 1794, '6, '7.
Hannah Brown, 1795, '6, '7.
Polly Killam, 1795.
Ruth Fuller, 1795, '7.
Abigail Wilson, 1795.
Pamela Prentiss, 1796, '99.
Susanna Stimpson, 1796, '97, '98, '99.
Anna Laighton, 1796.
Polly Weston, 1796.
Sally Flint, 1796, '98.
Polly Wilson, 1797, '99.
Polly Hart, 1797, '99.
Pamelia Hay, 1798.
Nabby Stone, 1798.
Sukey Laighton, 1799.
Fanny Richardson, 1799.
Louisa A. Waldo, 1799.
Betsey Pratt, 1799.

In 1812, the First or South Parish of Reading was incorporated as a distinct *town*, by the name of South Reading; and from this date, the school history of each town will be given separately.

The town of South Reading, upon its incorporation, as aforesaid assumed, without objection, the ownership of the school-houses, which had been built by the parish, when the parish included the entire population; and thereafter the school-houses were built by the town. The town was divided into districts or wards, for the convenience of distributing the pupils and the choice of prudential committees. But the town ever owned the school-houses, and raised the money for the payment of teachers and incidental expenses, dividing it among the districts as recommended from time to time by committees appointed for the purpose.

The prudential committees, under instructions from the several districts, selected and contracted with teachers, and were the only school committees until about 1826, when committees of superintendence and examination were provided for, who had power to negative the selection of the district committees.

In 1822, a new school-house was built in the West, and another in the East District, costing about $600 each.

That in the West District stood by the side of the road, a short distance easterly of where their present house stands; and that in the East, on the site of the old one, on Lowell Street, and was subsequently removed to the site of the present house. They both occupied their respective positions until 1847, when that in the West District was removed to the westerly part of the district and became the dwelling-

house of Mr. Joseph W. Bancroft; and that in the East District, was removed and became the dwelling-house now owned by Mr. William Burditt. In 1824, an additional apartment was added to the Centre School-house, that cost about $350, and the Centre School was graded into two schools, called Senior and Junior. This additional room was occupied by the Senior school until 1834, when the said addition was sold to the Parish for a chapel and located near the Parsonage. Afterwards removed, and is now a part of the bake-house near the Universalist church edifice.

In 1828, a new school-house was built in the South District, on or near the site of its predecessor, which cost $220, which stood there until 1847, when it was sold, removed to Water Street, and converted into a dwelling-house.

In 1829, the South Reading Academy was incorporated, and the building now known as the old high school-house, was erected. It was established under the auspices of the Baptist denomination, and was intended as an Introductory School to the Theological Seminary at Newton, although open to all others.

The land and buildings were obtained by the private subscriptions of the people of South Reading.

It was first taught by John Stevens and Wm. Heath as Associate Principals.

They were succeeded by Harvey Ball, John Pratt, Samuel Randall, Paschal Carter, and Wm. W. Wakefield.

The school for several years was quite flourishing, and maintained a high stand for instruction in English and Classical learning.

But at length the theological students were withheld, and the corporation being without funds, it was judged best to discontinue the school.

The land and building reverted to the original proprietors, and by them was sold to Messrs. Yale & Heath, who subsequently sold to the town in 1847.

The academy, during its continuance, exerted a very valuable influence upon the people of South Reading. It created in the minds of many of our youth a desire for higher attainments in knowledge, and furnished them with the means of obtaining them, thus fitting them for high stations of usefulness and honor in society, to which many of them succeeded; it awakened a new interest among the inhabitants in the cause of education and in the importance of furnishing the rising youth with the best means of securing it; and thus promoted great improvements in our primary schools and hastened the establishment of a Town High School.

The names of the early Board of Trustees of the Academy were : —

Rev. Lucius Bolles, D. D., President.
" Rufus Babcock.
" George Leonard.
" Cyrus P. Grosvenor.
" James D. Knowles.
" Howard Malcom.
" Henry Jackson.
" Bela Jacobs.
" John E. Weston.
" Chas. O. Kimball.
" Arthur Drinkwater.
" Gustavus F. Davis.
Rev. Enoch W. Freeman.
" Wm. Leverett.
" Avery Briggs.
" Benj. C. Wade.
" Joseph A. Warne.
Burrage Yale, Esq.
Lemuel Sweetser, Esq.
Dr. Nathan Richardson.
Benj. B. Wiley, Esq., Treasurer.
Lilley Eaton, Esq., Secretary.
Dea. Samuel Beal.
Michael Webb, Esq.

In 1834, the (old) Town House was erected and two school-rooms set apart therein for the use of the two centre schools, and were occupied by them until 1853. In 1840, the North school district was established, and a new school-house, similar to those built in 1822 for the East and West Districts, was erected on Cordis Street; was occupied by this school until 1847, when it was sold, removed to Eaton Street, and is now a part of Mr. David Wiley's late dwelling-house.

In 1844, a new school-house was erected in Woodville, which has since been enlarged; and Woodville, from this date, has been regarded as a distinct district. Until this date, one portion of its inhabitants belonged to the Centre and the other portion to the South districts.

In 1845, the high-school was established.

It is a source of high credit to the town of South Reading that it was disposed to establish this school so early in its municipal course, while the number of its families was but about 300, and these generally of moderate means and incomes. This credit is enhanced by the fact that this result was accomplished with so great unanimity. A few persons, living on the borders of the town, made some feeble opposition, but the great bulk of the people, including the best informed, the most intelligent, and those who paid the largest taxes, were in favor of the movement.

The town was fortunate in the first teacher of this school. He was not only well learned, but was also wise, prudent, and conciliatory; and a most skilful and popular teacher. Under his successful administration, opponents were changed to friends, and the school became fixed upon a firm foundation.

James F. Blackinton, the first principal of this school, son of Dea. Fisher Blackinton and Fanny (Richards) Blackinton, was born in

Attleborough, Mass., Sept. 5, 1819. He was prepared for college at Attleborough Academy, and entered Brown University in 1843, receiving the degree of A. M. from that institution in 1867.

He was appointed principal of the South Reading High School in 1845, where he remained till 1848. He was married to Miss Mary D. Warren, of Ashby, Mass., in 1846. In 1848, he received the appointment of usher in the Lyman School, Boston, and was soon after promoted to the sub-mastership of that school; and, in 1865, was elected master of the Prescott Grammar School, Boston.

Henry Bartlett Maglathlin, Harvard College, 1843, and Asa G. Wolcott, were successive teachers of this school, in 1848.

Franklin Crosby, Esq., of Lowell, was its principal, in 1849, and again in 1851 and 2.

Messrs. Sylvanus C. Kendall, of Andover, Amherst College, 1849, James P. Kimball, of Oakham, Amherst College, 1849, and James A. Hervey, of Medford, Harvard College, 1849, were teachers successively, in 1850.

Frederick Adolphus Sawyer, of Bolton, Harvard College, 1844, was appointed principal in 1852.

Mr. Sawyer was born at Bolton, Worcester County, Mass., Dec. 12, 1822. He was the son of Joseph Sawyer, who was the son of Joseph Sawyer. Joseph Sawyer, the father of F. A. Sawyer, was a merchant and farmer, in Bolton, respected by all who knew him. He represented his town in the Legislature for two or three years, and held other responsible local positions.

His mother was Abigail Bender, the daughter of Peter Bender, a German, who moved, somewhat over a century since, to Marlborough, Mass., where he settled and married Abigail Brigham.

Another of Peter Bender's daughters was the mother of Horatio and Richard Greenough, the sculptors. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools in his native town, when they were in session, and at intervals was a pupil in an excellent private school kept in Bolton by a Quaker named Thomas Fry, a most worthy man and skilful teacher. He also attended school at Westminster and Marlborough, Mass. His preceptor in the latter place was the late Hon. O. W. Albee, a man who served his State in the Legislature with great credit. In 1840, he entered Harvard College, and was graduated in 1844, among the high scholars of his class. During the winters of 1839, '40, '41, '42, and '43, he taught public schools in Marlborough, Lancaster, Harvard, and Westminster, Mass., and in August, 1844, went to Gardiner, Me., where he was engaged as a teacher till March, 1847. He then removed

to Wiscasset, Me., and continued his profession in that town till June, 1851. He removed thence to Lowell, Mass., where he was temporarily employed, in the absence of the principal in the Franklin School. Upon the return of the principal, Mr. Sawyer took the position of principal of "The Nashua Academy," at Nashua, N. H., but having an offer of the place of principal of the South Reading High School, he assumed the duties of that position about the close of 1852, and remained there till his appointment as sub-master of the Brimmer School, in Boston, in September, 1855. He held the latter position till April, 1859, when he accepted an appointment as principal of a State Normal School, at Charleston, S. C. This position he held until September, 1864, though he made an effort to be released from his engagement there in January, 1861. Being pressed to postpone his resignation, he did so, and the result was a compulsory residence in a rebellious State till he obtained for himself and family a passport permitting them to pass through the rebel lines to Port Royal, S. C., then in possession of the Union forces.

He was one of the few men who, in the State of South Carolina, preserved their character for loyalty without taint in the trying times of the late rebellion, and he suffered much annoyance on account of his political sympathies. His profession, however, exempted him from military duty, till some time in 1863, when he was arrested by a military guard and enrolled in a regiment for home defence. In this he was made to serve for some weeks, though the regiment saw no active service.

After his escape from the South, in 1864, he engaged as actively in the canvass then going on for the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, as was consistent with an oath he had been compelled to take as a condition of obtaining his passport. On the 22d of February, 1865, he again entered the city of Charleston, just four days after its occupation by Federal troops. On the 30th May, 1865, he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of South Carolina, and held that office till his assumption of the position of United States Senator from South Carolina, for the term ending March 3, 1873. He was elected Senator on the 16th, and took his seat on the 22d July, 1868.

He was elected a delegate from the city of Charleston to the convention called to frame a new Constitution under what are called the "Reconstruction Acts of Congress," but subsequent events prevented his participation in the work of that body, except in the way of advice. In 1854, he married Delia E. Gay, the daughter of the late Ira Gay,

Esq., of Nashua, N. H., for a considerable time the agent of the Nashua Manufacturing Co. He has two daughters and one son.

In 1855, Henry F. Munroe, A. B., from Somerville, was appointed principal, and continued until 1858. Mr. Munroe was a fine classical scholar, and a faithful and successful teacher.

In 1859, Thatcher N. Snow, of Orleans, was the teacher.

In 1860, Elam Porter, of Hartford, Vt., Tufts Coll. 1860, who had then recently been appointed teacher of the Grammar School, was promoted from that school to the office of principal of the High School.

In 1863, Mr. Porter resigned the office, for the purpose of entering upon the study of law.

J. W. Hammond, also a graduate of Tufts College, was appointed to the vacancy, who continued during the balance of the school year.

In 1864, Mr. Porter accepted an invitation to return to the vacant position, and remained until 1865, when he resigned for the purpose of entering upon the practice of his profession. Mr. Porter was an excellent scholar, an eloquent public speaker, and a most successful teacher, possessing the happy talent of so interesting his pupils as to make them love their school, their studies, and their teacher.

After leaving this school he took up his residence in Cincinnati, Ohio, and commenced practice as a counsellor at law, with a successful and brilliant prospect opening before him. But, alas, a sad catastrophe was in store for him. Returning to Massachusetts in the autumn of 1867, for the purpose of entering into the marriage relation with a young lady of Stoughton, Mass., to whom he had been some time engaged, he was one of the victims of that terribly fatal railroad disaster at Angola, O., by which not only was his life taken, but his body was totally consumed by the fiery element, and not a fragment of him or his personal appurtenances remained to tell the sad tale, *except* a small article of jewelry, which was found in the ashes with his initials thereon.

In 1860, a course of study, arranged for a three years' course, was adopted, and the school divided into three classes.

In 1863, the following persons, constituting the First Class, had the honor of being the first to complete the prescribed course of study, and received each a significant and beautiful diploma, the engraving for which was provided by the generous liberality of Cyrus Wakefield, Esq., namely:—

Loriette Avery.
Harriet Elizabeth Brown.
Rosina Baldwin Crane.
Susan Maria Deane.
Laura Louisa Eaton.
Mary Jeanette George.
Mary Elizabeth Mansfield.
Susan Adelaide Stowell.
Eunice Adelia Wiley.
Edwin Chapin Sweetser.
Edwin Augustine Townsend.
Morris Plumer Wheeler.

These diplomas were presented to the graduating class, in the Town Hall, in the presence of a numerous assembly, and the occasion was a very interesting one.

Hon. P. H. Sweetser, chairman of the school committee, made an able and impressive address, and, in a very felicitous manner, presented the diplomas.

Mr. Porter followed in an eloquent and pathetic speech.

Prof. B. F. Tweed and others made remarks.

Mr. Eaton, the senior member of the committee, spoke as follows: —

This consummation I have most devoutly wish'd;
This joyous sight I 've long desired to see;
To-day it greets my eyes, and I am glad.
I am no prophet's son — no blood of ancient
Or of modern seers along my arteries runs; —
No eye clairvoyant have I, the darkness
Of the future to explore — no mind,
With prescience keen, to pierce
The thick veil'd mysteries of coming years,
And thus unfold to present gaze
Their unreveal'd and unken'd wonders.
But I have hope, and faith, and expectation;
To me this truth is ever patent, clear and fix'd:
"The march of knowledge, ideas, wisdom,
Is ever onward, wide-ward, upward;
And 'neath their flowing banners, as I trust,
Our race, progressive, will ever tend
To excellence, perfection, and immortal victory."
This grand result, therefore, this day
And here beheld, so pleasant and auspicious,
Has not come unlook'd for or unhop'd.
I have, moreover, as I think,
A retrospective gift and inclination
For the old paths, by ancient worthies trod.
I love to ask, and seek, and find, and walk therein.
Especially, I love to trace the course
Of philosophic truth, from year to year,
And age to age, in halls and seats,
Ancestral, local, native.
And while, on this occasion glad,
On steed Pegasian mounted, o'er the old track
Of years by-gone, my course equestrian
I 've pursued, much have I seen,
Along the mossy way, my interest
To excite, and admiration.
And 't is the fathers' glory and the children's pride,
That mid the toils severe, the deprivations

Of our old pilgrim sires, mid sickness,
Poverty and war, they ne'er forgot
Their country and their God — the school-house
And the church; and to the utmost
Of their means, these glorious institutions,
By them were ever foster'd and maintained.
And children's children, in successive years,
As strength and wealth increas'd,
On that old pattern wise, have practis'd and improv'd
The last half century the living memory can recall.
And standing, as I do, upon an epoch eminent,
Whence, as darkly through a glass, indeed,
My eye, reversive, includes within its range
Some threescore years of local history;
And as old memory, with her magic lens,
Discloses to my view the small and humble lodges,
Where science once her votaries received;
The lowly shrines, where incense
To the sacred nine was offer'd;
The narrow seats for worshippers;
The scanty rills, that from the fount Castalian,
Slowly percolated; the bare and naked walls,
Sans maps, sans diagrams, sans everything;
The priests and priestesses, rude,
Ofttimes illiterate, that once essay'd
To ope the sacred recesses, and unfold
The golden treasures of knowledges divine;
And when the shadow of this poor
And paltry view, in contrast visible,
Is plac'd with to-day's bright facts
And grand realities —
When we behold the temples lofty,
To science consecrated, that lift
Their turret towers and portals free,
On every side, — temples, if not
Of Parian marble built, and Porsine stone,
Like that which grac'd old Delphi's plain,
Yet still are handsome, spacious, and commodious;
Where muses love to congregate,
And, from their shrines and altars,
Infuse their inspirations;
Where maps and diagrams, pictures and portraits,
And apparatus philosophical,
At once attract, illustrate and adorn;
Where priestesses, accomplished, fair,
And porters, strong and learn'd, now turn
The Eleusinian doors, and unseal
The mystic oracles sublime; —

And better still — when here a class of youth
Appears, who wisely have avail'd
Of these high privileges, have largely quaft'd
The inspiring streams of science,
Have sought, with toil and hope, and have secur'd
The prizes rich that wisdom gives —
And have enjoyed an academic course,
At home pursued, how profitably and well,
These theses, just pronounced, so full
Of thought, research, and noble sentiment,
Most eloquently tell; —
And as they stand before us, the advanced rank
Of a long line successive of graduates
Yet to come, and to this our common
Theatre and forum are come up,
T' assume the laurels they have earn'd,
Receive the public commendations,
Take title deeds to honor and to praise;
With chaplet rolls, with autographs
Official stamp'd; certificates,
Engrav'd in highest art and beauty,
And thus enrich'd by aid of gift munificent,
Received from patron, generous and wise,
Who thus a glory gains, nobler and more to be desir'd
Than his illustrious namesake e'er achiev'd
As conqueror of mighty Babylon; —
As on this vision bright I look and gaze,
And realize its value, truth, and certainty,
I'm fill'd with joy, and thanks, and gratulation,
And in conclusion must exclaim, as I began,
I 've long'd to see this happy day,
I see it, and am glad.

In 1865, Mr. Robert F. Leighton, of Tufts College, was appointed principal, and in 1866 accepted the office of principal of Melrose high school, with an increased salary.

Mr. Leighton was an excellent and popular teacher, and should not have been allowed to leave for lack of compensation, for he was "cheap at any price."

Mr. Leighton was succeeded by Henry B. Brown, who resigned in 1867.

Mr. Brown was succeeded by Benj. P. Snow, who resigned in 1869.

In 1869, Mr. Melvin J. Hill, from Biddeford, Me., a graduate of Bowdoin College, was appointed principal, and still retains that position.

Miss Abbie F. Nye has been assistant teacher during the same time.

The following list includes the high school graduates up to and including the year 1873 : —

1864.

Emma Augusta Coffin.
Sarah Dorsett Hamblin.
Annie Evelyn Kingman.
Sarah Josephine Lane.
Ella Eliza Morrison.
Jane Smith Turnbull.
Emma M. Warren.
Mary Ella Winship.

1865.

Ellen Anna Turnbull.
Ida A. Emerson.
Joseph Oliver Burditt.
J. P. Sheafe, Jr.
Alfred S. Stowell.

1866.

None.

1867.

Sarah H. Norcross.
Sophia F. Hamblin.
Carrie E. Stevens.
Clara A. Willis.
Peter Wiley.

1868.

Hannah Maria Cartwright.
Lucy Ella Evans.
Mary Louisa Mansfield.
Mary Ellen Nichols.
Lizzie Rebecca Preston.
Viola Sophronia Slocomb.
Alice Robina Turnbull.
Lizzie Roxanna Upham.
Frank Dillingham Freeman.

1869.

Addie E. Doe.

1870.

Cora Brown Bancroft.
Ella Josephine Davis.
Clara Eliza Emerson.
Hattie Eliza Emerson.
Emily Alice Lane.
Etta May Stearns.

1871.

Ella Ida Burditt.
Laura Josephine Mansfield.
Edith Estelle Pattee.
Emma Frances Perkins.
Marry Ellen Tuttle.
Mary Annie Warren.
Alvin Francis Daland.
Arthur Gould Walton.

1872.

None.

1873.

Mary Anne Burditt.
Lorette Pratt Emerson.
Frances Louise Hartshorne.
Julia Louise Hopkins.
Frances Isabella Hubbard.
Annie Rebecca Killorin.
Hattie Grey Mansfield.
Alice Rosamond Phillips.
Emma Lucy Upham.
George Covington Cooper.
Frank Louis Sullivan.
Selim Sheffield White.

In 1847, the land and building, formerly occupied by the South Reading Academy, were purchased by the town for $2,200, and the high school installed in the building. Two centre primary schools also have rooms in this building.

In the same year, four new school-houses, costing about $2,000 each, were erected in the North, South, East and West Districts, the same that are now occupied by the schools in those districts. In 1853, the present grammar school-house was erected in the high school-house yard, at a cost of $4,000. It is a large and convenient building, containing four spacious school-rooms and other accommodations. It is occupied by the grammar school, centre senior and two centre junior schools.

The annual appropriations for schools by the town of South Reading, since its incorporation, have been as follows: —

1812 to 1814, inclusive,	$350 00	1849 to 1850, inclusive,	$1,800 00
1815,	500 00	1851,	2,100 00
1816 to 1818, inclusive,	560 00	1852 to 1853, inclusive,	2,400 00
1819,	580 00	1854,	2,800 00
1820 to 1822, inclusive,	520 00	1855,	2,900 00
1823,	300 00	1856,	3,550 00
1824 to 1825, inclusive,	500 00	1857 to 1859, inclusive,	3,800 00
1826 to 1830, "	510 00	1860,	4,200 00
1831 to 1832, "	570 00	1861 and 1862,	4,300 00
1833 to 1834, "	580 00	1863. These four years include	3,559 79
1835,	800 00	1864, income from State	4,125 87
1836,	850 00	1865, School Fund.	4,142 37
1837,	1,045 00	1866,	5,151 05
1838 to 1839, inclusive,	1,000 00	1867,	5,500 00
1840 to 1843, "	1,200 00	1868,	6,000 00
1844,	1,400 00	1869,	6,500 00
1845 to 1846, inclusive,	1,600 00	1870 and 1871,	7,500 00
1847,	1,800 00	1872,	9,200 00
1848,	1,780 00	1873,	12,500 00

The school committee of South Reading have been: —

Amos Boardman, 1812, '13.
Lilley Eaton, Jr., 1812.
Paul Sweetser, 1812.
Caleb Green, 1812.
John Sweetser, 1813.
Thomas Swain, 1813, '21, '29.
Benj'n Badger, 1814.
David Smith, 1814.
Wm. Nichols, 1815 to 1819, inclusive.
James Hartshorn, 1[illegible], '25, '28.
Joseph Hartshorn, 1827.
Thaddeus P. Allen, 1827.
Benj. Emerson, 1828.
Hiram Sweetser, 1828.
Lemuel Sweetser, 1829, '30, '31.
Nathan Richardson, 1829.
Issacher Stowell, 1830.
Isaac Green, 1830.
P. H. Sweetser, 1831 to '33, inclu. '54, '59 to '64, inclu., '66 to '68,, inclu., '70 and '71.

John Waitt, 1815, '22.
James Walton, 1815.
Ebenezer Wiley, 1816.
Wm. Gould, 1816, '22, '31, '32.
Reuben Green, 1816.
John B. Atwell, 1817, '22.
Joseph Eaton, 1817.
Adam Hawkes, 1817.
Aaron Cowdrey, 1818.
Joshua Tweed, 1818, '23.
Barzillai Reed, 1819.
Joseph Atwell, 1818, '30, '31.
Ezekiel Oliver, 1819, '20.
Thomas Evans, 1819, '26.
Benja. Badger, Jr., 1820.
John Lambert, 1820.
Wm. Emerson, 1821.
Thaddeus Spaulding, 1821, '28, '42, '43.
Zela Bartlett, 1821.
Wm. Patch, 1822.
Suel Winn, 1823, '29.
Daniel Green, 1823.
Benj. B. Wiley, 1823.
Thomas Emerson, Jr., 1824, '30, '36, '37.
Moses Sweetser, Jr., 1824, '27.
Joseph Eaton, Jr., 1824, '29.
Asa L. Boardman, 1824.
Nathan Green, 1825.
Lilley Eaton, 1825 and '28, '31 to '38 inclu., '41 to '49 inclu., '56 to '63, inclu.
Michael Burditt, 1826.
Ebenezer Hartshorn, 1826.
Leonard Walton, 1826.
E. M. Cunningham, 1826.
Elam Potter, 1864.
Chester W. Eaton, 1864 to '69, inclu.
Charles R. Bliss, to 1865, '67, inclu., '70, '71, '72, '73.
George Bullen, 1865 and '66.
James O. Boswell, 1867 to '69, inclu.
T. Albert Emerson, 1867 to 1870, inclu.
Reuben Gerry, 1832.
Aaron Cowdrey, Jr., 1832.
Franklin Poole, 1833, '48.
Harrison Tweed, 1834.
Aaron Foster, 1835 to '48, inclu., and '50.
Charles H. Hill, 1838.
Lemuel Sweetser, 1838.
Samuel A. Toothaker, 1839.
Reuben Emerson, 1839.
Loel Sweetser, 1840.
James M. Evans, 1840, '41, '58.
Edward Mansfield, 1843, '44, '58 to '68, inclu.
Jonas Evans, 1845 to '47, inclusive.
Wm. Heath, 1849.
Wm. W. Cutler, 1849.
Wm. H. Willis, 1850, '57.
Abel F. Hutchinson, 1850.
Alfred Emerson, 1851 to '53, inclu.
Benj. F. Tweed, 1851, '54, '56.
John H. Moore, 1851 to '53, inclu.
Daniel W. Phillips, 1852 to '55, inclu.
John S. March, 1854.
Joshua Walton, 1854.
Jonas Cowdrey, 1854.
Ellis Wiley, 1854, '57.
Benton Smith, 1855.
Everett Hart, 1856, '63 to '65, inclu.
Edmund E. Wiley, 1856.
James M. Sweetser, 1856, '64.
Elisha S. Oliver, 1856.
John Winship, 1857 to '62, inclu.
E. A. Upton, 1857, '61 to '66, inclu., '70, '71, '72.
Aaron A. Foster, 1859 to '64, inclu., 1870, '71.
James W. Willmarth, 1868 to 1870, inclu.
Lucius Beebe, 1870, '71, '72, '73.
Charles Jordan, 1870, '71.
Cyrus Wakefield, 1872, '73.
Thomas Winship, 1872, '73.
Samuel W. Abbott, 1872, '73.
W. F. Potter, 1873.

The whole number of schools in Wakefield at present (1873), is 17. Number of teachers, 23.

Whole number of children between five and fifteen years of age, as reported May 1, 1873	1,061
" " May 1, 1872	877
Gain	184

Being more than enough for three new schools of sixty each.

The following statistics are copied from the 36th annual State Report of the Board of Education, just issued:—

From Table 1st — During the financial year ending April 1, 1872, Wakefield expended $10 63.8 (ten dollars sixty-three cents and eight mills) for the education of each child in the town between five and fifteen years of age.

Her rank according to this table was the eighty-fourth town in the State in a list of 342 towns, and the twenty-ninth in Middlesex County in a list of fifty-six towns.

From Table 2d — The percentage of taxable property appropriated to the support of public schools for the same year was expressed by the decimal $.002\frac{83}{100}$.

According to this table her rank was 212 in the same list of 342 towns in the State, and thirty-three in the county list of fifty-six towns.

From Table 3d — The *average attendance* of the children of Wakefield at the public schools for the same year was $.75\frac{27}{100}$ per cent.

According to this table her rank in the State list of towns was 172. In the county list, 41.

During the past two years, music has been taugh systematically in our schools by a competent teacher, who gives instruction to every school in town once a week.

By a recent act of Legislature, drawing is now made one of the regular, or compulsory studies of all schools in the State. In compliance with this law, the school committee have introduced drawing into all the schools of Wakefield, instruction being given in this branch also by a thorough teacher, specially employed for the purpose.

At the recent exhibitions of our public schools, at the close of the summer term, good evidence was given of progress in both these branches of instruction.

The establishment of a training school at the centre of the town is also contemplated for the purpose of giving instruction to the young ladies, graduates of the high school, in the art of teaching.

By a vote of the town in April, 1873, the school committee were authorized to appoint a superintendent of schools.

This action was made necessary in consequence of the rapid growth of the town, and increase in the number of schools, and the fact that their supervision could be better performed by one person, who could devote his entire attention to them, than by several men of varied pursuits, who could give but a small share of their time to the work.

At this last meeting, held July 16, 1873, the school committee appointed Mr. Jonathan Kimball, of Chelsea, superintendent of public schools of Wakefield.

Mr. Kimball is well qualified for the work, having had many years of experience as an educator, and having been for several years superintendent of schools in Salem, Mass.

The school history of the present town of Reading, since 1811, we have condensed from the Reading School Report of 1868.

In 1818, the South Parish of Reading became legally organized as a separate school district, leaving the North Parish to conduct its own school affairs independently.

This new district, it seems, had at this time but two schools and two school-houses — one school-house in the central part, and one in the westerly part of the district. But this year the district made an arrangement with the parish, which had just erected a *new* meeting-house, for the removal of the *old* meeting-house from the Common to the corner of Union and Middle Streets, and paid a portion of the expense of repairing and fitting up the same for public meetings and school-rooms, in consideration that the district should have school room therein, and that the parish should relinquish all claim upon the school-houses in the district.

In 1827, the town divided this district into three distinct districts, viz. Centre, West, and North; and in 1834 the South District was established. These districts became legally organized, and conducted their own school affairs until the districts were abolished by vote of the town of Reading in 1864.

In 1835, the Centre District hired additional room in the old church building, which was now named "Union Hall"; and in 1840 secured and fitted up the whole of the lower story of said building for school purposes.

In 1848, more school accommodations being wanted in this district, a very lively contest arose in reference to a location of a new school-house. After a prolonged struggle, the matter was finally settled by the erection of the house at the corner of Union and John Streets, where it still remains.

In 1856, the Centre District purchased of the parish the Union Hall building, since which the whole building has been used for educational purposes; and, although it is a hundred years old, it is said to be the stanchest wooden building in the town at the present time.

The South District, established in 1834, erected the same year a school-house on the corner of Summer and Walnut Streets, which was occupied by this district until 1853, when it was moved to Washington Street, and converted into a dwelling; and now (1868) occupied by Lorenzo D. White. During the same year (1853) their present house was erected upon the same locality, and accommodates two schools.

In 1836, there was quite an animated movement in the westerly part of the parish, in favor of a new school district in that part of the town.

The people of "Slab City," so called in the school report, presented petition after petition to the town for this object, but the town peremptorily refused to grant the request. Whereupon the people appealed to the General Court. This appeal produced the desired effect. The town yielded. A new district was organized in this locality, and a school-house erected on Grove Street, a little west of Forest Street, which was used until 1866, when it was sold, and a new house erected for this school by the town (the districts having in the mean time been abolished) on Lowell Street, near the intersection of Washington Street, at a cost, with the lot, of $3,000.

The North District, in 1844, was divided, and a new school-house was built on Main Street, near the residence of George Batchelder, Esq.

The year 1856 is notable for the establishment of the Reading high school. The North Parish of Reading was incorporated as a distinct town in 1853.

For several years prior to this, efforts had been made to establish a high school, but the people of the north part of the town being a scattered population, were, as a matter of course, opposed to a project which would be of but little benefit to them, and so every effort failed. But, after the setting off of North Reading, the establishment of such a school began to be agitated in earnest.

It continued to be an exciting question in town-meetings until 1856, when the town voted to establish a high school. This school was kept for several years in the "Union Hall Building," which was hired for the purpose, and for a while in "Cottage Hall," in "Mudville," so called; but, in 1867, there was erected for the use of the high and grammar schools, on the very spot occupied by a school-house a hundred years before, a new structure, spacious, substantial, and elegant, an ornament to the village, and a credit to the town.

This fine building is sixty feet long by fifty-five feet wide, and contains, on the first floor, two school-rooms, forty feet by twenty-eight feet each, and a room for the town library, forty feet by fifteen feet; the second floor contains the high school room, fifty-eight feet long and forty feet wide, and two recitation rooms. The house is heated by two furnaces in the cellar, and all the rooms are ventilated in the most approved manner. Its cost was about $12,000. It is located on the Common, sixty feet west of the "Old South Meeting-house," on a beautiful and elevated spot, and makes a very imposing appearance.

The building committee of the town, to whom much credit is due for the wisdom and skill with which they planned and executed this enterprise, were Henry G. Richardson, F. H. Knight, J. Henry Adden, Nathan P. Pratt, Edward Appleton, Gardner French, and Ephraim Hunt.

The house was dedicated Dec. 9, 1867, with appropriate public exercises. A dedicatory prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Willcox, of Reading. The keys were passed with appropriate remarks from the hands of Nathan P. Pratt, Esq., the president of the occasion, through those of the chairman of the selectmen of the town, Wm. J. Wightman, Esq., and of Hiram Barrus, chairman of the school committee, to E. H. Peabody, Esq., principal of the high school.

The occasion was honored with the presence of Hon. Joseph White, Secretary of the Board of Education, and of Hon. J. D. Philbrick, superintendent of the public schools of Boston, who made interesting remarks; addresses were also made by Hon. H. P. Wakefield, Rev. Dr. Barrows, and F. H. Knight and Andrew Howes, Esquires.

In 1864, the town took possession of all the property of the several districts, allowing them therefor the sum of $12,476.64; and having assumed all the liabilities of the districts, made a tax to cover the balance, and remitted to each tax-payer in his annual town tax his proportion of the amount due his district for the property surrendered; thus abolishing the district system. The result of this action has proved quite satisfactory and beneficial.

Historical.*

The High School was first established in this town in 1856. There was no prescribed course of study for several years, and no class graduated till 1863. The first principal of the school was Henry A. Littell, who remained till near the close of 1858. He was succeeded

* This historical record of the Reading schools has been furnished since the former was written, and may prove, in part, a repetition.

by Mr. Philip C. Porter. Mr. R. B. Clarke, now of Fitchburg, taught during the summer and fall terms in 1860, when Mr. L. B. Pillsbury was employed for the winter term. He remained in charge of the school till the close of the spring term in 1864. Mr. George L. Baxter taught for two terms, and Mr. Charles R. Brown was employed to succeed him. Mr. Brown remained here only a year. Mr. George W. Adams was employed in December, 1865, but resigned in three weeks. Mr. Edward H. Peabody next succeeded, and remained till the close of the spring term in 1868. Mr. Cyrus Cole, the present teacher, was then selected for the position which he still so acceptably fills.

The first assistant teacher in the high school, Miss Emeline P. Wakefield, was employed in 1865–66; Miss Ruth L. Pratt, 1866–67; Miss Mary H. Howes, 1867–68; Miss Josie Nelson and Mrs. C. A. Soule, 1868–69; Miss Rissie L. Hoyt, 1869–70; Miss Mary H. Howes, 1870–71. Miss Susie E. Wade held the position for two terms, when she was succeeded by Miss Martha Keith.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

1863.

Frederic Bancroft.
Esther Emerson.
S. Maria Parker.
Lena A. Wakefield.

1864.

Sarah E. Pratt.
Emma Prescott.

1865.

Mary S. Brown.
Ella M. Pinkham.
Ruth L. Pratt.
Emeline P. Wakefield.
Lizzie M. Wakefield.
Hattie L. Weston.
Gilman L. Parker.

1866.

Bella M. Badger.
Melvina Bancroft.
Edna S. Barrus.
Flora A. Buxton.
Fred. O. Carter.
Priscilla Leathe.
Clara Richardson.

1867.

Sarah E. Austin.
Mary H. Howes.
Evelyn S. Foster.
Ella L. Kingman.
Josie Nelson.
Eliza J. Norris.
Ella R. Parker.
Sidney P. Pratt.

1868.

Ella J. Bassett.
Clara E. Bancroft.
Sarah W. Richardson.
Nathan D. Pratt.
Austin P. Cristy.

1869.

A. Newell Howes.
Maria J. Bancroft.
Alice S. Brown.
Phebe G. Harnden.
L. Maria Lovejoy.
Abbie M. Parker.
Abbie S. Perkins.
Celia Temple.

1870.

Herbert Barrows.
George H. Barrus.
Frank E. Hutchins.
Ella F. Clark.
Ida George.
Anna M. Hutchins.

1871.

Frank F. Appleton.
Wilder C. Moulton.
Willie I. Ruggles.
Arthur W. Temple.
Lizzie A. Burrill.
Lizzie F. B. Clark.
Margaret F. Clark.
M. Lizzie Day.
Hannie L. Hill.
Sarah L. Stoodley.
Z. Abbie Wakefield.
Sarah A. Weston.
Nellie G. Willcox.

1872.

Walter B. Barrows.
Jennie R. Barrus.
Ida I. Bassett.
Mary E. Bucke.
Nellie Burrill.
H. Irving Converse.
Belle P. Dinsmoore.
Emma Eames.
George Louis Flint.
E. H. Gowing.
Mina W. Hall.
Horace B. Holden.
Cynthia E. Hollis.
Addie B. Howes.
Charles H. Hutchinson.
Lillie F. Loring.
L. Gertrude McIntire.
Hattie A. Parker.
Lizzie M. Penney.
Hattie B. Pratt.
Minnie A. Willcox.
Eristina Whittier.

1873.

Morton Barrows.
Emma F. Eames.
Nellie Minot.
Mary E. Nichols.
Annie B. Parker.
Florence Parker.
Ada L. Safford.
Ella F. Wakefield.
Ida R. Whittier.

GRADUATES OF TEACHERS' NORMAL SCHOOLS, AND STUDENTS.

Bridgewater Normal School.

Lena A. Wakefield.
Esther Emerson.
Sarah E. Pratt.
Ella R. Parker.
Abbie M. Parker.
Ella J. Bassett.
Emma Prescott.
Cassie Barrows.
Maria J. Bancroft.

Salem Normal School.

Evelyn S. Foster.
Mary Jane Spear.
Gertie L. McIntire.
Minnie A. Willcox.

Boston Normal School.

Alice S. Brown.
Abbie S. Perkins.
Jessie McDonald.

The annual appropriations for schools by the town of Reading, since 1811 (which included North Reading until 1853), have been: —

1812 to 1820, inclusive,	$650 00	1858,	$2,500 00
1821,	600 00		
1822 to 1832, inclusive,	700 00	1859 to 1860, inclusive,	3,000 00
1833 " 1834, "	900 00	1861 " 1863, "	2,500 00
1835,	1,000 00	1864,	3,500 00
1836 to 1839, inclusive,	1,200 00	1865,	4,000 00
1840 " 1845, "	1,300 00	1866,	4,500 00
1846,	1,500 00	1867,	4,750 00
1847,	1,800 00	1868,	5,000 00
1848 to 1851, inclusive,	2,000 00	1869,	5,500 00
1852,	2,500 00	1870,	7,000 00
1853,	2,000 00	1871,	7,000 00
1854 to 1856, inclusive,	2,500 00	1872,	8,000 00
1857,	2,600 00	1873,	8,500 00

The school committee of the present town of Reading, since 1811, have been: —

John Weston, 1812.
Thaddeus B. Pratt, 1812.
James Weston, Jr., 1813.
Jonathan Baldwin, 1813, '22.
Wm. Parker, 1814, '15.
Timothy Hartshorn, 1814.
Amos Parker, 1815.
Abijah Weston, 1816.
John Damon, 1816, '21.
David Pratt, 1817.
Daniel Damon, Jr., 1817.
Jethro Richardson, 1818.
Eben D. Symonds, 1818.
Jeremiah Nichols, 1819.
Jonas Parker, Jr., 1819.
Daniel Temple, 1819.
Daniel Pratt, 1820.
Aaron Parker, Jr., 1820.
Obed Symonds, 1821.
Joshua Prescott, 1821.
Theron Parker, 1836.
Isaac Woodbury, 1842.
Horace P. Wakefield, 1846, '65 to '67.
Alfred A. Prescott, 1847.
George Minot, 1848.
John Cookson, 1849, '50.
Richard F. Fuller, 1852.
Wm. J. Wightman, 1852, '53, '55, '56, '68, '69–74.
Stillman E. Parker, 1854 to '57, '61 to '65, '68, '69–74.
Henry F. Parker, 1854.
Nathan P. Pratt, 1855.
Robert Kemp, 1855, '56.
Edward K. Fuller, 1855, '56.
Isaac Pitman, 1857, '58.
Edward Appleton, 1858.
Ignatius Sargent, 1858.
John H. Bancroft, 1859 to '64.

Thomas Parker, 1822.
George Batchelder, 1823.
Charles Temple, 1823.
John Nichols, 1824.
Thomas Sweetser, 1824.
John Adden, 1824.
David Ball, 1825.
Joseph Spokesfield, 1825.
Timothy Wakefield, Jr., 1825.
John Emerson, 1826.
Jabez D. Parker, 1826.
Ambrose Kingman, 1826.
Jared Reid, 1827 to 1832, inclusive.
John Batchelder, 4th, 1828, '31 to '41, '43 to '54, '57 to 62.
Joseph M. Driver, 1829, '30.
Kendall Davis, 1833, '34, '36, '51.
Aaron Pickett, 1835, '37 to '45, '47.
Horatio N. Cate, 1859, '60.
Nathan R. Morse, 1863 to '65.
Hiram Barrus, 1865 to 1874.
Benjamin M. Hartshorn, 1865 to '67.
Ephraim Hunt, 1867, '68, '69, '70.
Miss Anna E. Appleton, 1868, '69.
" Emily Ruggles, 1868, '69.
F. H. Knight, 1868, '69.
Chas. B. McIntire, 1863, '69, '70, '71, '72.
Mrs. Edna S. Parker, 1868, '69.
Miss Ellen M. Temple, 1868 (resigned).
J. R. Morton, 1869, '70, '71.
C. D. Wright, 1872, '73, '74.
A. E. Winship, 1872, '73.
Sidney B. Pratt, 1873, '74.

North Reading.

That part of old Reading which now constitutes the town of North Reading began to be settled about the year 1680. In 1685 it contained only eight adult males. The earliest reference to schooling in this part of the town is contained in the vote of the town of Reading passed in 1693, which authorized the establishment of a free school in the town, and appropriated for its support seven pounds, one pound of which was to be for those who live on the north side of Ipswich River, if they shall set up a school for reading and writing, with discretionary power to the selectmen to increase the expenditure in the same proportion.

No school-house, it is believed, was erected here for many years after this. In 1731, we find that a committee was chosen "to provide a place to keep school in."

In 1745, the North Parish voted to build a school-house during the present season. It is doubtful whether this vote was carried out at that time, for, in 1754, the parish voted "that some particular persons have liberty to set a school-house on the land near the meeting-house, provided they do it on their own cost and charges." A house erected on the Common, in accordance with this vote, is supposed to be the first school-house of North Reading.

School-houses were erected soon after in the north, east, west, and south parts of the town, probably by voluntary contributions. After the erection of their second meeting-house in 1752, their first meeting-house was removed a short distance to land since owned by the Grosve-

nor family, and there used for a school-house a few years, probably until the erection of their first school-house.

The first school-house in the west part of the parish stood on the north side of the road, east of the residence of Geo. Flint, Esq., and was burned about 1840. It was probably erected about 1786.

The first school-house in the north part of the parish is thus described by Dea. Addison Flint, who attended school in it in 1785 or '6, and his description of this house will answer, perhaps, to furnish an idea of the other ancient houses. He says: "It was somewhat longer than wide, without clapboards, ceiled inside, with benches against the ceiling on three sides; the writing-table in front of these seats, on cross legs, made of thick plank; movable benches for small children; small oak table in the centre, with a round top; arm-chair for the teacher; two windows in front, one in the east and one in the west side; fireplace to take in four feet wood, with a dark hole against the chimney to put bad boys in."

The school-house in the east part of the parish, that stood in the southeast corner of the grave-yard, and that was burned in 1868, is supposed to be the first school-house in that district.

The first school-house on the south side of the river, in what is now Franklin District, stood between the residence of Maj. Daniel Flint and the Whittredge place.

The parish was divided many years ago into four regularly organized school districts, and in 1834 these contained polls and children as follows: —

No. 1	(Centre),	64	polls	and	154	children	under	20	years of age.
" 2	(West),	48	"	"	83	"	"	"	"
" 3	(North),	42	"	"	74	"	"	"	"
" 4	(East),	46	"	"	46	"	"	"	"

N. B. Franklin District was set off from No. 1 in 1851.

The High School was established in 1868; the Methodist meeting-house was purchased for the use of this school, and Miss M. D. Chapman appointed principal.

The people of North Reading are worthy of much commendation for their public spirit and regard for education in thus early establishing this advanced school, while their population and valuation were comparatively moderate. The school was especially fortunate in securing for its first principal a faithful and accomplished teacher, and the establisment is already "regarded as an era that marked a true 'revival of learning' in the town."

The town of North Reading was set off from the town of Reading in 1853, and its annual appropriations for schools have since been as follows:—

1853, '4 and '5.	900 each year.	1862 and '3,	700 each year.
1856,	1,000 " "	1864, '5 and '6,	850 " "
1857,	1,200 " "	1867,	1,000 " "
1858, '59 and '60,	1,000 " "	1868,	1,100 " "
1861,	1,049 " "	1869,	1,200 " "

The school committee, for what is now North Reading, from 1812 to the time of its incorporation in 1853, have been as follows:—

Daniel Graves, 1812, '13, '14, '15 and 16.
William Eaton, 1812, '18, and '26.
Thomas Sawyer, 1813 and '14.
Joseph Batchelder, 1815.
Oliver Swain, 1816.
Thomas Rayner, 1817.
George Flint, 1818.
Adam Flint, 1818.
Jacob Goodwin, 1819 and '20.
Aaron Upton, 1819 and '20.
Addison Flint, 1819 and '28.
Oliver Swain, Jr., 1820.
Daniel Flint, 1821, '22, '24 and '36.
Benj. Holt, 1821, '22 and '25.
Joshua Putnam, 1821.
James Taylor, 1822.
John Hayward, Jr., 1822 and '25.
D. A. Grosvenor, 1823, '24, '26 and '33.
David Damon, 1823.
Samuel Eaton, 1823.
Amos Batchelder, 1824.
Levi Nichols, 1825.
Asa G. Sheldon, 1825.
John Emerson, Jr., 1826.
David Batchelder, 1826.
Cyrus Peirce, 1827.
Jacob W. Eastman, 1829 and '30.
Joseph M. Driver, 1829.
Moses Webster, 1831.
George Matthews, 1832.
—— Grosvenor, Jr., 1834 and '41.
James D. Lewis, 1835.
John U. Stone, 1836.
Wm. Heath, 1 37, '38, '39 and '40.
Samuel Bennett, 1842.
J. N. Sykes, 1843.
Eph'm W. Allen, 1844, '45 and '46.
Thomas B. Eaton, 1847.
F. E. Cleaves, 1848 and '50.
Samuel Lamson, 1849.
F. F. Root, Esq., 1851 and '2.
George Guilford, 1852.

The school committee of North Reading, since its incorporation in 1853, have been as follows:—

Earl Guilford, 1853, '57 and '58.
Asa C. Bronson, 1853, '54.
F. F. Root, 1853, '55, '63, '64.
T. N. Jones, 1854, '55, '60, '61, '67, '68, '69.
Frederic Abbott, 1854, '60, '61, '62.
H. R. Parmenter, 1855.
Geo. K. Parker, 1856, '57, '58, '66, '67, '68, '69.
S. P. Breed, 1856, '59.
Eliab Stone, 1856.
James L. Eaton, 1856, '59, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66,
George Allen, 1856.
Joel A. Abbott, 1857.
Geo. H. Flint, 1858.
John B. Campbell, 1860.
Geo. F. Flint, 1862, '63.
Wm. K. Davy, 1865, '66, '67.
Elias Chapman, 1868, '69.
David G. Eaton, 1864, '65.

A private academy was opened in North Reading about 1825, through the influence and liberality of Col. Daniel Flint, in a building erected for the purpose, which flourished for several years. Mr. Gregg was the first teacher, succeeded by Mr. Webster, Mr. Coffin, and John Batchelder, Esq.

Statistics of the schools in the three towns, in 1867–8: —

Wakefield.

Thirteen schools and fourteen teachers. Number of children between 5 and 15 in 1868, 702; rank, as compared with other towns, in 1867–8, according to appropriations, in State, 54; according to appropriations, in County, 21; according to valuation, in State, 85; according to valuation, in County, 18; according to attendance, in State, 208; according to attendance in County, 42.

Reading.

Fourteen schools and fourteen teachers. Number of children between 5 and 15, in 1867, 561; rank as compared with other towns, in 1867–8, according to appropriations, in State, 68; according to appropriations, in County, 26; according to valuation, in State, 59; according to valuation, in County, 15; according to attendance, in State, 66; according to attendance, in County, 15.

North Reading.

Six schools, six teachers. Number of children between 5 and 15, in 1868, 212; rank as compared with other towns, in 1867–8, according to appropriations, in State, 256; according to appropriations, in County, 50; according to valuation, in State, 291; according to valuation, in County, 45; according to attendance, in State, 136; according to attendance, in County, 26.

CHAPTER VI.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

THE world has ever loved heroes and heroines — those intrepid and chivalrous spirits, who, thoughtless of personal consequences, have been earnest and zealous to face labor, suffering, dangers, and even death, to assist the afflicted, resist oppression, defend innocence, rescue the captive, and support the right.

To praise and honor such persons, eloquence has employed its richest and loftiest expression; poetry and music have composed and chanted their sweetest songs. Prominent on the page of history of all nations, in all ages, is the record of the triumphal honors, the princely gifts, the smiles of beauty, and homage and worship even, that have been paid to the brave and magnanimous.

Especially have these honors been bestowed on those *military* heroes and victors, who, for the safety and defence of their homes, their loved ones, their religion, and their country's liberties, have been ready to buckle on the martial armor, to train themselves in warlike arts, and to go forth to deeds of noble daring and splendid achievement.

In the early settlement of New England, a military organization was indispensable for protecting the first inhabitants from Indian and other hostile foes.

In successive years, resort to this strong national arm has been often had, to suppress insurrections, to contend against foreign aggression, and to conquer rebellion.

Let us not neglect to pay due honor to our own ancestral brave and martial heroes.

Let 's find the fields, where our old sires
Were train'd for martial glory,
And learn'd to face the hostile fires, —
And write their names in story;
Inspect the *firelock*, *pouch* and *horn*,
The *priming-wire* and *duster*,
The *two spare flints*, and old *canteen*,
At trainings and at *muster*.

The first military corps of Reading was formed, probably, at the time of the town's incorporation, in 1644, and was called the "Reading

Infantry Company." Its first captain was Richard Walker. Capt. Walker lived on the farm recently owned by Maj. Suel Winn, in the westerly part of what is now Wakefield; had the reputation of being a brave and talented officer; was in many conflicts with the Indians, and had some narrow escapes; for Johnson, the Woburn historian, says of him, that, while skirmishing at Saugus, —

> "He fought the Eastern Indians there,
> Whose poisoned arrows fill'd the air,
> And two of which these savage foes
> Lodg'd safe in Captain Walker's *clothes*."

Capt. Walker afterwards removed to Lynn. The second captain was Jonathan Poole, who lived on the place now occupied by Wakefield's Rattan Works. He, too, is represented as a brave and skilful warrior, and eminent, also, in civil life. He died suddenly in middle life.

The third and fourth captains were John Brown and Jeremiah Swain. Capt. Brown, more conspicuous on the ancient record as *Esquire* Brown, seems to have been more adapted to civil than military life. He long occupied a high and honorable position among his fellow-townsmen. Capt. Swain, afterwards Major Swain, had a high military reputation throughout the colony; he was a physician, and was a useful citizen, both in civil and professional life.

The following is a list of the successive commanders of this ancient corps; it may not be a complete list, or in exact chronological order: —

Richard Walker.
Jonathan Poole.
John Browne.
Jeremiah Swain (and Major).
Ephraim Savage.
Hananiah Parker (Lieut. Commanding).
Thomas Bancroft.
Kendall Parker.
Joseph Fitch.
Ebenezer Bancroft.
Joseph Burnap.
Thomas Nichols.
Thomas Eaton.
Samuel Bancroft.
David Green (and Colonel).
Ebenezer Nichols (and Colonel).
John Goodwin.
William Bryant (and Colonel).
Benj. Brown (Colonel and General).
Nathan Parker.
John Walton.
Thomas Green.
David Smith.
Amos Boardman (and Colonel).
Nathaniel Cowdrey.
Thomas Emerson.
William Johnson.
James Gould.
Lowell Fowler.
Archibald Smith.
John Waitt.
Peter B. Wiley.
Joshua Burnham.
William Emerson.
Jesse Carter.
Henry Knight.
Ira Wiley.
William Patch.
Henry A. Foote.
Lowell Sweetser.
Asaph Evans.

The aforesaid company belonged in that part of the town that is now Wakefield, and our earliest recollections of this old organization refer to the times when it was commanded by Lowell Fowler, some sixty years ago, and by his immediate successors. Capt. Fowler, as we remember him, was a tall, good-looking, and energetic officer; and his successors, Archibald Smith, John Waitt, Peter B. Wiley, and Joshua Burnham (a remarkably handsome and accomplished officer), were all noticeable as being full of military spirit, zealous in the discharge of their duties, and greatly beloved by the company.

The old training-days of the company were grand occasions, especially during the war of 1812–15, when the old fire of the Revolution seemed to be rekindled. To be sure they did not have a big tent, in which to invite their select friends to take a genteel repast, but they had "Hale's Tavern" (a noted inn in those days, but now no more); and who, among the boys of those times, does not remember the ten-quart pails of grog and punch, with the gingerbread, crackers, and cheese, that the non-commissioned officers, each with a pail in one hand and a basket in the other, used to bring out from Hale's commissary stores to the company at rest, and waiting on the Common, and when all were invited, soldiers and spectators, men and boys, to help themselves?

And did they not all imbibe the martial *spirit* of those occasions, and become filled with courage and patriotism?

Neither had they, in those times, a German band and French horns to animate the troops, or excite the admiration of the multitude; but they did have Majors Caleb Green and William Gould on the fife, and Majors Jeremiah Green and Samuel Poole and Aaron (late Dea.) Bryant, on the small drum, and Hartshorn (Joseph) on the bass-drum, all eminent in their respective departments, to give them Yankee Doodle, in strains "that made the welkin ring." Well, this veteran company lived on, protecting our homes and our institutions, contributing liberally of its numbers to the public service, in the war aforesaid, and furnishing honors and titles to many heroic men, until about the year 1840, when this hitherto active old *corps* became, at last, a lifeless *corpse*, Capt. Evans, its last (but not *least*) commander, having enjoyed the honor of "being in at the death," and burying it with the honors of war.

Military companies were also organized in the North and West Parishes, probably at about the times of their respective parochial incorporations, viz. at the North Parish in 1713, and in the West in 1770. These companies long flourished, and were commanded, in successive

years, by the most eminent and efficient men of the respective parishes. They existed until the old militia system, which enrolled and trained every able-bodied white male inhabitant, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, by common consent languished and died, about 1840.

The following are lists of the successive captains of these companies, so far as we have learned them: —

WEST PARISH.

James Bancroft.
Jona. Weston.
Nathan Parker, and Col.
Joseph Bancroft.
Abijah Weston.
Benjamin Pratt.
Edmund Parker.
Jona. Temple.
Timothy Wakefield, Jr.
Daniel Pratt.
Caleb Wakefield.
Charles Parker.
George Bancroft.
Daniel Damon, Jr.
Parker Bancroft.
Geo. Batchelder.
—— Parker.

At about the time of the commencement of the present century, a company of cavalry or light horse was formed, whose members belonged to Woburn, Reading, and vicinity.

In 1658, the Court gave liberty to Lynn, Reading, and Rumney Marsh (now Chelsea), "to raise a troop of horse, and choose their officers." We know nothing further of this troop. The cavalry company, formed about 1800, was a handsomely uniformed and well-disciplined squadron. Of its captains or commanders, who were residents of Reading and Wakefield, we are able to name the following: —

Aaron Damon.
Noah Smith.
James Hartshorn (and Col.).
Lemuel Sweetser (and Col.).
Thomas Emerson, Jr.
Jonas Parker.
Elijah Upton (and Maj).
Suel Winn (and Maj.).

About the year 1812, a company of riflemen was organized in Stoneham, Reading, and vicinity, called the "Washington Rifle Greens"; the larger part of the members of which belonged at first in Stoneham, but included a considerable number from South Reading. Its first three commissioned officers all belonged to Stoneham. Capt. Jonathan Hay, its first captain, was a very efficient commander.

This company was called into the United States service, during the war of 1812, and was stationed on Dorchester Heights. It was long the "crack" company of the vicinity. By degrees, in the admission of new members, it appeared that a majority of its members were living

out of Stoneham, principally in South Reading and Woburn. After the formation of a light infantry company, in Woburn, the rifle company became substantially a South Reading company. It changed its uniform about this time from *green* to *gray*, and was thereafter known as the "Washington Rifle Grays." It was long a popular organization, and went down with the military system of the State.

Its captains, belonging to South Reading, have been:—

1. Wm. Deadman.
2. Samuel Wiley, Jr.
3. James Brown.
4. Tho. Parker (and Col.).
5. Adam Wiley.
6. Samuel Kingman.
7. John Wiley 2d (and Major).
8. Daniel S. Oliver.

The following is a Roll of the Company while in camp at South Boston:—

Inspection and Muster Roll of Capt. Jonathan Hay's Company of Riflemen, of Maj. Wm. Ward's Battalion in Gen. Maltby's Brigade of the detached Corps, under Maj.-Gen'l Whiton. (*Oct.* 25, 1814.)

JONATHAN HAY, Captain.
JOHN H. WRIGHT, Lieut.
WM. RICHARDSON, Ensign.

Sergeants:	Wm. Deadman.	Privates:	James Emerson.
"	Benja. Gerry, Jr.		Joseph Eaton.
"	Samuel Richardson.		Benja. Flint.
"	Wm. Bryant.		Samuel Gerry.
Corporals:	Abraham Marshall.		Amos Howard.
	Ephraim Peirce.		Pierpont Hay.
	Samuel Wiley.		Simon Jones.
	Jesse Converse.		Henry Knight.
Musicians:	Jedde Brown.		Charles Lewis.
	Wm. Holden.		James Leathe.
	Joseph Mathews.		Asahel Porter.
	Tho. Parker.		Timothy Pierce.
	Nath'l Richardson.		Alpha Richardson.
Privates:	James Brown.		Jonas M. Rowe.
	Jeremiah Converse.		Frederic Slocomb.
	Samuel Evans.		Samuel Sweetser.

NOTE. — This Roll was copied from the original on file in office of 3d Auditor of U. S. Treasury, by J. H. Eaton, Brevet Col. and Paymaster, U. S. A.

RICHARDSON LIGHT GUARD.

This company was chartered in 1851, and was composed, mainly, of persons residing in South Reading, now Wakefield.

It elected its first board of commissioned officers, Oct. 11, 1851, as follows: —

Chose John Wiley, 2d, for Captain.
" Nathaniel S. Dearborn, for 1st Lieut.
" John S. Eaton, for 2d Lieut.
" Benja. F. Barnard, for 3d Lieut.
" Samuel Kingman, for 4th Lieut.

The company adopted the name of "Richardson Light Guard," in honor of Doct. Solon O. Richardson, an eminent citizen of South Reading (now Wakefield), who, in consenting to this use of his name, presented the company with the sum of five hundred dollars, and was ever its constant, earnest, and liberal foster-father and friend.

The successive captains of this company have been as follows: —

John Wiley, 2d, elected 1851.
James F. Emerson, elected 1855.
Geo. O. Carpenter, elected 1856.
John Wiley, 2d, elected 1857 (2d time).
James F. Emerson, elected 1858 (2d time).
John W. Locke, elected 1859.
Geo. O. Carpenter, elected 1860 (2d time).
John W. Locke, elected 1861 (2d time).
H. D. Degen, elected 1862 (March).
S. F. Littlefield, elected 1862 (Sept.).
James F. Emerson, elected 1868 (3d time).
John M. Cate, present commander.

This corps has ever sustained a high reputation for thorough discipline, for military science, for able officers, for beauty of appearance, and for martial pride and ardor; and when the liberties of their country were endangered, and treason was seeking the overthrow of the government and of the Union, the patriotism and bravery of its members were equal to the emergency. Thrice, as a *company*, has it rushed to the post of danger, while many of its members have entered the regular service, and there fought, suffered, and (some of them) died for their country.

At a meeting of the company, Jan. 18, 1861, it was announced that the Governor desired to know how many of the company would be ready to respond, if suddenly called into the service of their country; whereupon *every member* present manifested his readiness to march to the field of battle.

Feb. 12, 1861, another order from the commander-in-chief announced that the condition of national affairs rendered it possible that the company might be required, at no distant day and at short notice, for the defence of the national capital; and urging upon the members to be in perfect readiness for such requirement.

April 19, 1861, at about 12 o'clock, noon, orders arrived for the company to leave forthwith for the seat of war. And immediately, amid the ringing of bells and firing of guns, the members of the company began to rally; and at three o'clock, P. M., marched forth from their armory, under Capt. John W. Locke, numbering eighty-seven men, rank and file. They repaired to the Common, where a collation had been provided for them by the citizens of the town. They thence proceeded to the railroad station, where a large crowd had assembled to witness their departure.

Speeches were here made by Messrs. E. Mansfield, L. Eaton, P. C. Wheeler, Rev. E. A. Eaton, and others. Fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, lovers and friends, here bid adieu to the company.

At half-past five o'clock, P. M., the company left town. Arriving in Boston they were quartered in Faneuil Hall, with two other companies of the regiment, about 900 men in all. On the 20th, they received their blankets, overcoats, and other necessary articles; and at five o'clock, A. M., on the 21st, took the cars for New York; thence went to Annapolis by water, and marched on the railroad thirty miles to Washington, where they arrived on the 25th, the second regiment there.

The following is the Roll of the Company, in this expedition:—

Captain, JOHN W. LOCKE, South Reading.
1st Lieut. HENRY D. DEGEN, "
2d " CHAS. H. SHEPARD, "
3d " JAMES D. DRAPER, "
4th " GEORGE ABBOTT, "

Sergeants:			
Geo. W. Townsend,	South Reading.	Benj. F. Barnard,	South Reading.
Jason H. Knights,	"	Geo. W. Aborn,	"
Corporals:			
Wm. E. Ransom,	South Reading.	Geo. H. Green,	South Reading.
James M. Sweetser,	"	James A. Burditt,	"
Musicians:			
Alvin Drake,	South Reading.	Wm. Vaux,	South Reading.
Privates:			
Abbot, G. G.,	Reading.	Morrill, James M.,	South Reading.
Adams, Oliver S.,	"	Moses, George,	"

Anderson, Chas. E.,	South Reading.	Nichols, Geo. W.,	Reading.
Anderson, J. H.,	"	Parker, J. Q. A.,	South Reading.
Batchelder, Geo. W.,	Melrose.	Parker, N. D.,	Reading.
Barker, S. S.,	Andover.	Parker, Wm. D.,	South Reading.
Beckwith, Rob't S.,	South Reading.	Parsons, Benj. W.,	"
Bixby, Hiram,	"	Peterson, Leonard,	Reading.
Burditt, Geo. A.,	"	Pratt, Edwin,	South Reading.
Coney, John S.,	North Reading.	Rahn, Christian E.,	Reading.
Cook, Jona. J.,	"	Rayner, Ozias,	South Reading.
Dix, Joseph O.,	South Reading.	Rayner, John,	"
Eaton, A.,	Reading.	Robinson, Charles H.,	Reading.
Eustis, Henry W.,	South Reading.	Roundy, John D.,	"
Eustis, Joseph S.	"	Sherman, Wm. H.,	"
Fairbanks, James M.,	"	Smith, Thos.,	Melrose.
Fletcher, Chas. N.,	Reading.	Stephens, John R.,	South Reading.
Foster, Davis,	South Reading,	Sweetser, Oliver S.,	North Reading.
Greggs, James H.,	Reading.	Sweetser, Thos.	South Reading.
Harrington, Chas.,	South Reading.	Thompson, Chas.,	"
Hart, John F.,	"	Thompson, John F.,	"
Hartwell, Albert A.,	Reading.	Tibbetts, Chas. H.,	Reading.
Hayden, Frank W.,	South Reading.	Tibbetts, Frank L.,	"
Hayden, Wm. H., Jr.,	"	Twiss, Adoniram J.,	South Reading.
Hayward, Alex'r N.,	"	Tyler, Wm. N.,	"
Hosmer, O. S.,	Woburn.	Walker, Wm. H.,	"
Hoyt, Henry D.,	South Reading.	Wardwell, Henry F.,	Reading.
Kidder, Geo. H., Jr.,	"	Warren, Horace M.,	South Reading.
Lord, Byron,	"	Weston, Robert H.,	Reading.
Lord, Geo. H.,	"	Wiley, Joseph E.,	South Reading.
M'Gee, Edward,	"	Wiley, Wm.,	"
McKay, Gurden,	"	Wilkins, Edw'd L.,	"
McKay, Thomas M.,	"	Wyman, Wm.,	"
McKenzie, John,	Boston.		

The company performed valuable service in protecting the Federal capital, was engaged in the first Bull Run battle, in which some of its members were wounded and three were taken prisoners, and at the expiration of its term of enlistment (3 months) returned home.

On the arrival of the company at South Reading, July 30, 1861, a public reception was given them. (For a further account of such reception, see Chapter XIV, on Rebellion.)

CHAPTER VII.

TOWN OFFICERS, REPRESENTATIVES, SENATORS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND CIVIL OFFICERS OF READING, SOUTH READING, AND NORTH READING.

Selectmen of Reading.

Robert Dunton, 1647, 1649.
Francis Smith, 1647, 1649.
William Cowdrey, 1647 to 1680 (except 1659 and '61).
Thomas Marshall, 1647–'52 and '54.
Henry Felch, 1647, '48 and '51.
William Martin, 1647, '48 and '51.
Richard Walker, 1647-50 and '53.
Zachariah Fitch, 1649, '51 and '61.
Thomas Kendall, 1649, '55, '57, '59, '60, '62, '66, '68–'72, '74, '75, '77, '78.
Jonas Eaton, 1650, '62, '70 and '73.
John Smith, 1650–52, '54–56, '57, '58–60 and '64.
John Batchelder, 1651, '54, '56, '58, '61 and '64.
Peter Palfrey, 1652, '53 and '57.
John Person, 1652.
Robert Burnap, 1654–56, '58–60, '62–69, '70, '71 and '72.
Nicholas Brown, 1655, '56 and '61.
George Davis, 1655, '56, '58–'60.
William Laukin, 1656, '56.
Thomas Clark, 1659.
Thomas Parker, 1661, '65–'67 and 69.
Thomas Hartshorn, 1661 and '67.
Jonathan Poole, 1662–'64, '68–'74, '76 and '77.
Nathaniel Cowdrey, 1663, '65, '66, '71, '73, '82 and '85.
Shubael Walker, 1667 and '68.
Robert Burnap, Jr., 1670–'72, '74, '75, '77, '78, '81, '93 and '94.
John Damon, 1672, '75, '81 and '86.

Jeremiah Swaine, 1673, '77–80, '83, '84, '97 and 1701.
John Browne, Jr., 1674–'76, '80, '84–'87, '90, '93, '95, '96, '98, '99, 1700, 1702–'06.
John Batchelder, 1676, '78, '81–'83, '85–'87, '90, '92–'96, '98, 1700, and '02.
Matthew Edwards, 1676 and '79.
Hananiah Parker, 1679, '80, '84, '88, '89 and '97.
Nathaniel Goodwin, 1679, '81–'84, '86,–'92;
Benjamin Fitch, 1680, '82, '84, '87–'91, '94, '95, '99 and 1701.
Sergeant Felch, 1681.
John Parker, 1682 and '90.
William Hescey, 1683, '86 and '87.
John Herbert, 1683, '98, '99, 1700, '01, '02, '04–'12.
William Hooper, 1685.
Thomas Bancroft, 1685, '88, '89, '91, '92, '94, '97, 1700, '04, '06, '08, '16, '19, '21, '23 and '29.
Jonathan Batchelder, 1689.
Thomas Nichols, 1691, '92, '96–'99, 1700, '02, '05–'07, '09–'12, '17, '20, and '22.
Timothy Wiley, 1693, '96, '98, 1702, '05 and '07.
John Dunton, 1693.
Joseph Fitch, Jr., 1694.
Joseph Brown, 1694 and 1703.
Joshua Eaton, 1694 and 1708.
John Nichols, 1695 and 1703.
Nathaniel Parker, 1695, '97, 1705, '14 and '27.
Abraham Bryant, 1696 and 1701.
Joseph Burnap, 1699, 1707, '09–'12, '15, '20 and '25.
Jonathan Poole, 1701, '08, '14 and '15.
Benjamin Swain, 1704, '12, '15, '16 and '18.
Thomas Boutwell, 1704 and '13.
George Flint, 1706, '08, '28, '33, '43 and '44.
John Weston, 1707, '09–'11.
John Harnden, 1709 and '10.
Thomas Taylor, 1711.
Nathaniel Cutler, 1712.
Francis Smith, 1713–'20 and '22.
John Goodwin, 1713, '14, '16, '19, '21–'24, '26, '33 and '40.
John Browne, 1713, '17 and '18.
Benjamin Harnden, 1713 and '19.
Thomas Burnap, 1714.

John Pratt, 1715.
Peter Emerson, 1716, '24–'45.
Thomas Poole, 1717, '20, '22 and '24.
Kendall Parker, 1717, '20, '23, '31, '37, '42 and '45.
Ebenezer Parker, 1718, '24, '25 and '32.
Samuel Browne, 1718.
William Bryant, 1719, '21–'23 and '37.
Ezekiel Upton, 1720 and '30.
Joseph Upton, 1721.
Thomas Bryant, 1722.
John Eaton, 1723.
Stephen Weston, 1724, '27 and '36.
Thomas Eaton, 1725, '32, '41 and '44.
Ebenezer Flint, 1725.
Raham Bancroft, 1726, '33, '43 and '49.
Jonathan Parker, 1726 and '36.
Benjamin Poole, 1727 and '28.
William Flint, 1727 and '52.
Nathaniel Parker, Jr., 1728.
Thomas Nichols, 2d, 1728, '31, '38 and '43.
John Batchelder, 1729, '30 and '49.
Joseph Eaton, 1729.
Francis Nurse, 1729.
Samuel Bancroft, 1730, '38, 40, '47 and '53.
Timothy Goodwin, 1730, '32 and '36.
Samuel Lamson, 1731.
Ebenezer Damon, 1731.
Thomas Hutchinson, 1732.
James Nichols, Jr., 1733.
Richard Temple, 1734 and '35.
David Green, 1734.
Nathaniel Batchelder, 1734.
Ebenezer Walcott, 1734.
Isaac Smith, 1735.
Ebenezer Emerson, 1735.
Ebenezer Flint, 1735, '38 and '42.
John Swain, 1736, '43, '51 and '54.
Samuel Foster, 1737.
Jonathan Flint, 1737.
Joseph Damon, 1738 and '48.
Samuel Poole, 1740.

Edward Hurcum, 1740, '42, '59 and '63.
Benjamin Brown, 1741, '44 and '46.
James Nichols, 1741.
Samuel Eves, 1741.
Edward Bancroft, 1742.
Ebenezer Nichols, 1742, '46, '61, '62, '64 and '66.
William Hay, 1744.
Thomas Hartshorn, 1745.
John Parker, 1745.
Brown Emerson, 1746, '65–'68 and '69.
Edward Pratt, 1746.
Thomas Flint, 1746 and '54.
Benjamin Smith, 1747.
Jonathan Nichols, 1747.
William Sawyer, 1747, '55, '56, '61, '65, '69, '70 and '78.
Thomas Lambert, 1748.
John Boutwell, 1748.
Samuel Hartshorn, 1748.
Benjamin Weston, 1749.
Ebenezer Upton, 1749, '72 and '74.
Benjamin Swain, 1750.
Phineas Parker, 1750 and '56.
Timothy Pratt, 1750.
Samuel Dix, 1750.
Jonathan Temple, 1751.
Daniel Nichols, 1751, '55, '57–'59.
David Damon, 1751 and '61.
John Temple, 1752, '54, '65, '66, '68, '72 and '78.
John Goodwin, Jr., 1752, '55, '56, '59, '60, '62–'64.
John Goodwin, 3d, 1752.
Jonathan Eaton, 1753, '55, '56, '60, '62.
John Walton, 1753.
Jacob Sawyer, 1753 and '66.
David Green, Jr., 1754, '60 and '65.
Samuel Bancroft, Jr., 1757–'60, '62, '63 and '66.
John Smith, 1757 and '58.
Joseph Frye, 1757 and '58.
Daniel Putnam, 1763, '68 and '71.
Amos Upton, 1764, '66 and '68.
Benjamin Flint, 1764, '72, '76, '87 and '88.
Nathan Parker, 1765, '66, '68–'70.

Amos Flint, 1765.
John Walton, Jr., 1766.
Thomas Symonds, 1769 and '75.
John Flint, 1770.
George Flint, 1770.
Nathaniel Batchelder, 1770.
David Green, 1771.
William Green, 1771.
Samuel Herrick, 1771.
Jabez Damon, 1771 and '75.
Benjamin Brown, 1772–'76, '78, '79,' 81 '83, '88, '91 and '92.
Thomas Damon, 1772.
Jonathan Poole, 1773.
Hezekiah Upton, 1773.
Jacob Townsend, 1773 and '4.
Joseph Parker, 1773 and '78.
Jonathan Flint, 1774 and '85.
Jonas Parker, 1774 and '76.
James Bancroft, 1776, '88, '93 and '94.
Ebenezer Hopkins, 1776.
Timothy Pratt, Jr., 1776 and '77.
Jacob Emerson, 1777.
John Dix, 1777 and '79.
Timothy Russell, 1777.
Benjamin Foster, 1777.
Benjamin Upton, 1778, '79, '81, '86, '90–'92.
John Emerson, 1779, '80 and '86.
Peter Emerson, 1779 and '80.
Isaac Upton, 1779.
Joseph Bancroft, 1779, '84, '85, '88, '92 and '95.
Elijah Upton, 1780.
Samuel Pratt, 1780.
William Flint, 1780.
Abraham Foster, 1781–'83, '89–'91.
Thomas Eaton, Jr., 1782, '83 and '89.
Nathaniel Wiley, 1784–'88.
John Weston, Jr., 1784.
Paul Sweetser, 1784.
Henry Putnam, 1784 and '85.
Nathan Parker, 1785, '97–'99, 1800, '03.
Wm. Temple, 1786.

Ephraim Pratt, 1786.
Ebenezer Upton, 1787 and '88.
Daniel Green, 1787.
John Hart, 1788.
David Smith, 1789, '90, '93–'96.
Daniel Flint, 1793–'95, 1805–'09, '12, '15–'18 and '24.
George Flint, 1796.
Thos. Symonds, 1796.
James Gould, 1797–1804, '06–'10.
Daniel Graves, 1797–1803.
Edmund Damon, 1804, '10–'16.
John Weston, 1804–'08.
Hay Nichols, 1806.
Edmund Parker, 1809–'13, '16–'20.
Noah Smith, 1811.
Timothy Wakefield, 1813 and '14.
Benja. Pratt, 1814 and '15.
Ebenezer Emerson, 1817, '19, '21, '23 and '24.
Joshua Putnam, 1818–'20, '22, '23, '25 and '29.
George Flint, 1820, '21 and '26.
Timothy Wakefield, Jr., 1821–'23, '34 and '35.
Aaron Upton, 1822.
Thaddeus B. Pratt, 1824–'26, '30, '36 and '38.
Addison Flint, 1825.
Daniel Pratt, 1826–'28.
Ebenezer D. Batchelder, 1827, '29, '30, '33, '35–'38, '41 and '45.
Eliab Parker, Jr., 1827, '33 and '34.
Asa G. Sheldon, 1828.
Charles Parker, 1828 and '29.
Thomas Sweetser, 1830–'32.
John Batchelder, 3d, 1831 and '32.
Amos Batchelder, 1831.
Jonas Parker, 1832 and '33.
Aaron Parker, Jr., 1834.
Daniel Flint, 1835, '41 and '42.
Caleb Wakefield, 1836–'40.
David Upton, 1837.
Charles F. Flint, 1839 and '40.
Benj. Holt, Jr., 1839.
Charles Newman, 1840.
John Batchelder, 1841–'43, '46–'48, '57 and '59.

Joseph Pierce, 1842.
Samuel J. Batchelder, 1843.
John Nichols, 1843, '44.
Abraham Temple, 1844 and '45.
Ebenezer T. Abbott, 1844.
Daniel Flint, Jr., 1845, '46, '47, '48 and '49.
Joseph Bancroft, 1846.
Francis Upton, 1847.
J. B. Leathe, 1848, '49, '59–'62 and '66.
James S. Campbell, 1849, '50, '52, '59–'65.
Nathan P. Pratt, 1850–'53, '57 and '58, '72, '73.
Joseph H. Gleason, 1850.
Joseph Eames, 1851.
Isaac Flint, 1851.
Gardner French, 1852–'54.
John Burrill, 1853 and '54.
Porter Pinkham, 1854 and '55.
Stillman E. Parker, 1855.
Mark M. Temple, 1855.
Thomas E. Prescott, 1856 and '58.
Wm. J. Wightman, 1856, '67 to 1874.
Wm. Badger, 1856.
Charles Tweed, 1857 and '58, '70, '71, '72.
Milo Parker, 1860 and '61.
Solon A. Parker, 1862, '67 and '68.
Joseph L. Pratt, 1863–'65.
James T. Norris, 1866.
David G. Richardson, 1867 and '68.
Benj. M. Hartshorn, 1867, and died the same year.
Samuel Pierce, 1869, '70.
Jerome Parker, 1869, '70.
James A. Bancroft, 1870, '71.

Selectmen of South Reading (now Wakefield).

James Gould, 1812.
Benja. Badger, 1812, '14.
John Gould, 1812–'20.
Noah Smith, 1813, '35,–'37.
David Smith, 1814–'18.
Wm. Nichols, 1815–'19.

Benja. Badger, Jr., 1819.
Thomas Evans, 1820 and '21.
Thomas Emerson, Jr., 1820–'24.
Jacob Eaton, 1821–'24,
Thomas Swain, 1822–'29.
John Rayner, Jr., 1825–'27.
James Walton, 1825 and '26.
Lilley Eaton, 1827 to 1849 and '51 to '54.
Joseph Atwell, 1828–'31.
Suel Winn, 1830–'31 and '38.
Wm. Gould, 1832.
John White, Jr., 1832, '33, '43 to '46.
Benja. B. Wiley, 1833–'35.
John Abbott, 1834.
Benja. Emerson, 1836–'38.
Aaron Foster, Jr , 1839, '42, '47–'50.
James Eustis, 1839 and '40.
James Hartshorn, 1840 and '41.
James Emerson, 1841.
Abraham Emerson, 1842.
Joseph W. Atwell, 1843–'46.
Jonas Cowdry, 1847–'49.
P. H. Sweetser, 1850.
Sam'l Kingman, 1850.
Peter Wiley, 1851 and '52.
Samuel Gould, 1851.
Wm. L. Brown, 1852.
Edward H. Walton, 1853 and '54.
Nathan P. Colburn, 1853 to '55.
James Oliver, 1855–'57, '67, '68, '69 and '73.
D. B. Wheelock, 1855–'57, '62–'65.
John Purington, 1856, '57, '60 and '61.
P. C. Wheeler, 1858, '59 and '66.
John S. Eaton, 1858, '59, '63, '66, '67 and '72.
John Winship, 1858 and '59.
Thomas Green, 1860 and '61.
Edward Mansfield, 1860, '61 and '65.
Henry Oliver, 1862.
Thomas B. Walker, 1862, '64–'66.
Horatio Dolliver, 1863 and '64.
James F. Mansfield, 1867, '68 and '69.

Richard Britton, 1868, '69, '72 and '73.
D. G. Walton, 1873.

Town Clerks of Reading.

Wm. Cowdrey, 1644 to '87.
Nathaniel Cowdrey, 1687 and '88.
Hananiah Parker, 1689, '90 and '98.
Nathaniel Goodwin, 1691 to '93.
John Batchelder, 1694 to '97.
John Herbert, 1699 to 1713.
Francis Smith, 1714 to 1721.
John Goodwin, 1722 to 1725.
Peter Emerson, 1726 to 1746.
Brown Emerson, 1747 to 1770.
John Temple, 1771 to 1774.
Benjamin Brown, 1775 to 1777.
Jacob Emerson, 1778 to '90.
Jonathan Poole, 1791 to '99.
Timothy Wakefield, 1800 to 1816.
Edmund Parker, 1817 to 1830.
Daniel Pratt, Jr., 1831 to 1852.
Wm. J. Wightman, 1853 to 1856, 1862 to 1874.
Horace P. Wakefield, 1857 and '58.
Jonathan Baldwin, 1859 to 1862, and died Oct. 15, 1862.

Town Clerks of South Reading (now Wakefield).

John Gould, 1812–23.
John Rayner, Jr., 1824–28.
Lilley Eaton, 1829–49.
Edward Mansfield, 1850–54.
Henry L. Eaton, 1855–58.
James O. Boswell, 1859 and '60.
Charles H. Shepard, 1861.
Jacob C. Hartshorn, 1862–64. (Resigned in 1864.)
Chester W. Eaton, 1864–67.
Benj. F. Packard, 1868 and '69.
C. F. Hartshorne, 1872, '73.

Reading Representatives.

Richard Walker, 1650.
William Cowdrey, 1651, '53, '58 and '61.
Jonathan Poole, 1677.

John Brown, 1679, '80, '82, '83, '93, '96, 1700, '01, '19, '20.
Hananiah Parker, 1683, '84, '95, '97–99, 1703.
Jeremiah Swain, 1686, '87, '94, 1702, '04–06.
Benjamin Fitch, 1687, '91–93.
Nathaniel Goodwin, 1690, 92.
Timothy Wiley, 1707–09, '12–15 and 18.
Thomas Nichols, 1710 and '11.
Joshua Eaton, 1716 and '17.
William Bryant, 1721–24.
Thomas Bancroft, 1725–27, '30 and '31.
Kendall Parker, 1728, '29, '32, '33 and '37.
Ebenezer Parker, 1734–36, '38 and '39.
Samuel Bancroft, 1740–44, '69 and '74.
Thomas Eaton, 1745 to '51.
Ebenezer Nichols, 1752–54, '57, '58, '62–67.
John Temple, 1755, '56, '59, '61–66, '68 and '75.
Daniel Putnam, 1773.
John Batchelder, 1776.
Joseph Parker, 1776.
Benjamin Flint, 1776 and '77.
Benjamin Brown, 1778 and '09.
James Bancroft, 1780–85, '88, '93, '94, '99, 1800–03.
Benjamin Upton, 1786, '90–92.
William Flint, 1787, '89.
Henry Putnam, 1795–08.
Daniel Graves, 1804–06.
Hay Nichols, 1805.
Timothy Wakefield, 1807–15.
Daniel Flint, 1808–19 and '21.
Adam Hawkes, 1811.
Edmund Parker, 1816, '18–20, '23, '25 and '28.
Timothy Wakefield, Jr., 1822, 35.
George Flint, 1823, '39 and '40.
Joshua Putnam, 1826 and '27.
Joshua Prescott, 1826 and '27.
Addison Flint, 1828 and '44.
Eliab Parker, Jr., 1829–31, '34 and '35.
Warren Perkins, 1829–32, '38 and '39.
John Batchelder, 3d, 1832 and '33.
Caleb Wakefield, 1833–36.
Daniel Flint, Jr., 1836 and '37.
Thomas Sweetser, 1836.

John Weston, 1837.
Ebenezer D. Batchelder, 1837.
Samuel W. Carter, 1840 and '41.
John Batchelder, 3d, 1842.
Daniel Pratt, 1845 and '47.
James S. Campbell, 1851.
George Batchelder, 1853.
Nathan P. Pratt, 1855 and '68.
Thomas N. Jones, 1856.
Amos Cummings, Jr., 1857.
Samuel P. Breed, 1858.
Stillman E. Parker, 1859.
Edward M. Horton, 1860.
Frederic Abbott, 1861.
Charles Manning, 1862.
J. B. Leathe, 1863.
Charles A. Foster, 1864.
William W. Davis, 1865.
William Proctor, 1866.
Samuel Pierce, 1870.

South Reading Representatives.

John Hart, 1812–14, '20, '21, '23, '24.
John Gould, 1816.
Thomas Emerson, Jr., 1825–30, '38, '39 and '41.
Lilley Eaton, 1831–35, '45 and '48.
Lemuel Sweetser, 1832 and '33.
James Butler, 1835 and '36.
Noah Smith, 1836 and '37.
Benjamin Emerson, 1837.
Jonas Evans, 1839.
Aaron Foster, Jr., 1840.
Joseph W. Vinton, 1840.
Jacob Tufts, 1843.
Jonas Cowdrey, 1844.
Robert H. Raddin, 1846.
Franklin Poole, 1847.
Samuel Kingman, 1850.
Edward Mansfield, 1851.
John B. Atwell, 1852.
James M. Sweetser, 1855.
James Oliver, 1856.

Madison Sweetser, 1857.
John Sullivan Eaton, 1858.
John Wiley, 2d, 1860.
William H. Atwell, 1862.
Daniel Allen, 1864 and '65.
James F. Mansfield, 1867 and '68.
Benjamin F. Packard, 1870.
E. H. Walton, 1871.
Richard Britton, 1872 and '73.

NORTH READING REPRESENTATIVES.

Joseph Eames, 1854.
Thomas N. Jones, 1855.
Samuel P. Breed, 1857 and '69.
Frederic Abbott, 1860.
Charles A. Foster, 1863.

SENATORS.

John Hart, of South Reading, 1815–19.
Lilley Eaton, of South Reading, 1838, '39.
Edmund Parker, of Reading, 1841.
Thomas Emerson, of South Reading, 1846 and '47.
Horace P. Wakefield, of Reading.
James Oliver, of South Reading, 1868.
Carroll D. Wright, of Reading, 1872, '73.

COUNCILLORS.

Edmund Parker, of Reading, 1840.
Thaddeus Spaulding, of South Reading, 1842 and '44.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

1780, Benjamin Flint.
1820, William Nichols, of South Reading.
Daniel Flint, of Reading, N. P.
Timothy Wakefield, of Reading, W. P.
1853, Lilley Eaton, of South Reading.
Tristram Littlefield, of Reading.

DELEGATES TO FIRST PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

1774, John Temple,
Benjamin Brown.
1775, John Temple.

List of Civil Officers in the towns of Reading, South Reading, and North Reading.

NAME.	OFFICE.	TOWN.	Date of Commission when sworn.
Eliab Parker, Jr.,	J. P.	Reading,	Feb. 17, 1844.
John Weston,	P. & Q.	"	May 9, 1844.
Noah Smith,	J. P.	South Reading,	June 20, 1844.
Jonathan Prescott,	J. P.	Reading,	Sept. 9, 1844.
Caleb Wakefield,	J. P.	South Reading,	March 22, 1845.
Edwin Foster,	J. P.	Reading,	Jan. 21, '47.
Alfred A. Prescott,	J. P.	"	Jan. 22, '47.
Chauncy P Judd,	J. P.	"	April 6, '47.
Abial Holden,	J. P.	"	March 22, '48.
Charles F. Flint,	J. P.	"	March 3, '48.
Lilley Eaton,	J. P.	South Reading,	April 14, '48.
Thaddeus B. Pratt,	J. P.	Reading,	March 29, '49.
Horace P. Wakefield,	J. P.	"	July 3, '49.
William H. Willis,	J. P.	South Reading,	Jan. 10, '50.
Daniel Flint,	J. P.	Reading,	Feb. 12, '51.
Orlando B. Potter,	J. P.	South Reading,	Oct. 10, '50.
Alfred A. Prescott,	Trial Justice.	Reading,	Nov. 19, '50.
Lilley Eaton,	Trial Justice.	South Reading,	Nov. 12, '52.
Edward Mansfield,	J. P.	"	Feb. 12, '51.
Abel F. Hutchinson,	J. P.	"	Feb. 18, '51.
Daniel Norcross,	Coroner.	"	May 26, '52.
Thomas Sweetser,	J. P.	Reading,	March 15, '51.
William L. Brown,	J. P.	South Reading,	March 27, '51.
Caleb Wakefield,	J. P.	Reading,	May 19, '51.
Joshua Prescott,	J. P.	"	Sept. 2, '51.
Paul H. Sweetser,	J. P.	South Reading,	Jan. 21, '52.
John Batchelder,	J. P.	Reading,	March 16, '52.
James S. Campbell,	J. P.	"	May 11, '52.
John B. Atwell,	J. P.	South Reading,	Dec. —, '52.
Alfred A. Prescott,	Reg. Probate.	Reading,	March 14, '53.
Benjamin F. Tweed,	J. P.	South Reading,	April 23, '53.
Nathan P. Pratt,	J. P.	Reading,	May 21, '53.
Frederick F. Root,	J. P.	North Reading,	June 30, '53.
John F. Hammond,	J. P.	"	Oct. 5, '53.
Hiram P. Wright,	J. P.	Reading,	April 1, '54.
William L. Brown,	Notary.	South Reading,	June 1, '54.
Benjamin B. Wiley,	J. P.	"	Feb. 3, '55.
Nathan P. Colburn,	J. P.	"	Feb. 25, '55.
Stillman E. Parker,	J. P.	Reading,	April 25, '55.
William Emory,	J. P.	"	June 25, '55.
William J. Wightman,	J. P.	"	July 16, '55.
Henry L. Eaton,	J. P.	South Reading,	Feb. 7, '56.
William H. Willis,	P. & Q.	"	May 19, '58.
Joel A. Abbott,	J. P.	North Reading,	March 18, '57.
Thomas Richardson,	J. P.	Reading,	March 27, '57.
Stephen Foster,	J. P.	"	July 29, '57.
James Oliver,	J. P.	South Reading,	July 30, '57.
Edward A. Upton,	J. P.	"	Jan. 18, '57.
Abel F. Hutchinson, Commissioner to admit to Industrial school for girls,	J. P.	"	Nov. 24, '57.
Edward A. Upton,	Trial Justice.	South Reading,	Sept. 14, '58.
James O. Boswell,	J. P.	"	June 22, '58.

LIST OF CIVIL OFFICERS, *continued.*

NAME.	OFFICE.	TOWN.	Date of Commission when sworn.
Joshua Prescott,	J. P.	Reading,	July 20, '58.
Jonathan Baldwin,	J. P.	"	Dec. 16, '58.
Lucius Beebe,	J. P.	South Reading,	April 6, '59.
James O. Boswell,	Notary.	"	Aug. 1, '59.
Horatio N. Cate,	J. P.	Reading,	June 27, '59.
James O. Boswell,	Coroner.	South Reading,	June 2, 1860.
Adam Wiley,	J. P.	"	Feb. 3, '60.
David Dana,	J. P.	Reading.	Sept. 5, '60.
William S. Peabody,	J. P.	"	Aug. 22, '60.
James O. Boswell,	P. & Q.	South Reading,	Nov. 19, '60.
James M. Sweetser.	J. P.	"	April 5, '61.
Charles P. Howard,	J. P.	North Reading,	Feb. 24, '64.
Thomas Richardson,	J. P.	Reading,	March 25, '64.
Horace P. Wakefield,	P. & Q.	"	March 29, '64.
Samuel G. B. Coombs,	J. P.	South Reading,	May 10, '64.
Chester W. Eaton,	Notary.	"	May 28, '64.
Daniel Pratt,	J. P.	Reading.	Aug. 11, '64.
E. A. Upton,	Trial Justice.	South Reading,	Nov. 18, '64.
Thomas Sweetser,	J. P.	Reading.	Feb. 17, '65.
Caleb Wakefield,	J. P.	"	March 21, '65.
Samuel P. Breed,	J. P.	North Reading,	April 21, '65.
Benj. M. Hartshorn,	Trial Justice.	Reading,	Dec. 18, '65.
Philip C. Wheeler.	J. P.	South Reading,	April 3, '66.
James S. Campbell,	J. P.	Reading,	May 8, '66.
Geo. W. Cutler,	J. P.	South Reading,	May 10, '66.
Solon Bancroft,	J. P.	Reading,	May 23, '66.
Adam Wiley,	J. P.	South Reading,	Jan. 31, '67.
Henry D. Austin,	J. P.	"	March 30, '67.
Horace P. Wakefield,	Coroner.	Reading,	April 10, '67.
Hiram Barrus,	J. P.	"	Jan. 12, '67.
Daniel P. Emerson,	J. P.	South Reading,	May 28, '67.
William J. Mansfield,	J. P.	"	May 28, '67.
J. O. Boswell,	P. & Q.	"	Nov. 20, '67.
James M. Sweetser,	J. P.	"	June 8, '68.
Horace P. Wakefield,	A. H. Mons'n, Supt. State.	Reading,	March 23, '68.
W. L. Brown,	Notary.	South Reading,	July 14, '68.
Sam'l P. Breed,	Trial Justice.	North Reading,	July 14, '68.
Cyrus Wakefield,	J. P.	Wakefield,	Sept. 17, '68.
Byron A. Osgood,	Notary.	"	Dec. 12, '68.
Daniel G. Walton,	J. P.	"	March 5, '69.
Lilley Eaton,	P. & Q.	"	April 12, '69.
Samuel Flint,	J. P.	North Reading,	April 29, '69.
Stephen G. Nash,	The counties' J. P. A. W.	Wakefield,	April 29, '69.
Benjamin Eames,	J. P.	North Reading,	June 16, '69.
Edward Appleton,	R. R. Com'r.	Reading,	July 24, '69.
Samuel Kingman,	J. P.	Wakefield,	Oct. 21, '69.
John Brooks Leathe,	J. P.	Reading,	Oct. 20, '69.
Elam Porter,	J. P.	South Reading,	Feb. 3, 1864.
Thomas Richardson,	J. P.	Reading,	March 19, '64.
Sam'l G. B. Coombs	J. P.	South Reading,	April 11, '64.
Chester W. Eaton,	J. P.	"	May 23, '64.
	Notary.	"	May 23, '64.

List of Civil Officers, *continued.*

NAME.	OFFICE.	TOWN.	Date of Commission as qualified.
Daniel Pratt,	J. P.	South Reading.	Aug. 11, '64.
Benj. M. Hartshorn,	Trial Justice.	Reading,	Dec. 13, '65.
Solon Bancroft,	J. P.	"	May 17, '66.
Horace P. Wakefield,	Coroner.	"	April 19, '67.
Hiram Barrus,	J. P.	"	May 22, '67.
Daniel P. Emerson,	J. P.	"	May 28, '67.
William J. Mansfield,	J. P.	South Reading,	May 28, '67.
Charles A. Harnden,	J. P.	"	Sept. 16, '67.
James M. Sweetser,	J. P.	South Reading,	March 17, '68.
Horace P. Wakefield,	Supt. State Almshouse,	Reading,	March 23, '68.
H. P. Guilford,	Notary.	Reading,	April 14, '68.
Carroll D. Wright,	J. P.	"	May 2, '68.
Ensign Tasker,	J. P.	South Reading,	July 11, '68.
Cyrus Wakefield,	J. P.	Wakefield,	Aug. 14, '68.
Byron A. Osgood,	J. P.	"	Dec. 12, '68.
	Notary.	"	

CHAPTER VIII.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE INHABITANTS AND DWELLING-HOUSES IN THE THIRD PARISH, NOW READING, AT ABOUT THE TIME OF ITS INCORPORATION AS A PARISH, 1769.

Capt. Samuel Bancroft lived on what is now Fremont Street, on the Abraham Temple and Capt. Jona. Temple place, now occupied by D. K. Batchelder. He was son of Dea. Thomas and Sarah (Poole) Bancroft, b. 1693. (See First Settlers.)

Dea. Samuel Bancroft lived in the house now occupied by Clifford P. Weston, on what is now West Street, near Woburn line, formerly known as "Ephraim Weston's old house." Dea. Samuel was the son of Capt. Samuel. (See Early Settlers.) This house stands on what was a part of Capt. Ebenezer Merrow's farm in 1742. Merrow's house stood in the field, about seventy rods west of the corner of Woburn and West Streets; he was a blacksmith, and his shop was near his house; his wife's name was Sarah. He sold his farm in 1742, and removed to Medford, where he died in 1768. He purchased his farm of his father, Daniel, who received it of his father, Henry Merrow. (See Early Settlers.) The old house was taken down soon after 1642, and the present one built.

Dea. Bancroft owned this place in 1765, and settled his son Caleb on it. Caleb removed out of town, and the place was sold to Timothy Bryant, and by him sold to Ephraim Weston. Ephraim Weston was son of Jonathan and Ruth (Flint) Weston. (See hereafter.) Weston lived in the house until about 1800, when he built the house on the opposite side of the street, now owned by his son Aaron, where he lived until he died in 1851, aged 83. He married in 1789, Molly, dau. of John and Mary Weston; she died in 1843, aged 76. Their children were: Ephraim, b. 1790; m. 1813, Dolly Nichols, and d. 1862; Mary, b. 1792; m. 1812, James Leathe, of Woburn, and d. 1871; Charles, b. 1798; m. 1824, Sarah Damon, of North Reading; Aaron, b. 1800; m. 1826, Mary Parker, of North Reading; Eliza, b.

1803 ; m. Oliver Emerson ; Cynthia, b. 1808 ; m. 1832, Henry Pendexter, and d. 1834 ; Luther, b. 1805 ; m. 1830, Roxanna Goodwin ; Justus, b. 1812 ; lost, 1840, on Steamer "Lexington" ; Asahel, b. 1794 ; m. Ann Alden, was a merchant in Baltimore, and d. at Reading 1835.

Clifford P. Weston, son of Aaron aforesaid, now owns the old place.

Ephraim, aforesaid, who d. in 1851, was one of the first shoe manufacturers in what is now Reading ; kept a store at the corner of West and Woburn Streets, for many years. He was succeeded in the store by J. B. Leathe, his grandson, in 1833, who continued it until 1864. The store is now converted into a dwelling-house, and is owned and occupied by George A. Richardson, a great-grandson of Ephraim aforesaid.

James Bancroft, Esquire, lived on the place where now resides Francis J. Bancroft, his great-grandson. James Bancroft was the son of Dea. Raham Bancroft. (See Early Settlers.)

The old house that he occupied in 1765 he took down in 1789 or '90, and then erected the present one. He succeeded his father, Dea. Raham Bancroft, on this place. His children were : Sally, b. 1759 ; m. 1780, Asa Hill, who built the old house since owned by D. P. Brown, and removed to Gardner. Ruth, b. 1761 ; m. 1782, Tho. Emerson, father of Hon. Tho. Emerson ; Abigail, b. 1765 ; m. Dea. John Boutwell, of Townsend ; Judith, b. 1768 ; m. 1790, Lt. Edmund Eaton, who d. in 1796, and m. 1807, second husband, Joseph Boutwell ; Hannah, b. 1771 ; m. 1794, Farewell Brown, and d. 1851 ; Nancy, b. 1778 ; m. 1799, Jepthah Brown, and d. 1806 ; James, b. 1763 ; followed the sea and d. single.

Lieut. Joseph Bancroft lived on the place on West Street, now owned and occupied by his grandson, Capt. George Bancroft. Lieut. Joseph was the son of Ensign Thomas and Lydia (Dean) Bancroft, was born 1735, married Elizabeth, dau. of Lieut. John and Rebecca (Parker) Temple, and died 1825. His wife died in 1815. It is supposed that the first owner of this place was Thomas Bancroft, son of Thomas and Sarah (Poole) Bancroft, b. 1673, and d. 1731. He was father of Ensign Thomas aforesaid. (See Early Settlers.)

The children of Lieut. Joseph were : Elizabeth, b. 1756 ; Rebecca, b. 1758 ; Susanna, b. 1760 ; m. 1778, Timothy Wakefield ; Joseph, b. 1762 ; settled on the Emory Bancroft place ; Timothy, b. 1764 ; m. 1789, Lydia, dau. of Daniel and Sarah Parker ; Thomas, b. 1766, and settled in Lynnfield ; Nehemiah, b. 1768, and settled on Capt. Abraham Foster's place ; Jonathan, b. 1774, and settled in Wilmington ; Hannah, b. 1771 ; m. James Weston ; Anna, b. —— ; m. 1807, Loea Parker.

The children of Timothy and Lydia, who succeeded Lieut. Joseph on this place were: George (Capt.), who m. 1819, Mary, dau. of Asahel and Betsey Porter, and now owns the place; Parker, who m., 1st, Zerviah Carey, and 2d, Sarah P. Brown; John H., who m. 1840, Clarinda, dau. of Capt. Jona. Temple; Bradley, who m. Lydia P., dau. of Capt. Jona. Temple; Sophia, who m. 1812, Jedde Brown; Hannah, who m. 1814, Charles Lewis; Abner, who m. —— Buttrick.

William Bancroft lived in the old house on West Street, now owned by Thomas Sweetser.

William was the son of Capt. Samuel, and was b. 1717 (see Early Settlers); m. 1742, Elizabeth Damon; had a son William in the Revolutionary War; removed to Conway.

Bancroft was succeeded on this place by Ephraim Parker, called "Master Ephraim," who was son of Ephraim and Ruth (Bancroft) Parker, b. 1751; m. Sophia Richardson, of Woburn; had no children. Parker was succeeded by John Damon, son of John and Hepzibeth (Smith) Damon, who now lives on Pleasant Street. Damon sold the place to Isaac Roby, from North Reading, who lived on the place several years, and sold it to Thomas Sweetser, Esq., the present owner.

Capt. Abraham Foster lived on the late Nehemiah Bancroft place on Grove Street, now occupied by N. E. Hill. The first house on this place was built on the Plain, and removed up to the road.

Capt. Abraham was the son of Samuel and Sarah (Roberts) Foster, b. about 1702. (See First Settlers.)

After Capt. Foster's death, the place was purchased by Nehemiah Bancroft. Nehemiah was the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Temple) Bancroft (see ante); was born 1768; m. 1791, Susanna Beard, and d. 1863, aged 95. Present owner, Nathaniel E. Hill.

Wid. Abigail Merrow lived on the late Emory Bancroft place, on Lowell Street, near the village. Abigail Merrow was the daughter of Thomas and Deborah Parker, b. 1683; m. 1710, to Henry Merrow, son of John and Deliverance, and grandson of Henry and Jane, early settlers, whose house stood seventy or eighty rods west of the corner of West and Woburn Streets. (See Early Settlers.)

Thomas Richardson succeeded the Merrows; his wife's name was Abigail; his children were: Molly, b. 1743; Hepsy, b. 1745; Abigail, b. 1746; Bulah, b. 1751; Ebenezer, b. 1754; m. 1777, Sarah, dau. of Jona. and Ruth Parker. Abigail and Molly aforesaid died of smallpox. The Richardsons were succeeded by Joshua Bancroft, of Wilmington, who m. 1760 or '62, Hannah Pierson, and had no children.

Joshua Bancroft was succeeded by Capt. Joseph Bancroft, son of

Joseph and Elizabeth (Temple) Bancroft. (See ante.) He m. 1784, Abigail Upton, of North Reading. He died in 1832, aged 70. His children were: Abigail, who m. Miles Johnson; Rebecca, who m. 1810, Aaron Parker; Susanna, b. 1788; m. Jonathan Parker; Betsey, b. 1793; m. 1815, Rufus Damon; Lucetta, b. 1798; m. 1839, Rufus Damon; Emory, b. 1804; m. 1832, Harriet, dau. of John and Sally (Herrick), and d. in 1864; Emily, b. 1804; m. 1827, George Porter; Joseph, b. 1801; m. 1833, Betsey Wakefield, and m. 1846, Mahala Foss, and d. 1868.

Emory succeeded to the house and a part of the farm of his father, and his brother Joseph succeeded to the other part of the farm, and his house stood near the old house.

The children of Emory: Emory, Solon (counsellor at law), who m. Ellen M. Temple, dau. of Abraham; Frederic and Alvin. The children of Joseph, who was an excellent land surveyor, were John M., also a land surveyor and engineer, who m. Mary, dau. of Samuel L. Hay; Sarah J., Lewis H., and Mary E.

JOHN BOUTWELL lived on the place on Salem Street now owned and occupied by Dana Parker, son of Amos and Betsey (Taylor) Parker. (See Early Settlers.)

John Boutwell was the son of John Boutwell (see Early Settlers), and m. 1722, Elizabeth, dau. of John and Elizabeth Parker.

ISAAC BURNAP lived on the place on Ash Street now owned by S. S. Crouch, and formerly known as the Capt. Jonathan Weston place.

Isaac Burnap, son of Joseph and Tabitha (see Early Settlers), was born 1713; m. 1736, Susanna Emerson. Their children were: Susanna, b. 1736; Martha, b. 1737, and m. Richard Melenda; Bethiah, b. ——, and m. 1860, John Nichols; Tabitha, b. 1741; Sarah, b. 1750; Elizabeth, b. 1745; m. 1765, Andrew Beard, and removed to Gardner; Rebecca, b. 1745; m. 1763, David Nichols, and removed to Gardner; Joseph, b. 1747; m. 1768, Abigail Bickford; was captain; left his wife and went to New York; Jacob, b. 1748; m., 1st, Ruth Hopkins (was Rev. Dr. Burnap, of Merrimack, N. H.); Abigail, b. 1752; m. 1771, Tho. Taylor, of North Parish.

Wid. Mary Merrow lived on High Street, on the place now owned by Mrs. Benjamin Hartshorn. She was the dau. of William and Tabitha Cowdrey. She m. 1737, Edward Merrow. (See Early Settlers,) Jonathan Foster, whose wife was a dau. of John Merrow, bought the place of the Merrows, and at his death it was sold to Simon Nichols.

Simon Nichols was the son of John and Joanna (Nichols) Nichols, b. 1745, and d. 1828. His wife was Mary Parker; she d. 1846, aged 98.

Their children were: Mary, who m. James Boutwell; Hannah, b. 1773; m. 1795, Richard Temple, and d. 1826; Simon, b. 1774; m. 1797, Rebecca Nick, and d. in North Reading; Nancy, b. 1776; m. 1799, Jacob Cheney; Amos, b. 1778; m. 1801, Molly Pratt; Lucy, b. 1780; m. 1802, David Flint; Betsey, b. 1781; m. 1801, Daniel Pratt; Oliver, b. 1787, and. d. young, greatly lamented; Lucinda, b. 1783; Timothy, b. 1791; Abigail, b. 1785.

This Burnap place was sold to Capt. Jonathan Weston, son of Jona. and Ruth (Flint) Weston (see after); was b. 1757; m. 1779, Lucy, dau. of Jona. and Mary Parker; was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and d. 1839. Children: William, b. 1780, was father of Sumner Weston, of Reading; Jonathan (Esquire) went to Eastport, Me.; Rebecca, m. 1810, Edmund Parker, Esq., of Reading. George Winn succeeded Capt. Weston on the place, and died there.

ANDREW BEARD lived in 1865 in a house that stood on the hill, a few rods southwest of where Silas G. Emerson now lives, and which fell down soon after. The first occupants of this house were two Hartshorns, who kept tavern therein.

Andrew Beard married, in 1740, Elizabeth Nichols, and in 1765, m. Elizabeth Burnap. His children were: William, b. 1745; Cleaveland, b. 1748, and lived on John Burrill place. Joseph, b. 1748, and m. Susanna Hartshorn, of Lunenburg, in 1773; Phebe, b. 1752; Dorcas, b. 1753; Hepzibeth, b. 1755; Abigail, b. 1757; Molly, b. 1763; Elizabeth, b. 1768; Andrew, b. 1772. William aforesaid, who was b. 1745, succeeded to the place; was a farrier; m. 1767, Sarah Nichols, and 2d; Dorcas, before 1788. The children of William were: Sally, Fanny, William, Edmund, by first wife; and by second wife, Langdon, b. 1788; Polly, b. 1790; Betsey.

NATHANIEL BATCHELDER lived on the place now occupied by Mrs. Herrick Batchelder, on Franklin Street, near Pearl Street, formerly owned by the late John Batchelder, Sen.

Seargt. John Batchelder, who died in 1676, among other children had Nathaniel, b. 1675. (See Early Settlers.) He built a house on the Herrick Batchelder place for his son Nathaniel, who was born in 1714, and who m. 1751, Abigail (Nichols) Flint, of North Reading. The children of Nathaniel and Abigail were: Abigail, b. 1756; Nathaniel, b. 1759; m. Patty Gerry, and settled on the place now owned by his son Nathaniel.

John, b. 1762 (see below); Simeon, b. 1762, and went to North Reading. John succeeded to the homestead; m. 1790, Sally Herrick, and d. 1832.

JOHN BATCHELDER.

DAVID BATCHELDER lived on the place recently owned by his grandson, Nathaniel Batchelder, on corner of Pearl and Franklin Streets.

David was the son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Ellsley) Batchelder, b. 1716. (See Early Settlers.)

This place is supposed to be the more ancient homestead of the Batchelders in this part of the town, and was first occupied by the father or grandfather of said David, who removed hither from what is now the corner of Main and Cordis Streets, in Wakefield. David succeeded to this homestead of his father; lived here with his sister, both of whom died single.

Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel and Abigail, succeeded his uncle David on this place; m. Patty Gerry, of Stoneham; tore down the old house and built the present one soon after his marriage. Chil. of Nathaniel and Patty were: Abigail, b. ——; m. 1801, Obed Symonds; Nathaniel, b. 1786; m. 1811, Polly, dau. of Thomas and Hannah (Damon) Symonds, and still lives, with his wife, on this place; David, a son of Nathaniel, last named, now lives in Wakefield.

SAMUEL DAMON lived on the late John Damon place, on John Street, in the house now owned by John Norwood.

Samuel Damon, b. 1726, was son of John, who built the house aforesaid, and Rebecca, and grandson of Samuel, b. 1656, who was killed by falling from his horse in returning from church. (See Early Settlers.) Samuel, first above named, m. 1754, Abigail Smith. Children of Samuel and Abigail were: Samuel, b. 1756, and m. 1779, Abigail

Sweetser, and removed to Lancaster; Benjamin, b. 1760; Daniel, b. 1757, and m. 1782, Anna Emerson (see after); Abigail, b. 1763, and m. Eben Wakefield, and removed to Amherst, N H.; Rebecca, b, 1768, and m. Maverick Smith and removed to Amherst, N. H.; John, b. 1766, and m. 1790, Hepzibeth Smith, and succeeded to the homestead. The house on this place is famous for having been the residence, in 1774, of his late Excellency, Dr. John Brooks, formerly Governor of Massachusetts.

Joseph Damon lived on the place now owned by Rufus W. Damon, on South Street, near Woburn line.

Joseph Damon, b. 1686, was son of Thomas and Lucy Ann (Emerson) Damon; m. 1707, Mary Batchelder. (See Early Settlers.) Joseph and Mary had a son Jabez, b. 1722, who m. Lucy Wyman, of Woburn. The children of Jabez and Lucy were: Joseph, b. 1759 (see below); Jabez, Aaron, Jerusha. Joseph, last above named, succeeded his father on this place, and m. 1782, Patience Richardson; was a soldier of the Revolution and died in 1843. His son Rufus succeeded to this place, and m., 1st, Betsey Bancroft, and 2d, Lucetta Bancroft, sisters, who were daus. of Joseph and Abigail (Upton) Bancroft, and d. in 1870, aged 82. His son Rufus is the present owner of the place.

Lt. Jonathan Eaton lived on the place now occupied by Widow B. F. Newhall, on Ash Street, near Wakefield line; recently owned by Chas. Tweed, and before that, by Jonas Parker.

Jonathan Eaton, b. 1714, son of Thomas and Lydia Eaton (see Early Settlers); m. Mary, dau. of Joseph and Mary Damon. She died in 1786, at the age of 76, and he m. Anna Hayes, of Stoneham. The children of Jonathan and Mary were: Jonathan, Lydia, and Edmund. Edmund, b. 1742, succeeded his father on the place and m. 1766, Sarah Brown. Edmund, 2d, son of Edmund and Sarah, b. 1767, m. 1790, Judith, dau. of James Bancroft, Esq., and was killed by the falling of a bridge in Charlestown.

Edmund, son of Edmund and Judith, is now living in Reading. Edmund, the first, sold the place to Jonas Parker, and removed to Wakefield.

Thomas Eaton, Sen., Capt., lived on the Esq. Prescott place, on Summer Street; was son of Joshua and Rebecca (Kendall) Eaton, b. 1685, m. 1708, Lydia Peirce, of Watertown, d. 1774. (See Early Settlers.) His father, Joshua, is supposed to be the first Eaton who settled in what is now the town of Reading. Thomas, aforesaid, succeeded his father on this place. His children were: Thomas (Jr.), Capt., b. 1729, succeeded his father on the place, m. Elizabeth Gerry,

and d. 1787; Joshua, b. 1734, settled in the house now owned by Ivory Murray.

The children of Capt. Thomas and Elizabeth were: James b. 1757, and m. Lydia Nichols, and removed to Auburn. Betsey, b. ——, and d. single.

Thomas (3d), Lieut., b. 1754, succeeded to the place, and m. 1781, Abigail Bryant, of Stoneham, and d. in 1787; being the same year that his father died. His children were: Joseph, b. 1781, and Abigail, b. 1785, who succeeded to the place and m. 1813, Joshua Prescott, Esq., a native of Westford, who graduated at Har. Coll. in 1807, and died 1859, aged 78. Abigail, d. 1867. Their children: Thomas E., Alfred A. (Esq.), Elizabeth, and Abigail still live on the place.

Joshua Eaton lived where Ivory Murray now lives, on Oak Street, near Summer Street. He was son of Capt. Thomas and Lydia Eaton (see before, and also Early Settlers); was b. 1734, and died 1772; his wife's name was Molly. His children were: Joshua, b. 1757, was killed in the Revolutionary war, at the battle of Saratoga, Oct. 7, 1777; Betsey, who m. a Boutwell and removed from town; Charles, b. 1759, a soldier in the war; m. 1780, Rebecca Poole, and settled in what is now Wakefield; Polly, b. ——, m. 1789, John Rayner, of Wakefield. The place has since been owned by Edmund Wiley, and is now owned by Ivory Murray, aforesaid.

Thomas Eaton, 3d, lived in the Benj. Young house, that recently stood on a private way west of Main Street, and was burned down in 1868 or '9.

Thomas Eaton, 3d, was probably the son of John and Abigail (Roberts) Eaton, and b. 1725. (See Early Settlers.) He m. Betsey, dau. of John and Elizabeth Boutwell. He built the house aforesaid. His children were: Thomas, b. 1748; Betsey, b. 1749; Dorcas, b. 1754; Eda; Asa, b. 1757; Amos, b. 1760. Thomas, b. 1748, succeeded his father; m. 1770, Abigail Bancroft, of Worcester. The children of Thomas and Abigail were: Thomas, b. 1775; Joshua, b. 1778; Loammi, b. 1780.

The place was sold to Benj. Young, who m. 1783, Mary Gould. He had a son Benja., b. 1785, who m. 1807, Rebecca Foster, and d. 1857, aged 71; was father of Edward Young, now of Reading.

James Eaton lived on the place on Franklin Street, now occupied by J. Adams Emerson, and recently occupied by the late John Emerson, Dep. Sheriff.

James Eaton was the son of John and Abigail (Roberts) Eaton, b. 1733 (see Early Settlers); m. 1758, Lois Damon. Their children

were: Lois, b. 1758; Lucy; Sally; Abigail; Jerusha; Joseph, b. 1771, and m. Sarah Sweetser, and settled in Wakefield.

James Eaton was succeeded on the place by Jonathan Nichols, who m. Hannah Damon. Jonathan and Hannah both died in early life, at nearly the same time, and their remains were carried together, on men's shoulders, to the West Parish. They left a dau. Hannah, b. 1742, who m. 1761, Dea. John Temple.

The place was sold to John Emerson, son of John and Hannah (Nichols) Emerson, b. 1755 and m. 1777, Phebe Beard, and d. 1833. A son of John and Phebe, b. 1783, succeeded, and was formerly Dep. Sheriff. He m. Nancy Wiley, in 1815, and d. 1870. John A. Emerson, son of John and Nancy, now owns and occupies the place.

Ebenezer Emerson lived on the "Franklin Weston place," corner of Franklin and Haverhill Streets, now owned by Marcus Gould. Ebenezer, aforesaid, was the son of Rev. Joseph Emerson, first minister of Mendon. (See Early Settlers.)

Of the children of Ebenezer, 1st, his son Ebenezer, b. 1717, succeeded, and was living on the place in 1765. He m. 1746, Anna Nichols; she died 1749. He m., 2d, Rebecca (perhaps the sister of Anna). Chil. by Anna: Ebenezer, b. 1747; and by Rebecca, Daniel, b. 1760.

Ebenezer, who was born in 1747, appears to have settled on Grove Street, m. 1769, Judith Nichols, and had chil.: Judith, b. 1770; Joshua, b. 1776; and Ebenezer, b. 1772, who succeeded his father, on Grove Street, m. 1794, Rhoda Symonds, and died in 1867, aged 94.

Daniel, half-brother of Ebenezer, son of Ebenezer and Rebecca, b. 1760, succeeded his father on the old homestead; m. 1781, Lucy, dau. of Isaac Pratt; was father of Dea. Oliver, late of Lynnfield, of Loring of Winchester, Putnam of Woburn, and other children. He sold the old place to Col. Nathan Parker, and removed to Lynnfield. Col. Parker sold the place to Franklin Weston, son of James and Hannah (Bancroft) Weston. Franklin Weston, m. 1819, Mary, dau. of Edmund Wiley (1st wife).

Nathaniel Emerson lived in a house that stood on Pearl Street north of Franklin Street, and that was torn down some thirty or forty years ago.

Was probably a relative, perhaps a younger brother, of the preceding; m. 1725, Hepzibeth Burnap. Children: Nathaniel, b. 1726; Hepzi., b. 1729; John, b. 1732; Susanna, b. 1734; Tabitha, b. 1737; Martha and Mary, b. 1739; Samuel, b. 1740; Joseph, who d. in Chelmsford, and others.

JOHN EMERSON lived on the place now occupied by Silas G. Emerson, on Pearl Street, near Main Street; was called Ensign.

John was the son of Nathaniel and Hepzi., b. 1732; m. 1755, Hannah Nichols. Children: John, b. 1755; Nathaniel, b. 1757; David, b. 1762; Hannah, b. 1765; Abigail. He was succeeded on the place by his son David, who was born 1762, and who m. 1787, Sarah Gowing; she d. 1809; and m. for 2d wife, Selina Gassett, of Townsend.

Chil.: David, b. 1787, and settled on Haverhill Street, where his son Clinton now lives. Sally, Henry, Thomas; and by 2d wife, Silas G. and Albert B.; Silas G. has succeeded to the place. This place has never been sold since it was first settled.

SAMUEL FARLEY lived on the place on Salem Street, formerly the "Daniel Damon place," now owned by Francis Kingman. Capt. Samuel Lamson was an early settler on this place, and died here in 1692. It was afterwards owned by Wm. Melendy and Joseph Hill, who sold it to the town, in 1760–1, for £50 and 6*s*., house and land. Samuel Farley, who was supported by the town, was living here in 1765. In 1767 the place was sold to Samuel Damon. (See Early Settlers.)

WID. FELCH lived on the place now owned and occupied by Phineas Green, on Main Street, on S. W. side of Bare Hill.

This was Margaret Felch, maiden name Marg't Toothaker, from Wilmington, was m. to Ebenezer Felch, in 1733 (2d wife), (his 1st wife, who was Lydia Chandler, from Andover, d. in 1731). Chil.: Lydia, b. 1729; Phebe, b. 1734; Joseph, b. 1736, and Mary, b. 1739, and m. to John Farmer, in 1763.

Ebenezer Felch was the son of John and Elizabeth, b. 1701. (See Early Settlers.)

John Farmer succeeded his father-in-law on the place; had a son John, b. 1767, who d. in the Revolutionary war.

Farmer sold the place to Samuel Weston, and went to Lunenburg.

Weston sold to Nathan Mason, and went to Rowley.

Mason sold to Asahel Porter, from Stoneham.

Porter m. in 1796, Betsey Atwell, who d. in 1869.

The chil. of Asahel Porter were: Asahel; Mary, who m. Capt. Geo, Bancroft; George, who m. Emily Bancroft; Stillman; William; Darius; Eliza, who m. James Pierce, of Stoneham.

CAPT. ABRAHAM FOSTER lived on Grove Street, on the place lately owned by Nehemiah Bancroft, and now owned and occupied by Nathaniel E. Hill. The first house was built on the Plain and moved up to the road. Capt. Foster was the son of Samuel and Sarah (see

Early Settlers); b. about 1702; m. 1733, Susanna Hartshorn, and d. 1753, aged 49. After his death, the place was sold to Nehemiah Bancroft. Nehemiah was the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Temple) Bancroft (see ante); b. 1768; m. 1791, Susanna Beard, and d. 1863, aged 95. Chil.: Susanna, who m. 1819, Samuel Parker; Eliza, m. 1820, Charles Parker; Miah, and James H., who m. 1828, Emily J. Eames.

JONATHAN FOSTER, brother of the foregoing, b. 1712; lived on the place formerly of Ebenezer Emerson, and now of Joseph Fultz, on Grove Street. The house was built by one Stimpson, a fiddler, who came near being captured one night by the Indians, while sitting on a log fiddling.

Samuel Foster, the father of Jonathan, succeeded Stimpson; Jonathan succeeded his father; m. 1733, Dorothy, or Deborah, Merrow, and d. in 1775, and was buried on the day of Concord fight. Their children were: Jonathan, b. 1737; Samuel, b. 1743, and lived in Gardner; Anna, b. 1735; Dolly, b. 1738; Sarah, b. 1744; Jonathan, last named, m. 1761, Sarah Townsend, and had chil.: Sarah, b. 1762; Daniel, b. 1767; Aaron, b. 1769; Davis, b. 1771, and m. 1805, Wid. Nancy Russell, and lived in Wakefield; Jonathan, b. 1774; John, b. 1773; Dolly, b. 1776; Alice, b. 1781, and Anna, b. 1784.

Ebenezer Emerson bought this place of the first Jonathan Foster. He, Ebenezer, was the son of Ebenezer and Anna (Nichols) Emerson (see ante); was b. 1772; m. Rhoda Symonds in 1794, and d. 1867. His chil. were: Rhoda, b. 1795; Ebenezer, b. 1804; Melina and Fidelia. His son Ebenezer, b. 1804; m., 1st, in 1828, Sally Peabody, and 2d, in 1849, Esther Taylor, and d. in 1861.

Dea. Henry A. Emerson, son of Ebenezer and Sally, aforesaid, b. 1831; m. 1853, Emily P. Stimpson, and d. in 1869.

BENJAMIN FOSTER, brother of the foregoing, lived on the place on Grove Street, near Wilmington line, lately owned by Enos Tibbetts, and now owned by A. J. Francis. Benjamin Foster was b. 1715. (See Early Settlers.) The first house on this place was burned about 1760. Mr. Foster built the present house soon after. His son Samuel succeeded to the homestead, and upon his death the place was sold to Henry Eames. It was afterwards owned and occupied by Enos Tibbetts, until his death in 1865. Tibbetts m. in 1822, Cynthia, dau of Asa and Anna (Eames) Parker.

TIMOTHY HARTSHORN lived on Haverhill Street, on the place recently occupied by his son Timothy, and now by his children. This Timothy, Sen., was b. 1737, and was the son of Samuel and Abigail (Taylor) Hartshorn; (see Early Settlers); m. Abigail Nichols, the dau. of

Daniel and Elizabeth (Batchelder) Nichols. Their chil. were: Abigail, b. 1761, and m. 1779 to Dea. Benjamin Pratt; Esther, b. 1763, and m. 1780 to Ebenezer Stimpson; Timothy, b. 1775 (see below), and Molly, who d. single.

Timothy, b. 1775, succeeded to the place; m. 1800, Sally Nelson, and d. 1844. Their children were: Sally, Mary, Timothy Ward, Elizabeth, and Mehitabel. Timothy, Sen., aforesaid, purchased the place of one Eaton.

JONATHAN NICHOLS lived in an old house that stood on the west side of Pearl Street, north of Forest Street. He was the son of James and Mary (Poole) Nichols, b. 1691. (See Early Settlers.) He m. 1716, Phebe Eaton. Children: Jonathan, b. 1717, and Benjamin, b. 1723. Benjamin succeeded to the homestead, and m. Mary Trow. The children of Benjamin and Mary were: Joseph, b. 1752; m. Molly Dudley, and removed to Hillsboro'; Benjamin, b. 1754; m. 1779, Rebecca Bancroft, and removed to Gardner; Jonathan, b. 1758; m. 1778, Elizabeth Calnon, and removed to Wilmington; Jesse, b. 1760; m., 1st, 1784, Rebecca Walton, and 2d, 1789, Betty Howard; Mary, b. 1756; m. 1776, William Beers; Ebenezer, b. 1762; m., 1st, 1789, Rebecca Howard, of Andover, and 2d, 1790, Betsey Dix. Ebenezer sold the place to Nathaniel Batchelder, who took down the old house about the year 1800. The old cellar is still to be seen.

RICHARD NICHOLS lived on the corner of Franklin Street, near Pearl Street, on the place lately of Asa Parker, and now of George Parker. He was the son of John and Abigail Nichols (see Early Settlers); was b. 1679; was the first man known to have lived on the place. He m. 1706, Abigail Damon. His children were: Abigail, b. 1708; John, b. 1711; Mary, b. 1713; Hepzibeth, b. 1721; Mehitabel, b. 1723; Jacob, b. 1726; Richard, b. 1715, and who built the house now owned by Richard B. Nichols; Joshua, b. 1718, and who succeeded his father on the homestead. Joshua, m. Hepzibeth Hartshorn, and their children were: Joshua, b. 1746; Judith, b. 1749; and Hepzibeth, who m. 1762, Asa Parker (son of Benjamin and Sarah Parker), b. 1740, and d. 1809. Asa Parker and wife succeeded to her father's place. The children of Asa and Hepzibeth were: Joshua, b. 1774, and removed to New Hampshire; Lucy, b. 1779, and d. single; Loea, b. 1782; was a lieutenant, and d. in 1814 at Fort Independence; Levi, b. 1784 (a deacon); m. 1805, Polly Nichols, and went to Wilmington; Lucinda, b. 1786; and Asa.

Asa, Jr., succeeded his father on the place, and m. 1796, Anna Eames, of Wilmington. The children of Asa and Anna were: James;

George, who now owns the place; Nancy, who m. James Batchelder; Cynthia, who m. 1822, Enos Tibbetts; and Betsey, who d. single.

JOHN NICHOLS lived on Pearl Street, near Main Street, on the place lately of Luther Nichols, his grandson, and now of Wm. Gates Nichols, his great-grandson.

John, aforesaid, was the son of John and Joanna (Nichols) Nichols, and the grandson of John and Abigail. (See First Settlers.) He was born 1736, and m. 1760, Bethiah Burnap, dau. of Capt. Joseph and Abigail (Bickford) Burnap. He succeeded his father, John, and his grandfather, John, on this place, and died in 1819. His children were: Mary, b. 1763, and d. single; John, b. 1761 (see after); Kendall, b. 1766, and m. Hannah Symonds, and went to Sharon; James, b. 1768; Hosea; Samuel, b. 1772, and went to Stoddard, N. H. John aforesaid, b. 1761, succeeded to the place, and m. 1785, Jerusha Parker, dau. of Daniel and Sarah (Parker) Parker, and d. 1823. Their children were: John, b. 1788, and m. Aner Damon in 1814; Luther, b. 1800 (see after); Jerusha, b. 1786, and m. Michael Cross; Bethiah, b. 1791, and m. 1813, Edmund Nichols; Clarissa, b. 1793, and m. 1816, Richard Nichols; Nancy, b. 1805, and m. 1824, Jonathan Frost. Luther, aforesaid, b. 1800, succeeded to the place, and m. 1823, Rebecca Saunders, of Tewksbury. He left sons, now living: William G., his successor on the place, Parker C., and John B.

RICHARD NICHOLS lived on the place, on Franklin Street, now occupied by Richard B. Nichols, his great-grandson.

He was the son of Richard and Abigail (Damon) Nichols (see Early Settlers); was born 1715; m. 1738, Mary Williams, dau. of William Williams. Her father and brother James were drowned in Lake Quannapowitt, in 1829, by the upsetting of a boat. The children of Richard and Mary were: Richard, b. 1740; Mary, b. 1742; Mehitabel, b. 1744 and m. 1763, Isaac Pratt; Sarah, b. 1747; William, b. 1750; Tabitha, b. 1752; Jeremiah, b. 1755; Edmund, b. 1758 (see after); Susanna, b. 1759; Lydia, b. 1760. Edmund, aforesaid, b. 1758, succeeded to the place, and m. 1786, Dolly Eames, of Wilmington. Children of Edmund and Dolly were: Richard and Edmund, twins; Richard, b. 1787 (see after); m. 1816, Clarissa, dau. of John and Jerusha Nichols; Edmund, b. 1787; m. 1813, Bethiah, dau. of John and Jerusha Nichols; Seth, b, 1790, went to Pennsylvania; Dolly, b. 1793; m. 1813, Ephraim Weston, Jr.; Daniel, b. 1796; m. 1820, Lavinia, dau. of William and Sarah Parker, and d. 1869; Sally, b. 1798; m. Robert Campbell.

Richard, aforesaid, who was b. 1787, succeeded to the place. His children were: Richard B., who now lives on the place; John N., Edwin, and Daniel.

CAPT. NATHAN PARKER owned, and perhaps occupied at this time, the old Jaquith house, that stood on the corner of Woburn and Washington Streets, on the place now owned by Wendall Bancroft.

Capt. Nathan was the son of Lieut. Nathaniel, and the grandson of Ens. Nathaniel, who was son of Thomas and Amy. Ens. Nathaniel was the first person buried in the West Parish cemetery; he d. in 1737, aged 87. (See Early Settlers.)

Capt. Nathan was born 1719; m. 1741, Tabitha Gould, of Stoneham; d. 1778. He probably succeeded his father, Lieut. Nathaniel, on this place. His children were: Caleb (see after), Nathan, Nathaniel, Edmund (who died in the Revolutionary War); Tabitha, who m. 1766, William Bickford, and lived in Gardner; Hannah, who m. 1769, Rev. Joseph Willard; Sarah, who m. 1786, James Bancroft, Esq.; Susa, who m. 1783, Barnard Green, Esq., of Malden; Nathan (Col.), b. about 1748 (see after); Nathaniel, a physician, who lived and d. in Salem.

Caleb, aforesaid, b. about 1743, succeeded to the place; m., 1st, Zerviah Reed, of Woburn; m., 2d, in 1777, Hannah Gaffield, of Lincoln, and died in 1820. His children were: Caleb, b. 1768; Hannah, b. 1777; Lucinda, b. 1779; Abraham, Sophia, and Susan.

It is not known when this old house was built, but it is traditional that the Rev. Richard Brown, who died in 1732, used to come up from the South Parish and hold meetings in it. The first school-house in the West Parish, now Reading, stood on the opposite corner; and, on the corner where G. W. Simes' house now stands, there was a blacksmith's shop, and many of the old ox-shoes and nails are found in the soil. A marvellous legend is related of the old house. It was supposed to be haunted by evil spirits some forty or fifty years ago. Such apparitions were seen and noises heard that children were afraid to pass directly by it, and would go around through the fields. It is said that old Mr. Daniel Bailey, on a certain occasion, came running at full speed into E. Weston's store, about half a mile distant from the old house, badly frightened and much exhausted. When he had wiped the perspiration from his face, and his nerves had become somewhat quieted, and he had recovered sufficient breath to speak, he related his adventures, as follows: He said "he did not intend to be frightened at anything till he saw it, and, as he was passing the Jaquith house, he thought, if the old devil was at home, he would like to see him. He accordingly went up to an open window to get a view of him. Whereupon the old spinning-wheel began to go and to buzz. In an instant his hair stood on end and raised his hat, so that he had to hold it on as he ran." He did not see the old fellow *spin;* he was too busily engaged himself in "*spinning street-yarn.*"

The old house was afterwards owned by Daniel Chute, Esq., and upon his death, in 1843, it came into the possession of the late Samuel W. Carter, whose wife was a dau. of Rev. Peter Sanborn, and an adopted dau. of said Chute.

Capt. Parker erected, about this time, a new house on Ash Street, formerly owned and occupied by his son, Col. Nathan, and called on the old map "Capt. Parker's Red House," the same that is now owned by James Davis.

Col. Nathan, aforesaid, who succeeded to his father's "Red House," m., 1st, 1777, Phebe Pratt; she d. 1785, aged 33; m., 2d, 1788, Wid. Abigail Eaton, whose maiden name was Bryant; she d. in 1797, aged 43; m., 3d, 1798, Lydia Stearns; she d. in 1832, aged 63. He d. in 1815, aged 67. His children were: by Phebe, Hon Edmund, b. 1779; m., 1st, 1810, Rebecca Weston, dau. of Capt. Jonathan and Lucy (Parker) Weston; m., 2d, Wid. Rachael Williams; Rev. Nathan, D. D., b. 1782, minister of Portsmouth, N. H., 30 years; Phebe, b. 1784. By Abigail, Susanna, b. 1788; m. 1807, Thaddeus B. Pratt, and d. 1845; Thomas, b. 1790; trader; died 1832. By Lydia, Nathaniel, b. 1800; m. 1824, Mary Woodbridge, of Andover, and d 1859; Phebe, b. 1802; m. Tho. Pratt, and d. 1841; Gould, b. 1804; Sarah, b. 1806, and married and went to Maine; Eunice, b. 1807, and m Lowell Skilton.

Capt. Parker was a large landholder, and could walk a mile in a direct line on his own territory. He also owned the house on Pearl Street, near Lowell Street (since remodelled), now owned by George Thayer, called on the old map "Capt Parker's Boutwell House." This house was occupied in early times by Samuel Lilley, b. 1665, son of George and Hannah Lilley. (See Early Settlers.)

Lilley was succeeded by Jonathan Boutwell, son of John and Hannah (Davis) Boutwell, b. 1709, who m. 1733. Elizabeth Foster, and removed to Wilmington, and was ancestor of Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, U. S. Senator, ex-Governor, etc.

Capt. Parker bought the place, and sold it to Cleaveland Beard, son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Nichols) Beard; he was b. 1748; m 1769, Elizabeth Foster, and d. 1826.

JOHN PARKER lived on the place now occupied by Aaron Parker, on Walnut Street.

This John Parker was the grandson of Serg't John Parker, of Cowdrey's Hill, and grandson of Thomas. (See Early Settlers.)

He was the son of John and Hannah (Kendall) Parker; his father, who was born 1668, and succeeded to the Cowdrey's hill, fell from a horse and broke his neck.

This third John was born 1701, m. 1723, Sarah Lilley, dau. of Samuel Lilley, and d. 1790. His wife d. 1771, aged 73.

He first settled on the place on Franklin Street, recently owned by Richard Parker, where he built, about 1725, the house on that place. He afterwards exchanged places with his brother Benjamin, who had succeeded to their father's homestead; and John thus became his father's successor.

His children were: John, b. 1724, and went to Royalston; Jonas, b. 1728 (see after). Jacob, b. 1726; Sarah, b. 1738, and m. Nathaniel Cowdrey; Elizabeth; Bridget, b. 1744, and m. John Orne, of Lynnfield; Hannah, b. 1732; Amos, b. 1741.

Jonas, aforesaid (Lieut.), succeeded to the place; b. 1728, m. Mary Gould; d. 1800; Children: Jonas, b. 1753; m. 1780, Susanna Leathe, and d. 1827. He settled on the place recently of Chas. Tweed, and now of Mrs. B. F. Newhall. Mary; Aaron, b. 1757 (see after); William, b. 1760, and settled near the old place where his grandson, Wm. S. Parker, now lives.

Benjamin Parker, brother of the aforementioned John, with his son William, occupied the house on Franklin Street, recently of Richard Parker, and now of Henry Cook. Benjamin Parker, aforesaid, was a grandson of Serg't John Parker. (See Early Settlers.) Settled first on the homestead of his father, but afterwards exchanged the homestead with his brother John, for this place. He was born 1703; m., 1st, 1726, Sarah Foster, who d. 1741; m., 2d, Sarah Parker, dau. of Jona. and Barbara Parker. Children: by 1st wife, Benja., b. 1727; Sarah, b. 1728; Phebe, b. 1730; Elizabeth, b. 1731; Reuben, b. 1732; William, b. 1735 (see after); Lydia, b. 1736. By 2d wife, Elisha, b. 1749; Simeon, b. 1752.

William, aforesaid, b. 1735, settled on the homestead of his father; m. 1763, Mary Nichols, and d. 1807.

His children were William and Molly, who d. young, and Richard, b. 1771. He succeeded his father on the place; and m. 1794, Hannah Pool, of East Sudbury. His children were: Wm., b. 1795, and m. 1820, Lucy Beard; Cephas, b. 1798, and m. 1832, Elizabeth Smiley, and in 1850, Ann Parker. Theron, b. 1803, and m. 1834, Abigail Wakefield; Loton, b. 1806. These children all reside in Reading.

Their father, Richard, died in 1868, at the age of 97. He became venerable and venerated for his age, intelligence, integrity, and moral worth. He possessed a most tenacious memory, and appears to have taken a strong interest in the passing events of his youthful years,

RICHARD PARKER.

and in all matters pertaining to the early social, parochial, and municipal history of his parish and town; he was long an accurate dictionary and a lively oracle. To him we are indebted for many of the facts in this Genealogical Record.

PHINEAS PARKER lived in a house on the place recently owned by Rev. Peter Sanborn, and now owned by Geo. W. Grouard. The old house stood near the residence of Ira W. Ruggles, where the old well still remains.

Phineas was the son of Nathaniel and Bethiah, and grandson of Thos. and Amy (see Early Settlers); he was born in 1704. His wife's name was Martha; his children were: Edmund, b. 1731; Martha, b. 1735; Elizabeth, b. 1737; Phineas, b. 1739; (Capt.), who m. 1768, Lydia Monroe, of Lexington, and in 1782, Wid. Lydia Damon, and removed to Wakefield. Lydia, b. 1742; John, b. 1748; and Mary, b. 1757.

Phineas, the 1st, sold the place to the Rev. Mr. Haven, the first minister of the present town of Reading, who built the house that is now the residence of Geo. W. Grouard.

DANIEL PARKER lived at the corner of Pearl and Charles Streets, on the place late of Capt. Charles Parker, and now of John Walker.

Daniel, aforesaid, was the son of Jonathan and Barbara (Elseley) Parker, who were probably the first residents on this place. He was the grandson of Serg't John Parker (see Early Settlers), and was b. 1681; he succeeded his father on the place. The children of Jonathan and Barbara were: Jonathan; Amy, b. 1720, and m. 1744, James Dix;

Sarah, b. 1708, and m. Benjamin Parker; Hannah, b. 1716, and m. 1739, Thomas Symonds; Daniel, b. 1725, and succeeded to the homestead, and m. Sarah Parker; she d. in 1773. Their children were: Daniel, b. 1752 (see after); Jonathan, b. 1756, and d. 1773, much respected; Sarah, b. 1754, and m. 1780, Levi Flint, of North Reading; Mary, b. 1761, and m. 1788, Ebenezer Flint, of Tewksbury; Hannah, b. 1763, and m. Solomon Sargent, of Malden; Jerusha, b. 1765, and m. 1785, John Nichols; Lydia, b. 1771, and m. 1789, Timothy Bancroft.

Daniel, aforesaid, b. 1752, succeeded to the place, and m. 1780, Sarah Richardson. Their children were: Sarah, b. 1781, and died young; Jonathan, b. 1783, and m. Susy Bancroft, and were the parents of Dea. Milo Parker; Sally, b. 1785, and m. Joseph Spokesfield, and died Dec. 1, 1872; Charles (Capt.), b. 1794 (see after); Daniel and Samuel, twins; Daniel, b. 1790, and d. young; Samuel, b. 1790; m., 1st, 1819, Susan, dau. of Nehemiah Bancroft; she d. in 1827, and he m. in 1828, Harriet B. Allen. He lived on the place now owned by the town of Reading, and used as an almshouse.

Capt. Charles, aforesaid, b. 1794, succeeded to the homestead, and m. Eliza, dau. of Nehemiah Bancroft, aforesaid. The children of Capt. Charles were: Elizabeth A., who m. Parker Kimball, and d. 1850; Lucelia J., who m. 1843, John E. Walker, and now resides on the old place.

Jonathan Parker lived on the place now owned by Edward Appleton, Esq., on Woburn Street. The old house stood on the south side of the street, on land lately owned by Daniel Pratt, Esq., near the old well which is still to be seen.

This Jonathan Parker may have been the son of Thomas and Deborah (see Early Settlers), but no record of his birth has been found. He was called Widower Parker; his wife Sarah died in 1747, at the age of 33, and he lived single till old age. He adopted his nephew Jonathan Parker, who m. Ruth. They had a dau. Ruth, who died single, and a dau. Sarah, b. 1752, who m. 1777, Ebenezer Richardson. Richardson came to Reading in 1773; his children were: Sally, b. 1780; Susy, b. 1782; Jonathan, b. 1784; Ebenezer, b. 1788. He bought three acres of land, now owned by Edward Appleton, Esq., for which he paid £18, and commenced building the house, in 1795, which is now occupied by Mr. Appleton; but owing to pecuniary embarrassment he sold the place to David Pratt.

David Pratt came to Reading from Saugus; m., 1st, Betsey Pratt, of Malden; m., 2d, in 1813, Anna Pratt, of Boston; was an extensive and successful shoe manufacturer; built the house now owned by his

son Thomas, and d. 1818, aged 52. His children were: By 1st wife, Daniel, Esq., b. 1797; m 1818, Delia Burt, and d. 1871; Thomas, b. 1798; m. 1818, Phebe, dau. of Col. Nathan Parker; she d. in 1841; and he m., 2d, 1843, Harriet Whiting; by 1st wife, Betsey, b. 1792; m. 1818, Capt Isaac Upton; by 2d wife, Henry M., b. 1814, and David W., b. 1817.

Ephraim Parker lived in the old house, on Washington Street, now owned by Tho. Sweetser Ephraim was the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Eaton) Parker, and grandson (probably) of Thos. and Deborah; b. 1728; m. 1749, Ruth Bancroft, who d. 1751; and he m., 2d, in 1752, Rebecca Temple, and she d. 1784. His only child was Ephraim, b. 1751; was called "Master Ephraim"; he succeeded his father on the place until it was sold, after which he lived in the house on West Street now owned by Thos. Sweetser, Esq. "Master Ephraim" m. Zerviah Richardson, of Woburn, and had no issue.

Thomas Sweetser (father of Thomas, Esq.) bought the place. He was son of Phineas Sweetser, of Charlestown (now Stoneham), and m. 1795, Sarah Pratt, of Malden. Children: Thomas (Esq.), b. 1795; m. 1818, Olivia Richardson, and m., 2d, 1863, Sophia Abbott; Samuel, b. 1797, and m. Mary, dau. of Jonas and Susan (Leathe) Parker; Phineas, b. 1799; Seth, b. 1802; Amos, b. 1807; and Sarah. Esq., Thomas, aforesaid, succeeded to the ownership of the old house, and lives near it.

Joseph Parker lived in an old house that stood on Franklin Street north of the Richard Parker house, and formerly of Ebenezer Nichols, and now of J. G. Hutchinson.

Joseph, aforesaid, was the son and successor of Joseph and Elizabeth (Eaton) Parker, and was born 1717. He was brother of Ephraim (aforementioned), Jona., and Mary. He m. 1743, Mary Walton. His children were: Joseph, b. 1744; Mary, b. 1745; Elizabeth, b. 1753; Catharine, b. 1757; and Isaac, b. 1746, who succeeded to the place, and sold it to Jesse Bailey. Bailey sold to John Emerson; Emerson to Ebenezer Nichols.

Amos Pierson lived in the house on Haverhill Street, lately of Samuel Pratt, and now of Asa P. Pratt. Pierson m. 1758, Elizabeth, dau. of Daniel and Elizabeth (Batchelder) Nichols, who were m. 1729. Pierson succeeded his father-in-law, Nichols, on this place. Mrs. Pierson was b. 1732, and she had a sister Abigail, b. 1741, who m. Timothy Hartshorn.

Samuel Pratt succeeded Pierson; he was son of Dea. Benjamin and Abigail (Hartshorn) Pratt, and was b. 1782. He m. 1805, Lucinda

Parker, who d. in 1827. Chil.: Samuel, Asa P. (his successor), Lucinda, and George W.

TIMOTHY PRATT (Senior) lived in an old house that stood on the south side of Wakefield Street, between Charles and Haverhill Streets. This old house has been taken down, and a barn stands in its place.

Timothy was the son of John and Sarah Pratt, of Wakefield (see Early Settlers), and his family was the first family of Pratts in what is now Reading. He was b. in 1702, and d. in 1789. He m., 1st, 1724, Tabitha, dau of John and Grace Boutwell; she d. 1737; he m., 2d, 1738, Abigail; she d. 1776, aged 72. His children were: Dorcas, b. 1725; Timothy, b. 1730 (see after); Tabitha, b. 1734; Abigail; Abigail, b. 1738; Isaac, b. 1740 (see after); and Sarah, b. 1744.

Timothy, Jr., settled on the Charles (late Timothy) Wakefield place (see after). Isaac, aforesaid, b. 1740, settled in an old house that stood near the house now or lately of Nathan P. Pratt, and formerly the James Hartshorn place.

Isaac, m. 1763, Mehitabel, dau. of Richard and Mary (Williams) Nichols, and d. 1829. His children were: Lucy, b. 1764; Timothy, b. 1768; William, b. 1770; Thomas, b. 1771; Sally and Abigail, b. 1774; Thaddeus B., b. 1777; Polly, b. 1780; Loea, b. 1785; and Suke , b. 1788.

Thaddeus B., aforesaid, m., 1st, 1807, Susan, dau. of Col. Nathan Parker, and m., 2d, 1850, Abby S. Watson, and d. 1858. His children were: Abigail, who m. Hon. H. P. Wakefield; Louisa, who m. Stephen Foster, Esq.; Nathan Parker, who m. Louisa Wakefield, and succeeded to the place.

SAMUEL PRATT lived on Haverhill Street, on the place lately of Dea. Benjamin Pratt, and now of Herrick Batchelder. Samuel, aforesaid, was son of John and Sarah Pratt, and brother of Timothy (Senior), aforesaid; he was b. 1696, and m. Joanna, and d. 1734; was a blacksmith. His children were: Joanna, b. 1721; Samuel, b. 1719 (see after); John, b. 1723; Mary, b. 1727; Sarah, b. 1733; Ephraim, b. 1729, and m. Phebe, went to North Reading, had two sons and nine daughters, and died of small-pox in the Revolutionary War; Daniel, b. 1725 (see after).

Samuel, aforesaid, b. 1719, succeeded his father; m. Anna Ireson, of Marblehead, but had no children; was a blacksmith, and occupied the shop of his father.

Dea. Benjamin, a son of Ephraim and Phebe, aforesaid, succeeded his uncle Samuel. He was b. 1758, and m , 1st, in 1779, Abigail, dau. of Timothy and Abigail Hartshorn; she d. 1793; m., 2d, 1794, Polly

Smith, and he d. in 1843. His children were: Abigail, b. 1779; Samuel, b. 1782, and settled on the Asa P. Pratt place; Benjamin, b. 1786, and m. 1809, Hannah Weston, and d. 1833; Phebe, b. 1791; Amos, b. 1789. The children of Benja. and Hannah were: Joseph L and Amelia A.

Timothy Pratt, Jr. (Deacon), lived on Wakefield Street, on the place lately of Capt. Timothy Wakefield, and now of Charles Wakefield. The old house is said to have been a Weston place.

Timothy, Jr., son of Timothy, Sen., aforesaid, was born 1730; m., 1st, in 1755, Tabitha Emerson, and m., 2d, 1786, Tabitha Merrow, and d. 1796, without issue.

Daniel Pratt lived on Haverhill Street, on the place lately of Dea. David Emerson, and now of Clinton Emerson. Daniel, aforesaid, bought the place of John Hartshorn, who removed to Lunenburg.

Daniel was son of Samuel and Joanna Pratt, aforesaid, and grandson of John and Sarah. (See Early Settlers.) He was b. 1725; m., 1st, Abigail; she d. in 1771; he m., 2d, in 1773, Ruth Jones, and he d. 1796. His children were: Abigail, b. 1748; Molly, b. 1750; Daniel, b. 1756 (see after); John, b. 1757; Sarah, b. 1760; Mehitabel, b. 1761; Rebecca, b. 1763; Edward, b. 1765, and m. 1792, Asenath Flint, and went to Temple, N. H.; Edmund, b. 1768; Eunice, b. 1770.

Daniel, aforesaid, b. 1756, succeeded to the place. He m. 1779, Elizabeth Bancroft. The children of Daniel and Elizabeth were: Daniel, b. 1780, and m. 1801, Betsey, dau. of Simon and Mary (Parker) Nichols; Lizzie, b. 1782; Molly, b. 1784; and Thomas, b. 1798. He sold the place to James Weston, son of Jonathan and Ruth (Flint) Weston.

Weston was b. 1763; m. 1790, Hannah Bancroft, dau. of Joseph and Elizabeth (Temple) Bancroft, and d. 1830. Chil.: Franklin, who m. 1819, Mary Wiley, and d. 1869; George, b. 1799; Hannah, who m. 1809, Benjamin Pratt; Susan, b. 1804; and perhaps Clarissa.

Dea. David Emerson subsequently bought the place. Emerson was the son of David and Sarah (Gowing) Emerson; was b. 1787; m., 1st, 1812, Esther Buxton, and 2d, 1849, Abigail Young.

Clinton Emerson, his son, succeeded, and the place is now owned by his heirs.

Edward Richardson lived on South Street, near West Street, on the place now owned by Hiel J. Nelson. His wife's name was Jerusha. His sons were: Edward, b. 1743; Zadoc, b. 1739; Jethro, b. 1747, who succeeded to the place, and m. 1772, Hannah Richardson, of Woburn. The children of Jethro were: Jethro, b. 1776, and m. 1797, Sally

E. Perkins, and d. 1821; Eunice, b. 1775, and m. 1795, Jona. Bancroft; Esther, b. 1778, and m. 1798, Samuel T. Richardson; Hannah, b. 1780; Lucy, b. 1783; Sally, b. 1784, and m. 1810, Amariah Harnden, and were the parents of William F. Harnden, the originator of "Harnden's Express"; Catharine, b. 1786, and m. 1811, Dea. Amos Evans; Olive, b. 1790, and m. 1818, Thomas Sweetser, Esq.; Jepthah, b. 1781, and m. 1804, Rebecca Sweetser, and were the parents of Henry G. Richardson, Esq., now of Reading.

The old house has been taken down, and a new one erected by the present occupant.

THOMAS SYMONDS lived on Haverhill Street, on the place now owned by his grandson, Eben D. Symonds. Thomas Symonds bought the place of Hebard or Herbert. It was early owned by a family of Southwicks.

Thomas, aforesaid, m. 1739, Hannah, dau. of Jonathan and Barbara (Elseley) Parker; she d. 1768, aged 52. He d. 1775, aged 62. His children were: Thomas, b. 1745 (see after); James, b. 1755, and m. 1776, Susan McIntire; Sarah; and Hannah, who d. single.

Thomas, aforesaid, b. 1745, succeeded to the place; m. 1765, Hannah Damon. His children were: Hannah, b. 1767, and m. Kendall Nichols, and went to Sharon; Thomas, b. 1775, and m. —— Pratt, and went to New Ipswich; Sarah, b. 1770, and d. single; Polly, b. 1783, and m. 1811, Nathaniel Batchelder; Obed, b. 1778, and m. 1801, Abigail Batchelder; Ebenezer D., b. 1786, who succeeded to the place, m. 1817, Rebecca Batchelder, who d. 1830. Eben D. has been twice married since the death of his first wife.

JEREMIAH SWAIN lived on High Street, on the late Tho. Hartshorn's place, now owned by Wid. Benjamin M. Hartshorn.

Jeremiah, aforesaid, was the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Swain, and grandson of Maj. Jeremiah, of Wakefield. (See Early Settlers.) He was b. 1693; m. 1715, Sarah Burnap, and d. 1799. His children were: Jacob, b. 1717 (see after); Lydia, m. 1753, Thomas Green, of Wakefield; Elizabeth, b. 1728, and m. 1748, Jonathan Hartshorn, of Wakefield; Tabitha, and other children.

Jacob, aforesaid, b. 1717, succeeded to the place. He m. 1756, Hannah Green; Hannah, Jacob, and Sally.

Sally, aforesaid, b. 1777, m. 1800, Thomas Hartshorn, a son of Benjamin and Abigail Hartshorn. (See Early Settlers.)

Sally and her husband succeeded to the place. The children of Thomas and Sally Hartshorn were: Thomas, b. 1802; Jacob, b. 1803; Sally, b. 1804; Nabby, b. 1806; Benjamin, b. 1808, and m. Sarah E.

Russell (see after); Hannah, b. 1813, and m. J. L. Hunt; Gilman, b. 1816; Harriet, b. 1820.

Benjamin and Sarah E., aforesaid, had a son, Benjamin M., who m. Hattie Gould, and was a lawyer of much promise, and d. 1867, at the age of 28. His widow now owns the place.

JACOB TOWNSEND lived on West Street, near Wilmington line, on the place lately of Timothy, and now of James Bancroft.

Jacob Townsend was the son, probably, of John and Tabitha (Damon) Townsend, and b. 1729. It is said that he succeeded his grandfather on this place. He m. 1763, Elizabeth Bancroft, and had no issue.

JONATHAN TEMPLE lived on Summer Street, on the place lately of Mark M. Temple, and now of Oscar Foote. He was a deacon; son of Richard and Deborah Temple, b. 1699. (See Early Settlers.) He bought land of John Boutwell, on the west side of the street, and settled where Mr. Foote's house now stands. He d. 1789, aged 90.

JONATHAN TEMPLE (Lieut.) lived on Summer Street, on the place now owned by Wm. Hawes.

John, aforesaid, was the son of Richard and Deborah, b. 1704. (See Early Settlers.) He succeeded his father on the old place, which his father bought of James Pike, in 1696. His son William, b. 1745, succeeded to the place, and m. 1778, Rebecca Weston. The children of Wm. and Rebecca were: Rebecca, b. 1769, who m. John, son of Dea. John Temple; William, b. 1773, who m. in 1800, Zervia Richardson. Rebecca and William died before their father, and the place descended to Wm., son of Wm., and to the children of Rebecca.

JOHN TEMPLE (Deacon) lived on West Street, on the place late of Richard Temple and subsequently of Aaron Temple, now of Abram G. R. Hale, Esq. Deacon John Temple was the son of Lt. John and Rebecca, b. 1738, and d. 1821. (See Early Settlers.) He succeeded his father and grandfather on the old homestead, and was succeeded by his son Richard, who was b. 1770, m. 1795, Hannah, dau. of Simeon and Mary Nichols; she d. 1826, and he m., 2d, Fanny Beard. Children (by Hannah): Richard, Amos, Aaron, and Hannah, who m. James Nichols. His son, Aaron, now owns the place.

ISAAC WESTON lived on West Street, on the place lately of Capt. Abijah Weston and now of Chas. A. Weston. Isaac, aforesaid, was the son of Stephen and Sarah (Townsend) Weston, and grandson of John and Sarah (see Early Settlers); was b. 1699, and succeeded his father on this place. He m. 1727, Elizabeth, dau. of John and Sarah Pratt. His sons were: John, b. 1731, and m. Mary Atwood and

settled on a part of the place, in an old house that stood where R. F. Gray's house now stands; Jabez, b. 1741, m. 1767, Anna Weston. He settled on a part of the farm and built the house, afterward owned by his son Jabez, and now by his grandson, L. E. Weston. Jabez (Sen.), d. 1795, and his wid. d. 1808; Abijah, b. 1737, m. 1764, Eunice Weston, and settled on the old homestead; he d. 1776. His son, Capt. Abijah, b. 1768, succeeded his father on the homestead, m. 1790, Anna Buck. He d. 1854, and his wid. d. 1858, aged 93. Charles A. Weston, a grandson of Capt. Abijah, now owns the place.

JOHN WESTON lived on West Street, on the place now owned by R. F. Gray. He was the son of Isaac, aforesaid, grandson of Stephen, and great-grandson of John and Sarah. (See First Settlers.) He was b. 1731, and m. Mary Atwood, of Woburn. His children were: James; Molly, b. 1767, and m. 1789, Ephraim Weston; John, b. 1770, and m. 1794, Polly Pratt, of Malden, and succeeded to the place, and d. 1849. He was father of Isaac Weston, now of Reading.

JOHN WESTON, Jr., lived on Main Street, on the place lately of David Weston and now of Isaac G. Wellington. John, Jr., aforesaid, and his brother James, lived here in 1865. They were sons of Benja. and Eunice (Upham) Weston, grandsons of John and Mary (Bryant) Weston, and great-grandsons of John and Sarah. (See Early Settlers)

James, aforesaid, b. 1733, m. 1775, Lucy Damon, and had children, viz.: Lucy, b. 1778; Wyman, b. 1776; Nancy, b. 1780; John, Jr., aforesaid, b. 1736, m. 1765, Joanna Weston; she d. 1775; and he m., 2d, in 1776, Martha Farmer, and she d. 1827, aged 79. Children by 1st wife: John (Esq.), b. 1768 (see after); Joanna, b. 1772; James, b. 1776. Children by 2d wife: Lettis, b. 1782, and m. 1800, Wm. Lewis; David, b. 1778, and m. 1813, Lucinda Boutwell, of Amherst, N. H., and succeeded his father on the place. A son of David and Lucinda, David F., succeeded, occupied the place a few years, and sold to I. G. Wellington, the present occupant.

JONATHAN WESTON lived on Main Street, near Stoneham line, on the place now of Jonathan Moulton. He was the son (probably) of Ephraim and Mary (Pool) Weston, grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth, and great-grandson of John and Sarah. (See Early Settlers.)

He was born 1731, m. 1753, Ruth Flint, and d. 1794; his widow died the same year; he at the age of 63, and she at the age of 64. Their children were: Jonathan, b. 1757, and settled on the place now of S S. Crouch; Samuel, b. 1761, and settled in Rowley; James, b. 1763, and settled on the place now of Clinton Emerson; Ephraim, settled on the place now of Clifford Weston, his grandson; Lois, m.

1794, David Flint; Amos, settled on the old place for a time, then sold to Wm. Lewis, and removed, in 1804, to Manchester, N. H. His son, Amos, Jr., has been long a prominent man in the city of Manchester, and his grandson, James A., has been for several years mayor of the city, and is now (1871) Governor of the State.

The old house has since been owned and occupied by Wm. Lewis and James Leathe, and is the residence, at present, of Jonathan Moulton, aforesaid.

CHAPTER IX.

SOUTH READING.

THE First Parish was separated from the town of Reading and incorporated as a distinct town in the year 1812.

The causes that induced the First Parish, the oldest and largest settlement, thus to separate from her younger sisters, to forego in part the prestige and charm of its time-honored name, and to surrender all its ancient and valued archives and records and other municipal property, were principally political ones. The town of Reading at that time consisted of three distinct parishes, namely: —

The First, or South, then called the "Old Parish"; the North, then usually called the "Precinct," and the West, often called the "Wood End," and now constituting the three towns of Reading, Wakefield, and North Reading. The South Parish were then almost unanimously of the Democratic Republican party; while the other two parishes, with similar unanimity, were of the Federal party; and although the South Parish was the largest of the three in population, yet it was not equal to the other two. Party spirit ran high in those days; war with England had just been declared; the Republican party were in favor of Madison and the war; the Federalists were opposed to both; political party lines were drawn closely; prejudices were strong — stronger than we have ever known them since.

Mr. John Damon, a man of wealth and position, of the West Parish, long since dead, was heard to say, at that time, "that if he were drafted and obliged to fight, he would commence his bloody work at the 'Old Parish,' for he deemed its inhabitants far worse than the British."

On the other hand, Cornelius Sweetser, then a venerable citizen of the South Parish, and a soldier of the Revolution, in speaking of the Federalists, said, "Federalists, they all ought to be damned, — except some few of his acquaintance, who did not know enough."

The consequence of this state of feeling was, that the leading men of the South Parish, being mainly of the Republican party, were excluded from public office altogether. For if, as was sometimes the case, a resident of the South Parish was elected to important office, it was a Federal resident, who was chosen by the votes of the other parishes,

and was not the choice of the people of the South Parish. Under this exclusive system it was that Capt. James Gould and Hay Nichols, Esq., gentlemen of respectability and capacity, for that matter, but of the Federal clique, were, with one single exception for one single year, the constant members of the board of selectmen for many years. And only twice in a period of thirty-three years, next before the separation, was the South Parish permitted to have a Representative to the General Court, and then in both instances it was a Federalist, viz.: Hay Nichols, Esq., in 1805, and Adam Hawkes, Esq., in 1811.

This state of things, of course, did not suit the feelings of the ambitious and aspiring spirits of the South Parish; and taking advantage of the opportunity, when the Republicans were in power and Gerry was chief magistrate, they succeeded in obtaining a charter for a distinct town.

We shall now give a description of the South Parish at the time and about the time that it was incorporated as the town of "South Reading" (1812); shall show how it looked to us, when we first stepped forth and rambled upon its pleasant hills and vales and dewy meads, traversed its narrow ways, caught alewives and tortoises in its rivers and streams, bathed and fished in its lovely lakes, and sailed or skated upon its wavy or glassy surfaces; describe some of the principal public buildings and dwelling-houses then standing, and give brief sketches of some of the leading families and influential citizens, who then controlled the social, civil, ecclesiastical, political, and industrial interests of the town; and so present a sort of polyoramic view of the place as it looked at that time.

In the first place, in endeavoring to show how the place then looked, and what it then was, let us say how it did *not* look, and how it was *not*. It had no post-office, its letters being received and mailed at the Boston post-office. It received no daily papers, weekly and semi-weekly only. It had no daily or weekly stage to and from Boston; some attempts had several times been previously made to sustain such an institution, *weekly* at least, but they were *weakly* supported, and were soon discontinued. We have a traditional *line* or two, respecting one of these stage *lines*, that it ran once or twice a week to and from Boston, for a short time, and the coach was said to be of a somewhat unique pattern, being circular in shape, something like a modern cab; and partly on account of its form, and partly on account of its hailing from "Bean-Town," as Reading had long been nicknamed, from the fact, it is said, that at the ordination of their early pastors, the main article of food

was baked beans, soaked in Reading Great Pond, — the coach, for these reasons, was called the "Reading Bean-Pot." This coach was stopping one day in the street, at Charlestown, waiting for a passenger (it will be recollected that Charlestown, from time immemorial, has been called "Pig-Town"), and while thus waiting, a Charlestown drayman came along and hallooed to our driver, saying, "Get out of the way with your old "*Bean-pot!*" — "Hold on," said the driver, "I 'm only waiting to take in my *pork*."

The Boston weekly and semi-weekly newspapers were left by the publishers at the toll-house on Charlestown Bridge, and it was considered the duty of the person first returning from Boston, to take the papers for South Reading and leave them at one of the stores for distribution. This was the custom for several years; there were no railroad giants in those days.

There were then but about sixteen public roads in South Reading, against a hundred or more at the present time. There was then but one single street, opening or leading from Main Street westerly, from the north end of Reading Pond to Malden line; and opening or leading easterly there were but three within the same limits. These streets were generally narrow, crooked, poorly graded, and without sidewalks, except for a short distance on one side of Salem Street, from the corner of Main Street to the Baptist meeting-house, that stood where Sylvanus Clark has recently bought of T. R. P. Hood. There was no town hall, town-meetings being held in the Centre school-house; and in contested questions, they polled the house *out-of-doors*. There was no public library.

But let us speak affirmatively. The number of inhabitants of South Reading was then about 800. The valuation of all the real and personal estate of the town, as estimated by the first board of assessors, viz. John Gould, James Gould, and Benjamin Badger, Senior, was then $100,000, not so much as some single individuals among us are now valued. The whole amount of money raised in 1812, for all State, county, and town expenses, was $1,500, and the rate of taxation was one and one sixth per cent.

The solid men of the town at that time were:—

John Hart, Esq.,	the heaviest, whose tax was	$50 00
John Sweetser,	next " " "	37 00
Jeremiah Green,	" " " "	24 00
Lilley Eaton,	" " " "	20 00
Adam Hawkes, John Rayner, Noah Smith,	each	19 00

And so down. Sum raised the same year for schools, $300.

The Common was then unfenced and ungraded; an open ditch extended through one portion of it, and in the central part of it was a hollow, or basin, partially filled with stones, tin chips, and other débris, in which the water stood at some seasons of the year, and where in the winter was quite a skating-park; this basin was called "Ken's Pond," so named from Robert Ken, an early settler, who came here from Salem, about the year 1680, and built a blacksmith's shop on the westerly side of it. There were then but three trees, that we remember, on the Common: two ancient oaks, with huge trunks, whose tops had been broken and dismantled by the blasts of centuries, and one majestic elm. One of the oaks stood by the side of the road, near the corner of Main and Crescent Streets, and the other stood near where now stands the Union flag-staff; and both of them, in our youth, were the goals of the play-ground, the trysting-place of young men and maidens, and from both of them have we seen, hanging in effigy, public characters, whose acts had rendered them obnoxious to the populace. These oaks were subsequently cut down by order of the town. The great elm stood near the new high school-house, near where a smaller one now flourishes, and was prostrated by the memorable gale of 1815.

A tall "Liberty Pole" had long stood a few rods westerly of the Bryant house; it was not planted *in* the ground, as is the present custom, but was supported by long braces and transverse sleepers; and from its top, on training-days and other holidays, proudly floated that glorious ensign that we then learned to admire and love. This pole was blown down on the memorable cold Friday of 1810.

A few rods south of where the old town-house long stood, there stood the Centre school-house. It was erected in 1799, was 28 feet long by 24 feet wide, with a porch; against its north side stood Bryant's hay-scales, built with a heavy and high frame, from which the loads of hay were suspended, in weighing, by iron chains. This old school-house is associated in our memory with pictures bright and glowing. As we recall our school-day connection with it, visions of the olden time arise before us in images vivid, brilliant, charming — but dissolving soon away in shadows and sadness; the old masters: Swain, with his perforated ferule, nervous, trembling, but faithful and assiduous; Scott, majestic and morose; Reed, the cruel and severe; Willey, the witty, vivacious, and well-beloved; Merrill, the sedate and good, afterwards minister of Dracut; Fiske, the grammarian; Haines, the eloquent and humorous, who delivered a patriotic oration in the Congregational church in 1815, on the occasion of celebrating the return of peace, and who was afterwards Attorney-General of New York; and our early

female teachers, Sarah Boardman (afterwards Mrs. Yale), gentle and attractive, but faithful and thorough in her instruction and discipline; Rebecca Boardman, her sister (afterwards Mrs. Long), not less faithful and thorough, but more stringent and severe; that company of my co-temporary schoolmates, the older and the younger, the male and the female, the manly, the brave, the beautiful and the lovely, some still living, but more gone into darkness; all these, with a thousand stirring recollections, come thronging around us, as we look back into that old seat of the Muses; but with them comes the Eolian refrain: —

"Days of our youth, ye have passed away."

Near the site of their present church stood the old Congregational meeting-house. This house was erected in 1768, was a large, unpainted edifice, with a porch at one end, and a tower and tall, slim spire, with a weather-cock, at the other. Its front door was on one side, and opened to the south. At the time referred to, it was very much out of repair; its clapboards were loose and falling, and afforded to the Yankee schoolboys a fine source for whittling material for darts, arrows etc. (For a more particular account of this old house, see the year 1768.)

The Baptist meeting-house then stood on Salem Street, as we have said, near where Sylvanus Clark now lives; was not a large building; was erected in 1800, removed to the Common in 1820, and enlarged, and in 1835 was consumed by fire. (For further account of this edifice, see Chapter IV.)

As we remember these two religious societies, when we first came upon the stage of observation, there existed on the one side a strong spirit of intolerance, and on both sides a vast deal of sectarian prejudice, which were not productive of that Christian union where hatred is conquered by love, and of that charity that hopeth and believeth all things. Perhaps this state of things was not strange; for it was not easy for a society, which had held unrestrained and unopposed influence over the parochial affairs of the village for more than a century and a half, to look with complacency upon the efforts of a young and rising organization, whose sentiments they considered heterodox, and whose increase would be their decrease; and this at a time when the principles of perfect toleration and entire religious liberty had not become so universal as at the present day; hence there was much denominational war and sectarian exclusiveness in those days; our good fathers not realizing that, in matters of faith and belief, any new sect is like the camomile plant, — the more you press it down, the faster and wider

it will spread. We rejoice that, at the present time, these two societies, an all our religious societies, canst and unmolested upon the same plane of equal rights and equal brotherhood.

Near the site of the old town-house stood a small, low shop, occupied by Jeremiah Bryant, then and long afterwards the village blacksmith. Near it, a little farther west, was the gate of the old burial-ground. This was the first burial-place in which the early settlers of the town were interred; at that time (1812) the grave-stones, such as had not been broken down, were still standing at the graves to which they respectively belonged; they have since been entirely removed, and the space they occupied has become a portion of the public park. The oldest date upon these monuments was that of Capt. Jonathan Poole, who died in 1678; and the latest date was that of Joshua Gould, who died in 1772, with this inscription: —

"Not four years old before he found
A wat'ry grave, where he was drowned."

Tradition says this was the last burial made in this old yard.

A little west of this burial-ground gate stood the small engine house, owned by the "Republican Extinguisher" Engine Company, who once a month came out, in a uniform of short white frocks and white overalls, made of Russia sheeting, and worked their tub at the pump on the Common, by *hand* power; and, after returning to their house, they put on *steam* power, and often poured out a fiery stream that kindled such a flame of social enthusiasm as the little "Republican Extinguisher" could not easily subdue.

On the easterly side of the Common, on the spot now occupied by the brick house of Ebenezer Wiley, was the town pound, in rear of which was Eaton's frog pond, where the boys in winter learned to skate. A few rods southerly of the pound stood Rayner's bake-house, afterwards made into a store, where "Burnham & Rayner," "Gardner & Hartshorn," and others, successively traded, and which was burnt a few years since. The next building south was the house of Capt. Archibald Smith, then nearly new; and then farther south was the house of Capt. Noah Smith, which is still standing on land farther east. At the mouth of what is now Crescent Street was then a gate, opening into a narrow private lane leading to the house of Dea. Jacob Eaton; the antique building, long standing at the corner of Crescent and Eaton Streets, and recently taken down to give place to the residence of Daniel Allen, Esq.

North of the said gate, the next building was Jeremiah Bryant's house,

then not half as large as now ; and then, next north, near where is now the house of Joseph G. Savage, stood the old Gould mansion, which was built and once used for a malt-house, and now taken down. On the opposite side of the Common were the Prentiss house, now removed ; a small tin-ware shop ; the old Tavern house, that stood just north of where is now Emerson's shoe factory, and now removed ; the house of Daniel Sweetser, afterwards the residence of Burrage Yale, Esq., and now of C. H. Stearns ; the house of Tho. Bryant, now owned by Edw'd Mansfield, Esq. ; the house of Aaron Bryant, then a small, low building ; the old Rayner house, now removed, that stood where is now Mrs. Dr. Brown's garden ; Samuel Wiley's house, that stood in place of one not long before burnt, on what is now the southerly corner of Main and Albion Streets ; and an old house belonging to Cornelius Sweetser and others, where are now the house of S. O. Richardson and the Quannapowitt House, formerly so called.

There were then on the Common, on all sides, between Salem Street and Water Street, thirteen dwelling-houses, only four of which now look as they did at that time, the residue having been either demolished, or so altered as to be entirely different buildings ; the four that still look as they then looked are the following : Late Wid. Eunice Eaton's, late Archibald Smith's, late Noah Smith's, and late Tho. Bryant's.

There were then about one hundred and twenty-five dwelling-houses in South Reading ; and of the owners and occupants thereof we propose to give some sketches, genealogical and biographical, touching lightly and briefly, as delicacy requires, upon those who are still living ; with some historical description of many of these places of residence.

Main Street.

Lemuel Tileston lived on the place recently occupied by the late Wm. Stimpson, Senior. His immediate predecessor was Silas Penniman, a Boston trader, who occupied it a few years. It was the ancient homestead of the Woodward family. (See Early Settlers.) It subsequently became the property of Thomas Stimpson, who occupied it in 1795. Mr. Tileston removed to this place from Boston about 1810 or '12 ; was a retired trader ; was fond of horses ; kept a sort of public house ; had children, of whom Lemuel became a wealthy and honored merchant in New York city, and William, who was also a merchant in New York. Mr. Tileston lived on the place but a few years, when it passed into the hands of the late Wm. Stimpson, whose heirs, we believe, owned it in 1868.

JOSHUA BURNHAM and THOMAS MELBURN owned and occupied the house now occupied by Geo. W. Stimpson. It was occupied in 1795 by Thos. Stimpson, Jr. Joseph Burnham was son of Col. Joshua and Lois Burnham, and was b. 1785, in Lynnfield; married Ruth, dau. of Tho. and Ruth Emerson; chil.: Joseph, James H., and several daughters. Thomas Melburn married Abigail, sister of Joseph Burnham, aforesaid, and d. in Danvers. Mr. Melburn had some peculiar traits of character; he was very intelligent, fond of reading, was well posted in history and general knowledge, was a true patriot, honest, capable, social, generous; but he possessed unbounded vanity, disliked labor, could talk large, but lacked the disposition to execute, and loved, "not wisely but too well," the stimulating glass. He was a soldier and officer in the war of 1812, but was not particularly eminent for brave deeds; his children have his virtues without his faults.

JAMES GOULD lived on the place now owned and occupied by Dr. Francis P. Hurd. It was occupied in 1795, by Sarah, wid. of Samuel Edes, of Charlestown, who sold to James Gould, aforesaid. It was the former homestead of John Brown, Esq., an early settler. (See Early Settlers.) It was sold by said Gould's heirs to Capt. Aaron Foster, who occupied it several years, planted the fine orchards thereon, and sold it to the present owner. James Gould was son of William and Hepzibeth (Smith) Gould, and grandson of Major Gould, of Ipswich. He was b. 1760; m. 1786, Rebecca, dau. of Dr. John Aborn, of Lynnfield, and d. 1830, aged 70. He was captain in the militia, selectman of Reading many years, and one of the first board of selectmen of South Reading.

Capt. Gould was of tall and majestic personal appearance, of intelligence, judgment, and integrity; moderate and considerate in thinking and in acting; but what he lacked in energy he made up in perseverance and tenacity. He was slow to begin, and just as slow to leave off; late to commence a day's work, but disposed to work on into the evening; a frequent speaker in municipal meetings, and as such was earnest and argumentative; and when he had a special object to accomplish he was pertinacious and unyielding; so that the town, in such cases, like the girl with a resolute lover, was often "obliged to take him to get rid of him." In one sense, at least, he was wicked, for "when he borrowed he returned not"; and his apology was "that it was trouble enough to go after a borrowed article without that of carrying it back." His children were: James, b. 1790, and m. Miss Healy, and settled in Nashville, Tenn., where he recently died; Frederick, b. 1792, resided in Cambridge, was president of the Blackstone National Bank of Boston,

was also one of the aldermen of Boston, etc.; Samuel, b. 1796; was a trader in Boston, and a selectman in South Reading, and d. 1866; Caroline, who m. John Stow, and is now dead; Emily, who was the wife of Jonas Cowdrey, Esq., of Wakefield, and d. in 1868; Harriet, who m. the late Eben Avery, Esq., was mother of Loriette Avery, and is now dead; and other children who d. young.

ELEAZER BAKER lived in the house recently occupied by John White, Senior, and more recently removed to Prospect Hill. Mr. Baker was a carpenter, lived there but a short time, and then removed from town. John White, Senior, soon after bought it, and occupied it until his death. In 1795, it was owned by the heirs of John Nichols, who removed to Salem. It was formerly the homestead of Dr. Thomas Stimpson, and subsequently of John Pratt. John Brown, a noted dealer in horses, called "Jockey John," preceded Mr. Baker. This John Brown was grandfather of Caleb D. Brown, of Reading, who was drowned while bathing in the lake a few years since.

CHARLES NICHOLS then occupied the small house since owned by Mrs. Henry Gray. His chil. were: Charles, Alpheus, Charity, and perhaps others. Thomas, perhaps a brother of Charles, lived here, and was insane. They long since removed to Salem, and elsewhere. The house was formerly a part of the estate of John Nichols aforesaid.

THOMAS CLEMENT lived in the mansion and on the farm now owned and occupied by Lucius Beebe, Esq. He had long been a sea-faring man and naval commander. Capt. Clement was at this time "homeward bound" on the voyage of life, and was nearing port. He was, however, a hale, cheerful, social, and active old gentleman. His sons were sailors. He greatly improved the establishment, erecting new buildings and raising the culture of the land. He sold out the place and removed to Boston. After the removal of Capt. Clement, and before its purchase by its present owner, it passed through several hands. For several years it was the country-seat of John Derby, Esq., a wealthy merchant of Salem. Thomas Haley Forrester, from Salem, an intelligent, well-educated, rich, but most dissipated man (a bachelor), lived on it several years, and died in 1840, "as the fool dieth." John Clapp, Esq., from Leicester, a retired merchant, a man of unusual energy and ability, occupied it a number of years. Mrs. Deborah Roundy, from Marblehead, a "*poor* widow" with considerable property, and her son Benjamin and family, succeeded Mr. Clapp. Dr. Wm. W. Cutler, late of Brookfield, followed, and was succeeded by John Brewster, Esq., now an exchange broker in Boston. The present owner

Lucius Beebe, Esq., has been in possession since 1852. This place is noted as having long been the home of Gen. Benjamin Brown, one of the most eminent and influential citizens of the town for many years. He was born in 1728; was son of Dea. Benja. Brown, who was his predecessor on this farm, and a descendant of Nicholas Brown, a first settler, and the common ancestor of the Reading Browns. (See Early Settlers.) Gen. Brown was by trade a tanner; was a soldier in the Revolution; rose to the rank of colonel in the Continental army, and was afterwards a general in the militia; was town clerk, selectman, representative, delegate to the First Provincial Congress, justice of the peace, and at last deacon, the highest office of all, as it was esteemed in former days. His first wife was Hannah Swain, a descendant of Maj. Jeremiah Swain, a famous fighter in the old Indian wars; she died in 1771. Children, by his first wife: Nathaniel ("Uncle Nattie"), who lived and died on the spot where Wid. Lucy P. Jennings recently lived; William, who settled in Royalston, where his posterity remain; and children who d. young. His second wife was Elizabeth, widow of Ebenezer Wiley, and dau. of Elias Bryant, of Stoneham, and grandmother of Benjamin Brown Wiley, Esq., of Wakefield, and of Capt. Peter Brown Wiley, formerly of Charlestown. A son by his second wife, Farewell, married a dau. of James Bancroft, Esq., and soon after his marriage separated from his wife, went South, and there died a few years since at an advanced age.

Gen. Brown sold out his farm, not long before his death, and removed to the house now owned by Mrs. Fred. B. Eaton, where he d. in 1801, aged 73 years. His grave-stone says of him: —

"Justice and benevolence sat governing upon his brow; while his generous soul was an alleviating source to the distressed. Judgment and information completed every sentence in his conversation; conjugal affection and parental care added a laurel to his magnanimity. And in every station of life he was a rich blessing to society, a friend to the community, a prudent and pious counsellor, and a humble member of that religion which now completes his eternal peace."

A small house, standing near the mansion above referred to, a short distance north of it, and belonging to the farm, was occupied in 1812 by a family by the name of Godsheck. In 1795, James Smith occupied it, and in 1765, Joseph Brown, a younger son of the General, lived in it. It has since been taken down.

Joseph Cordis lived in a large house, since removed, that stood on the corner of Main and Cordis Streets, on the north side of what is now Cordis Street, — with which house were connected the lands now lying on both sides of Cordis Street, and the street itself. The place was

early owned by Capt. John Batchelder, who lived there in 1765, and afterwards removed to Royalston, Mass. In 1795 it was occupied by Jona. Nutting, who came from Salem, and married in 1763, Susanna, dau. of John Batchelder above named.

Mr. Cordis, or Esquire Cordis, as he was always called, had been a sea-captain in his younger days.

> "His march was on the mountain wave,
> His home upon the deep."

Retiring from the sea, he became a merchant, and resided in Charlestown. He was unfortunate in trade, and lost a considerable part of his property. He then removed to Reading, and purchased the place in question. His first wife (Mary, or Rebecca) who came with him to Reading, is said to have been a very amiable and agreeable woman. She died soon after their removal hither, Feb. 19, 1800. He m., 2d. 1803, Wid. Elizabeth Spear, formerly of Charlestown, but then residing in Reading. She had several adult children: Henry, a sea-captain; and Joseph, a somewhat pompous, but not very profound young man, who became a trader in New York. Mrs. Spear had several daughters: Betsey, Mary, etc. Esquire Cordis had children by his first wife, who settled elsewhere, and were of the highest respectability.

The Squire, as we remember him, was a smart, portly-looking man, some sixty years old at that time; he wore a three-cornered hat, breeches, and large knee and shoe buckles, and was a very dignified appearing individual. He possessed intelligence and judgment, was well educated and informed, of generous impulses, of honorable feelings, and very high-spirited. He forgot not his friends; being sued on a certain occasion, and Capt. David Smith and Capt. Tho. Emerson, Sen., becoming his sureties, after relieving them from all liability, he gave to each a valuable silver memento, in token of his gratitude, — gifts that still remain in the families of these friends. He was frequently called to the Moderator's chair at town-meetings, although an earnest Republican, while a majority of his fellow-townsmen were Federalists, as he had excellent talent as a presiding officer; and it is related of him, that he once decided a question of order, on a very exciting matter, in favor of his opponents, where he had the power to favor his own party materially, choosing to do what he thought was right at the risk of offending his party friends, who strenuously besought him to do otherwise. He was justice of the peace, conveyancer, a splendid penman, justice of the Court of Sessions, etc.

The farm was greatly improved, its buildings enlarged, and its culti-

vation increased, under his administration, until it could show the most spacious and convenient farm buildings, the greatest amount of stone fence, and the best general arrangement, of any farm in the town. He did not live very happily with his second wife; it is understood that she became the owner, in her own right, of the farm, and that she held the purse-strings, the Squire having lost and expended his own means. They removed to Charlestown, and he, old and poor, became broken-spirited and tired of life. He soon after committed suicide by jumping from Charlestown Bridge into Charles River, with his feet tied, and thus drowning himself at about seventy years of age. The farm was then let out for several years, and subsequently purchased and occupied by Benjamin Eaton, from Charlestown, a native of Reading, a son of Edmund and Sarah (Brown) Eaton, and born 1769. Mr. Eaton, after a residence of a few years, returned to Charlestown, and was succeeded by Moses Sweetser, Jr., son of Moses, grandson of Samuel, and great-grandson of Michael, the first settler in town by the name of *Sweetser*. Mr. Sweetser purchased the farm about 1825 with funds drawn in a lottery.

The circumstances connected with Mr. Sweetser's lottery prize were somewhat peculiar. A brother-in-law of his, Warren Burditt, a man of feeble intellect, was charged with setting on fire a barn belonging to Capt. James Gould, on what is now Dr. Francis P. Hurd's place, and had been arrested. Mr. Sweetser desired to defend his brother, but was poor and short of the necessary funds. He had a small time-draft on a house in a neighboring city, received in payment of a small lot of shoes that he had manufactured, and he applied to several brokers in Boston to get it cashed, but without success for a time; at length, he was told by one broker, who was also a lottery-ticket vender, that if he would take a considerable portion of the draft in tickets, he would discount it. Mr. Sweetser was no gambler, and except for his sharp necessity would not have invested any part of his hard earnings in a game of chance. He felt obliged, however, to comply with the proposal, and took his money and tickets. One of these tickets drew a prize of $10,000, and Mr. Sweetser became at once a rich man. He soon after bought this Cordis farm, and occupied it several years; but finding it unprofitable, in 1835, he laid it out in house lots, opened to the public what are now Cordis, School, Sweetser, and several other streets thereon, sold the lots, disposed of the dwelling-house and out-buildings, which were removed from the old spot and made into some half dozen dwellings, shops, and stables elsewhere, and he himself retired to a reserved part of the farm, where he still resides

WILLIAM STIMPSON lived in the house now owned and occupied by Mrs. Eliza, wid. of Fred'k Ballard Eaton. He was son of Dr. William and Elizabeth (Nichols) Stimpson, b. 1768; m., 1st, Miss Danforth, of Lynnfield; m., 2d, Miss Boynton, from Dunstable; m., 3d, Wid. Teprell, from Boston. He was married young; has been heard to say "that he was a father at twenty, a grandfather at forty, a great-grandfather at sixty, and that he hoped to be a great-great-grandfather at eighty"; and we believe he was such, for he lived to be eighty-six and a half years old. He d. 1855.

Of his children, George W. still lives in Wakefield, and so also does Jane, his youngest daughter, who is the wife of Joseph Warren Vinton. Boynton, named for his mother, born about 1802, was accidentally killed a few years since, at a theatre in Boston, by a heavy weight falling upon his head while he was adjusting the scenery.

Of the Teprell children, who came with their mother to South Reading upon her marriage to Mr. Stimpson, Matthew became a printer, and lives mostly at Boston; and Mary, who was the widow of the late Wm. Rutter, lived in South Reading. Mr. Stimpson was a bricklayer by trade, a peaceable, industrious, and honest man. He afterwards purchased and occupied the farm at the "head of the pond," now or lately known as the "Stimpson Farm."

DR. WILLIAM STIMPSON, the father of the foregoing, born in 1732, and died 1812, aged 80. He was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bryant) Stimpson, and grandson of Dr. Thomas and Mary (Taylor) Stimpson, and great-grandson of Dr. James and Mary (Leffingwell) Stimpson, an early physician of the town. Dr. William was living, at the time of his death, with his son William aforesaid, where he had retired in his old age; but, until his old age, he had lived some time at the old Stimpson homestead (which was the place recently owned by John White, Sen.), and some time at the corner of Main and Salem Streets, where the Eaton mansion now is. His wife was Catharine, dau. of Ebenezer Nichols, Esq., and granddaughter of James and Mary (Poole) Nichols, who were probably the first occupants of this old homestead. She, Catharine, died in 1831, aged 97.

Dr. William is said to have been of respectable but not brilliant talents as a physician; he was of a somewhat lymphatic temperament, although his portrait, now in the possession of the family, indicates intelligence, firmness, and decision. It is said of him that, when charged with laziness by some one, he replied, "I am not *lazy*, in the sense of being slothful and dronish; true, I like to be calm and quiet, but that is *constitutional;* a man is not to be blamed for what is *constitutional.*"

He certainly was a *bold* man, for he would ride his horse down the pond, where the ice, newly formed, was so thin that the calks of the horse's shoes would cut through at every step, making the water spout up around him. He had several children besides William aforesaid, who settled in Boston and elsewhere.

THOMAS EVANS, Sen., lived in the mansion now known as "John White, Jr.'s, old house," and owned and improved the farm connected therewith. This farm was formerly the homestead of John Batchelder, who also owned the Cordis farm, and was the proprietor of them in 1765. Before that it was owned by Timothy Nichols. In the time of the Revolution it was owned by Nathan Appleton and Oliver Wendall, of Boston, men of wealth, who purchased it, it is said, as a place of refuge and resort in case Boston should be destroyed by the British. These gentlemen bought the farm, in 1777, of Rev. Samuel Batchelder, of Haverhill, and sold it, in 1784, to Thomas Evans for £400.

There was formerly a "drift-way" through this farm from Main Street, near the present house of the late Capt. Benj. Freeman, or perhaps a little farther northeasterly, to Vernon Street, which was the principally travelled way from the South Parish to Salem, Fitch's Lane being very narrow, and Fitch's Hill very steep.

Thomas Evans, b. 1749, was son of Jonathan and Eunice (Green) Evans (see Early Settlers); married Rebecca, dau. of Ebenezer and Hepzibeth (Damon) Smith. He was a farmer, prosperous and forehanded; used also to manufacture vinegar and peddle it in Salem, in connection with *sweet* apples; the apples he distributed gratis, the vinegar he sold; possessed great energy, shrewdness, and resolution. "Up in the morning when riseth the lark," he took time by the forelock, and held on successfully. He died in 1814, aged 65.

His wife, who survived him many years, was a pattern woman, — prudent, notable, and pious. A memoir of her life has been published, and therefore we need not enlarge upon it. We will refer, however, to one trait in her character that was quite largely developed — this was a strong credulity in relation to ghosts, forerunners, and supernatural manifestations, dreams, and visions. She used often to relate to her trembling grandchildren ghost stories that she believed to be true; accounts of haunted houses, wonderful dreams, and spirit communications, the parties and circumstances connected with which she was well acquainted with, that made life-long impressions upon her youthful auditors. She said there came to her house, one day, old Thankful Walton, a fortune-teller. This Thankful Walton came from the then far-off Aroostook Country; married Abiel Brown, of Reading; was the

mother of Rhoda, wife of Nathaniel Brown ("Uncle Nattie"); buried her first husband, and then married Jacob Walton, son of Capt. John and Mary, and was now again a widow, and quite aged. During her visit, she foretold the fortunes of the several members of the family; this she did by examining the lines in the palms of their hands, and by noticing the omens of the tea-dregs. Among various other prophecies, she told Mrs. Evans that she would soon receive a present from distant friends. Her predictions were not very much heeded, although there was great superstition among the people in those days. But, sure enough, in the course of a few weeks, Mrs. Evans did receive from a distant town a present of a beautiful napkin, of fine linen, woven in colored plaids, and a very nice article. This cloth was long preserved in the family as a keepsake, and subsequently presented to the Baptist Church in South Reading, with which to enwrap the sacred vessels, in which consecrated service, it is presumed, it may still be found. Mrs. Evans d. 1835, aged 77. The children of Thomas and Rebecca Evans were: Rebecca, b. 1776, and m. 1799, Isaac Kimball, of Easton, and died there in 1813, where her posterity remain; Thomas, b. 1778; Eunice, b. 1780, and m. 1797; Lilley Eaton; Ebenezer, b. 1782, and d. unm., at the age of 37; George, b. 1784; became a Baptist clergyman; was noted as a revival preacher; travelled extensively in the Northern and Western States; was pastor of several different churches in New Hampshire; m. Chloe Pettee, of Foxboro'; and d. 1848, in Manchester, N. H., leaving one daughter, Mary Chloe. He was of limited education, but of good general information, of much energy, promptness, and faithfulness. His widow and daughter reside in Wakefield. Amos, b. 1787; Jonas, b. 1790, and d. young; Jonas, b. 1793; m. Mary W. Jefferds, of Charlestown, and has one dau. Mary Ellen; was several years clerk and salesman for Lilley Eaton; became a public lecturer on geographical and astronomical science; is a licentiate preacher; has received the honorary degree of M. A. from Brown University; has been school committee and representative; he lives in Wakefield. Elias, b. 1798; m. 1837, Mary Pierce, of Concord, N. H.; has several children; lives in Concord, N H.*

Rev. Ebenezer Nelson lived on the place long owned and occupied by Hon Thomas Emerson.

Mr. Nelson came to this town from Middleboro', where he was born in 1753, and was settled as the first pastor of the Baptist Church in South Reading in 1804. He was then about fifty years old, and, as we

* This old place is now owned by the heirs of the late John White, Jr.

remember him, was rather below the middle stature, wore a wig and cue; dressed in small-clothes, with knee buckles and shoe buckles. He was not classically educated, but was well informed and well read, and a fair, off-hand, plain, extemporaneous speaker; was a warm Republican and patriot, and a zealous advocate of religious freedom; he was of a very social and genial disposition; fond of humor, and could himself tell a pleasant story. We remember one that we heard him relate after he had removed to Malden: —

"His reverend brother, the late Aaron Green, was then the Unitarian clergyman at Malden. Mr. Green was an earnest Federalist, and was always careful to vote a clean party ticket for State officers.

"On the occasion of a certain warmly-contested gubernatorial election, when every vote was important, Mr. Green, on the Saturday preceding the election, prepared, with great care, a Federal vote to use on the ensuing Monday, not choosing to trust to the printed votes, and placed the same in his vest-pocket. The next day being the Sabbath, he wore his better vest to church, and there received a note, asking prayers for some poor sick person, which he read publicly, offered the desired petitions, and put the note in his vest-pocket. The next day Parson Green again wore his better vest (and forgetting to exchange the contents of his vest), went to town-meeting and deposited, as he supposed, his *Simon pure* vote. At the counting up of the votes at the close of the polls, among the ballots was found a note asking prayers for the sick; *it was Parson Green's Federal vote!*" "I told Bro. Green, the next day," said Parson Nelson, with a chuckle, "that I thought his party *needed* prayers bad enough, but was afraid his petitions *would not save it.*"

Mr. Nelson brought with him to South Reading his second wife, who was Mrs. Betsey Shaw, of Middleboro', and who was one of the most amiable and agreeable of ladies, and as good as she was agreeable. He brought also two sons and several daughters; one or more of his children had settled elsewhere before. His son, Ebenezer, became an apprentice and clerk in the store of Lilley Eaton; afterwards went into trade in Providence, R. I., in company with Tho. Emerson, Jr. (late Hon. Tho. Emerson), married in Providence; buried his wife soon, and not long after this became a Baptist clergyman, settled at Lynn, married a Miss Childs, of Lynn, and died there. Ebenezer was an active, accomplished, and honest man. As a clerk and salesman he had few equals for grace, expertness, and accuracy. As a preacher, he was intelligent, earnest, fluent, and acceptable.

The other son, James Manning, was a bright, generous-hearted

youth, a quick scholar, was fitted for college, entered Brown University, became irregular and fast in his habits, and was expelled from the college. He returned to his father, received his patrimony, and started for the South; his father telling him, at his departure, "not to stop until he had reached a respectable distance, and every time he changed his residence, to go farther from home." James became a successful teacher in the South, became regular and temperate in his habits, and after many years of absence returned to visit his family and was warmly welcomed. He again went South, and there died unmarried.

One of the daughters married Capt. John Holman, of Salem, a naval commander. Another married and removed to Vermont. The youngest daughter, Abigail, who was the only child of her mother (Mr. Nelson's second wife), was, in 1812, a young lady of beauty and grace, intelligent, social, and sprightly, b. about 1798. She married Rev. Geo. Leonard, a Baptist clergyman, who was settled first at Salem, and afterwards at Portland, where he d., a young man; his wid. is now dead.

Mr. Nelson, Senior, resigned his pastoral charge in South Reading in 1815, and soon after settled in Malden; was a member of the Mass. Constitutional Convention of 1820, and died at Malden in 1825, aged about 72.

The house in South Reading that was occupied by Mr. Nelson has been greatly enlarged and improved since its purchase by its late owner (T. Emerson, Esq.). This place was the early homestead of the Dix family, and afterwards of Joseph Emerson, a son of Ebenezer and Mary (Boutwell) Emerson, and a grandson of Rev. Joseph Emerson, of Mendon.

This Joseph Emerson, the predecessor of Mr. Nelson, m. Phebe Upton, and was a brother of Thomas, who was the grandfather of the late owner; he was the father of Joseph, of Royalston.

Elias, b. 1759, of Lancaster, whose wife was a Howard, of Melrose, and whose sons, Elias, Abraham, Joseph, and Charles, formerly lived in South Reading, and who now, except Abraham, who is d., live in Charlestown; Charles, b. 1769; the original inventor and manufacturer of "Emerson's Patent Elastic Razor Straps," of which "there are still a few more left"; a man of great moderation, a trait of character for which the Emerson family have been somewhat renowned; Ephraim, b. 1767; was a deacon, and settled in Ohio; Naomi, b. 1755, wife of Benj. Badger, Senior; and several other daughters.

JONATHAN EMERSON lived in a small cottage, that still stands, nearly opposite the place above described.

He was son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bruce) Emerson, b. 1768;

m. 1796, Martha Williams, of Saugus, died 1841, aged 73. Chil.: John, for many years the bell-ringer, and now d. Martha, who m. Samuel Parker, and now lives in Wakefield. This place is now the property of heirs of Hon. Thomas Emerson.

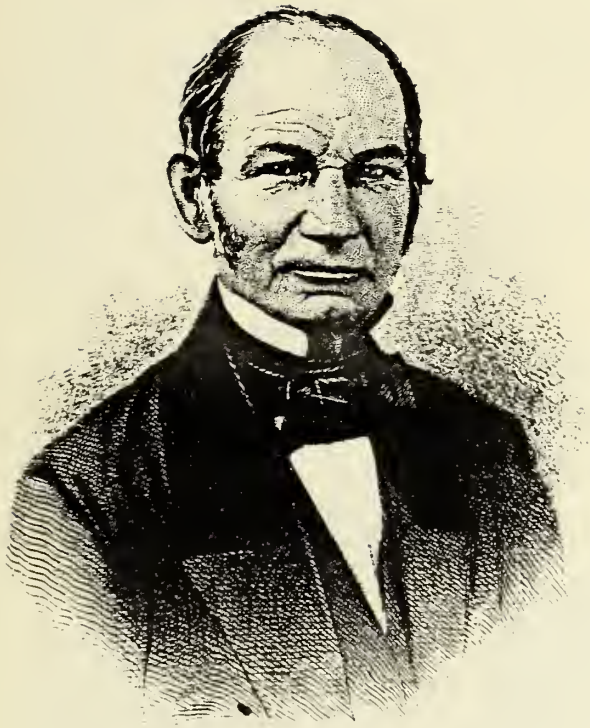
Wid. Olive Newell lived in a house that stood near the spot where now stands the mansion owned and occupied by E. Eugene Emerson.

This house and the farm connected with it became the property of Rev. Jonas Evans, who occupied it several years, and subsequently the house was removed to the easterly part of Lawrence Street, a highway laid out through said farm. It was occupied by James Gould in 1795 and was probably built by Joseph Gould, who lived there in 1765.

Mrs. Newell removed hither from Boston, with her two daughters, Olive and Charlotte. She was the widow of Andrew Newell, of Boston, and dau. of Samuel and Sarah Edes, of Charlestown. She was then a pleasant and social old lady, of genteel manners, intelligent and highly respectable. She presented to the Congregational and Baptist societies of South Reading, each, a large, handsomely bound copy of the Bible, for pulpit use. Her daughter, Olive, became the second wife of Capt. John Holman, of Salem, whose first wife was a dau. of Rev. Mr. Nelson; they removed to the State of New York, and are both dead.

Charlotte, the other dau., married Dr. Samuel, son of Dr. John Hart, who now lives in Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Newell had other children, who were older, and who settled in Boston; among whom were Joseph, a merchant; and a dau., wife of Hon. Henry Farnum, also a merchant and sometime an alderman.

John White, Sen., lived in a small house standing near the above, and belonging to the Newell place, called the farm-house, for the use of the family that carried on the farm. Mr. White was a native of Lexington. He subsequently purchased the old house, lately removed from its site, near L. Beebe's; m. in 1791, Judith, dau. of Thos. and Lydia Green, and had chil.: Judith, b. 1791, and who is now the wife of Joseph Pierce, of Wakefield; John, b. 1795, married Nancy Eaton; was an extensive and successful shoe manufacturer; lived some years in the "Abbott House" (opposite late Hon. Thos. Emerson's); subsequently purchased the Thos. Evans farm; removed thereto, and built the mansion thereon, now occupied by his widow, and died in 1860, aged 65, leaving two daughters, one of whom is the wife of John G. Aborn. Nathan, b. 1798, m. Fanny Eaton, and removed to Ohio; Nancy, b. 1800, married Henry Gray, and died 1869; Adaline, b. 1807, m. Wm. Emerson, and settled in Ct.; Lydia, b. 1812, m. 1832, B. F.

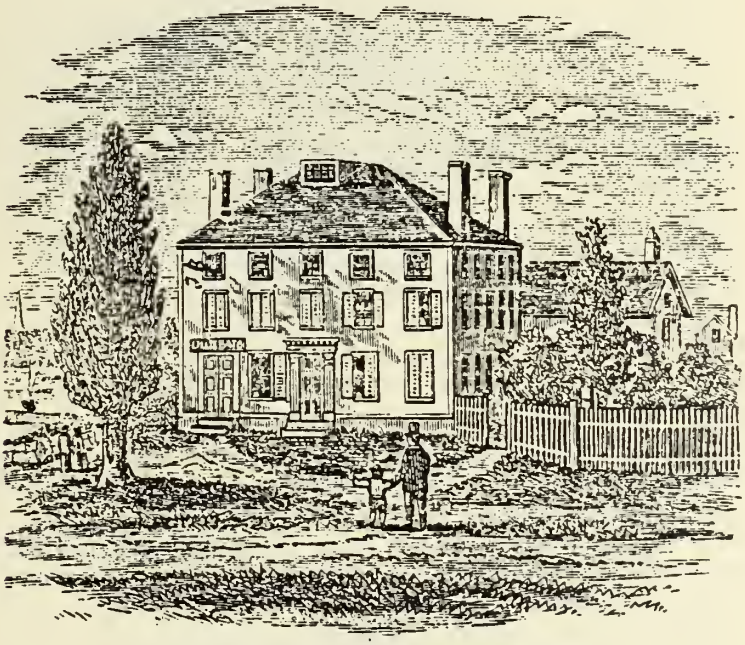


John White

Abbott, was mother of George Abbott, and is now dead; William, b. 1813, who m. 1836, Sarah Cowdrey, and lives in Wakefield. The father died Oct. 14, 1842, aged 73½ years.

JESSE CARTER lived in the "Abbott house" aforesaid, now belonging to the heirs of late John White, Jr. He came from Woburn; was a bootmaker; m. 1811, Susanna, dau. of Benj. and Elizabeth Emerson; was captain; removed to Hanover, N. H.; had one son, Lyman, who was drowned at sea; buried his wife and removed to Plainfield, Vt., where, in 1868, he was still living. This house was erected about 1808, by John Hay, a son of Dr. John Hay, who soon after removed from the town.

LILLEY-EATON lived at the corner of Main and Salem Streets; was the son of Lilley and Sarah (Emerson) Eaton (see Early Settlers); was b. 1768; m. 1797, Eunice, dau. of Thos. and Rebecca Evans. He d. 1822, aged 54. His widow d. 1866, aged 85.



EATON MANSION, corner of Main and Salem Streets.

He occupied the house that still stands upon this corner, and which was erected by him in 1804. At the time of its erection it was by far the most imposing dwelling in the village, and occupied a position

that was then accounted the centre of population and business for the South Parish.

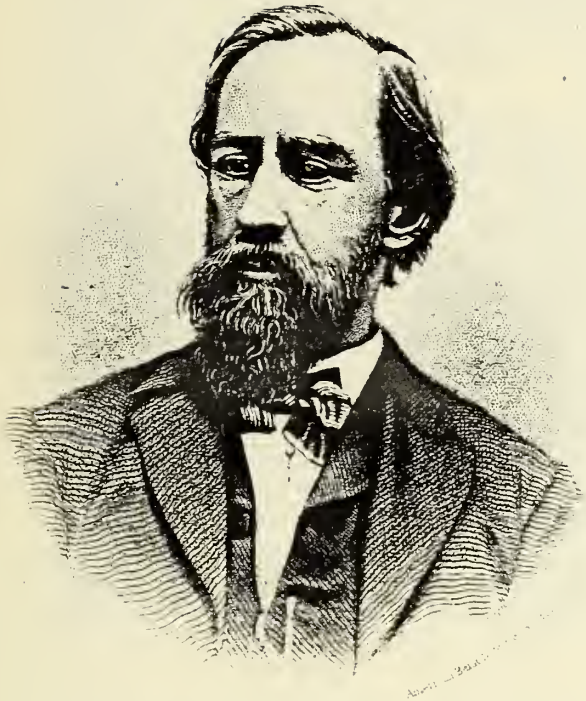
Mr. Eaton was in early life a shoe manufacturer; after the erection of this house, he opened therein a country store, which he continued (except from 1809 to 1812, when it was occupied for the same purpose by T. & A. Evans) up to the time of his death. For many years it was the most considerable store in the town, or indeed in the vicinity, and was long patronized by the people of this and all the adjacent towns. In 1813 he had the honor of establishing the *first* temperance grocery ever kept in the town. He was one of the founders and long a pillar of the Baptist church and society in this place. He furnished for many years, free of charge, a room in his house for his society to use for their religious, social, and conference meetings. In the third story of his house was an unfinished hall that was furnished and used for this purpose, especially on Sabbath evenings; and long known in the family as the "Meeting Chamber." And some are still living who can remember the fervent prayers, the pious exhortations, and the earnest zeal, that used to fill that "upper chamber."

This house was also long known as the "Pilgrims' Hotel," as it was the general resort of travelling clergymen, and other brethren and sisters of the faith, where they always found a cheerful welcome.

Mr. Eaton had the reputation of being a liberal, upright, and honorable man, and his widow, who survived him many years, and during her last decade was totally blind, ever sustained the character of an earnest, hospitable, and Christian woman. Their children were: Eunice, b. 1798, and m. 1833, Charles H. Hill, Esq.; Sally, b. 1800, and d. 1801; Lilley,[1] b. 1802, and m. 1824, Eliza, dau. of Samuel and Elizabeth Nichols, and died in Wakefield, Jan. 16, 1872 (was the writer of these sketches). Mary Bentley, b. 1805; m., 1st, 1823, Abraham Emerson, and m., 2d, 1853, Capt. Ira Wiley, of Wakefield; Stillman, b. 1807, and d. 1828; Emily, b. 1811, and m. 1838, Rev. Peter Folsom, formerly of Maine., lately of Wakefield; he died 1872; John Sullivan, b. 1822; m., 1st, 1846, Harriet W. Oliver, of Malden; she d. 1852; m., 2d, 1854, Ann E. Knowles, of Corinna, Me., and lives in Wakefield.

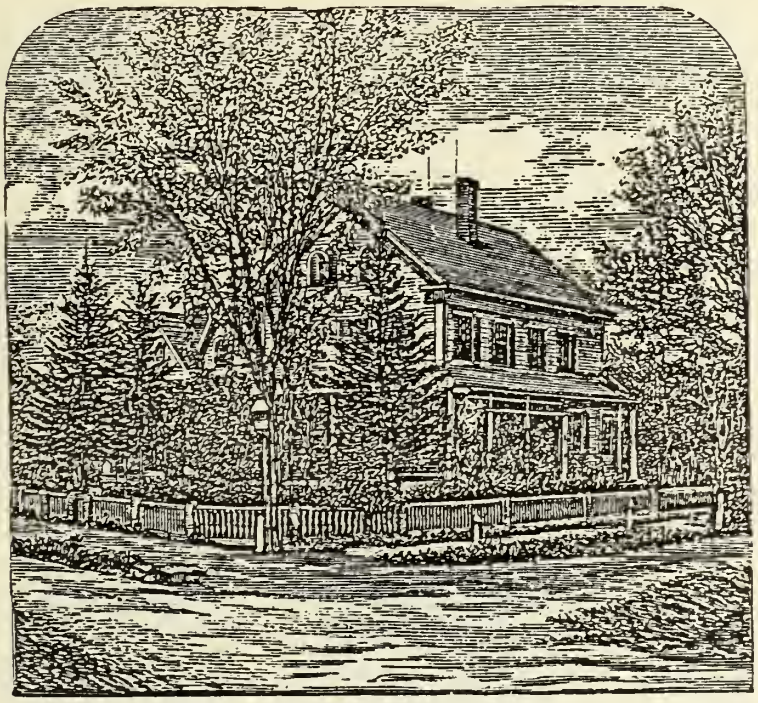
When the house aforesaid was built, an old mansion was taken down, which was then standing upon this spot, and which had been removed hither from Greenwood by Dr. Wm. Stimpson, who occupied it a while, and was living in it in 1765; afterwards it was occupied by Dea. Jacob

[1] See sketch of his life and character in Chap. XV.



J. S. Eaton.

Emerson, John Gould (who was here in 1795), and by Samuel Batts, each of whom kept a small grocery therein.



LATE RESIDENCE OF HON. LILLEY EATON.

JOHN GOULD lived in a house recently taken down, that stood on a narrow lane or court leading out of Main Street, and now a part of Pearl Street. It was a very ancient-looking mansion, with gambrel-shaped roof, whitewashed and homely; it was originally built (in 1730, it is said), and used for a malt and brew-house, probably by the Fitch family, who formerly owned it. Mr. Gould's father, William Gould (or "Gold," as it is written in the old records), was a native of Ipswich, and a son of Major and Elizabeth Gould, and was baptized in 1726. He was a descendant, no doubt, of Zacheus Gould, an original settler of that part of Ipswich which is now Topsfield. He came to Reading when a young man, and m. and settled on this place. (See Early Settlers.)

Mr. John Gould was born in 1758; m. 1785, Mary, dau. of Phineas Sweetser, who lived on the Pierce farm, now so called, in Stoneham,

and was brother of Michael Sweetser, who lived where Asa N. Sweetser now lives.

He (John Gould) was a boot and shoe maker; was the first town clerk of South Reading, which office he held twelve successive years; was of the first and succeeding boards of selectmen, and representative in 1816.

In person he was tall, straight, and florid; wore a long cue; was of stern and dignified demeanor; possessed good native talents, was of great firmness, and opposed to all new-fangled notions in business, politics, or religion; disliked any innovation upon the ways and manners of the fathers; he sincerely "asked for the old paths," and *literally* walked therein. He was *well read*, for whatever he judged worth reading at all, he read *thoroughly*. Dr. Young was one of his favorite authors, from whom he was ever ready to quote. He was a social companion, and under an outside crust of dignity were veins of humor and fun. He was a strong republican patriot, and an honest man. He died in 1835, aged 77. His chil. were: John, b. 1786; settled in Baltimore; was there during the last war with England; was engaged in the battle of North Point, where he

> "Fought, bled, *died*," he used to say,
> And from those cursed Britons ran away,
> And lived to fight and run another day.

Not being successful in business in Baltimore, he returned to South Reading, became a shoe manufacturer, and was again unsuccessful; in consequence of these repeated discouragements, he made the matter worse by an occasional resort to the intoxicating cup; but the Washingtonian reform of 1840 caught him and restored him, and to his honor be it recorded he never relapsed. He was intelligent, fond of reading, wrote verses on various subjects, particularly on temperance, and acquired the soubriquet of "Temperance Poet Laureate."

He m. Jan. 29, 1855, Lucy Washburn. He d. 1864, aged 78.

Charles, another son of John, b. 1790, was a soldier in the service of the United States, during the last war with England, in the Black Hawk Indian war, and afterwards. He died in 1869, at South Reading. Mary, b. 1792, is still living, unm.; Elizabeth, b. 1794; was a successful school-teacher in her younger days; m. John Aborn, son of Dea. Samuel Aborn, of Lynnfield; has a worthy family of children, and still lives in Wakefield; Nancy, b. 1799; died June 8, 1865, unmarried; Sophia, b. 1801; was a sprightly, social woman; was for many years a popular school-teacher; she died 1842, aged 41.

Chas. H. Hill.

JEREMIAH BRYANT lived in the house now occupied by Andrew Young; was b. 1768; son of Jeremiah and Rebecca (Boutwell) Bryant, and a descendant of Abraham Bryant (see Early Settlers). He m. 1790, Mary, dau. of Jabez and Lydia Carter. He d. 1852, aged 84. Was a blacksmith, "as all his fathers were," and long occupied an old, low shop, at the head of the Common, on the spot where he afterwards built a larger shop, now torn down. His dwelling-house was then very much smaller than at present. Mr. Bryant was a very industrious, kind-hearted, and honest man; of common intelligence, modest, unassuming and retiring; having been once elected a selectman, he declined the office; he was contented by hard work, economy, and close calculation, to quietly lay up a competence. He was hay-weigher, and foreman of the fire-engine for many years. He began life quite poor, but by the steady accumulations of a long life of industry and economy, he counted at last his tens of thousands. His wife, who used to be called "Lady Bryant," was genteel in her manners, and more fond of show and appearance than her husband, but always prudent and close, rather severely so to her domestics sometimes, as they thought. They had two chil.: Jeremiah, b. 1790; who m. 1820, Abigail Winn, sister of Maj. Suel Winn; was for many years constable and auctioneer, and for a season deputy sheriff, and a very efficient police officer; was naturally intelligent, was well-educated in the common school, and generally well-informed; was an ingenious mechanic. He was early subject to disease that gradually broke down his constitution, impaired his mind, and weakened his powers of self-denial. He d. Jan. 18, 1856; Mary, b. 1800 (was called *Maria*, when young), was a fine, intelligent girl, sprightly, vivacious, graceful, and amiable; m. 1820, Harfield Hart, and was a virtuous and valuable woman; was mother of the late Mary B., Ellen, late wife of Andrew Young, Henry C., Everett, and other children. She d. Jan. 14, 1833.

THOMAS EMERSON, JR.* (late Hon. Thomas), lived in the Prentiss house, on Common Street, so called from Rev. Caleb Prentiss, who formerly owned it, and who d. in it in 1803. (See Prentiss Geneal.) The place was the parsonage of the First Parish, and was sold to Mr. Prentiss in 1770.

Thomas Emerson, Jr., was the son of Thomas and Ruth Emerson (see Early Settlers); b. 1785; m. 1813, Betsey, dau. of Dea. James and Sarah (Hopkinson) Hartshorn; she died in 1873; was school

* See sketch of his life and character in Chapter XV.

committeeman, selectman, representative, senator, justice of the peace, captain of cavalry, etc.

For many years he was the most extensive and successful shoe manufacturer in the place, giving lucrative employment to large numbers of the inhabitants, and thus essentially promoting the prosperity of the town. He retired from active business previous to his death, and was president of the National Bank of South Reading and Wakefield, from its organization until his decease in 1871. His children are: Thomas, b. 1816; senior member of the firm of "Thomas Emerson's Sons," shoe manufacturers; m. 1840, Emily, dau. of late Tho. Swain; James F., b. 1830, junior partner of said firm; m. 1856, Harriet O., dau. of Hubbard Emerson, Esq.; she d. 1861; has been captain, and is now town treasurer; Augusta Buchan, b. 1821; m. 1848, Francis Odiorne, of Malden; Sarah Hartshorn, b. 1824; m. 1850, B. F. Barnard, who was a lieutenant in the War of the Rebellion; Maria J., b. 1828; m. 1850, Maj. Geo. O. Carpenter, of Boston.

MRS. RUTH EMERSON (Mother of Hon. Thomas).

William Williams occupied a part of the Prentiss house aforesaid. His father died in the Revolutionary war, when William was an infant. His mother, Sarah, m. 1785, Timothy Stearns, of Lynnfield. William was an apprentice to Col. Amos Boardman. He m. 1798, Bathsheba Smith, of Malden; she d. 1816, aged 42. He m., 2d, 1817, Sarah Trull, and he d. 1853, aged 77. His children by his first wife were: Henry, b. 1800, and William, b. 1803; these were pleasant, sensible,

and promising young men, but early faded and passed away, each dying of consumption at the age of 20. By second wife he had: Sarah, who m. Andrew Mason; he was killed in the War of the Rebellion; Ann Maria, the wife of Solon Walton.

STEPHEN HALE lived in the old tavern house, recently demolished, that stood near Emerson's shoe factory. He was a shoe manufacturer, and at the time referred to kept a public house. This old mansion and farm were formerly the homestead of Samuel Poole, b. 1700, son of Jonathan (Esq.) (see Early Settlers), who d. 1752, and of whom the Rev. Mr. Hobby, who then lived in the Prentiss house, in recording his death, says: "He was my kind and good neighbor." The late Thomas Poole, of Woburn, father of Mrs. Col. Hartshorn, and the late Samuel Poole, of Boston, father of Mrs. Capt. D. S. Oliver, and of Mrs. William Burditt, were his grandsons.

Mr. Hale was not a native of Reading; came, it is understood, from the vicinity of Newbury; was a man of good character and respectable abilities. He m., 1st, 1799, Sarah, dau. of Edmund and Sarah (Brown) Eaton, a sister of Dr. Joseph Eaton, who was for many years a surgeon in the United States service, and now dead. She died in 1809, and he m., 2d, 1811, Sally, dau. of Dea. James Hartshorn; she d. 1813, childless. He m., 3d, 1816, Amelia Wheeler, of Gloucester. By his first wife he had two children: Stephen, b. 1801, was a trader in New York, and d. unm.; Sarah, who m. and settled in Gloucester. By his third wife he had several children, and removed to Gloucester, and there died. He was succeeded on the place by Leonard Wiley, whose wife was a niece of Mr. Hale's first wife. Mr. Wiley kept tavern here many years.

This old inn was a famous resort in former days. It contained the most spacious hall in the village, and was the place for dancing and singing schools, for masonic lodge meetings, for public dinners, caucuses, puppet-shows, etc. On training days it was head-quarters, and on holidays it was the centre of attraction for bowling, prop-shaking, drinking, etc. The old house was taken down in 1865.

CALEB EATON lived in the house (since enlarged) now occupied by Wid. Lucinda Spaulding. He was son of Lilley and Sarah (Emerson) Eaton, b. 1773; m. 1800, Hannah Blair, of Boston, and d. 1846, aged 72. Had chil.: Caleb, who settled in Connecticut; Victor, d. a young man; Lucy, who m. Ralph Pratt, and is now dead; Noah, who m., 1st, Hannah Witherspoon, and m., 2d, Wid. Lund; Hannah, who m. E. S. Upham, of Wakefield. This place was the early homestead of the Weston family. (See Early Settlers.) Ephraim Weston, a grand-

son of John, the first settler, was living on the place in 1760, and kept a grocery store. After Mr. Weston's death the house was said to be "*haunted.*" (See Centen. Poem, Chap. X.)

LILLEY EATON, Sen., and his son, JACOB EATON, lived in the ancient mansion that recently stood at the corner of Eaton and Crescent Streets.

Lilley Eaton, Sen., was son of Noah and Phebe Eaton (see Early Settlers), b. 1738; m. 1762, Sarah, dau. of Dea. Brown Emerson, and d. 1812, aged 73. His wid. d. 1821, aged 80. They had chil.: Sarah, b. 1763, and m. Joseph Boutwell, of Amherst, N. H.; Lucy, b. 1765, and d. of consumption in 1807; Susanna, b. 1766, and d. 1828, of dropsy; Lilley, b. 1768; Jacob, b. 1771; Caleb, b. 1773; Phebe, b. 1777, and m. Cornelius Sweetser; Hannah, b. 1779, and m. 1801, Lemuel Sweetser, Esq., Catharine, b. 1781, and m. Benj. Badger, Esq. Jacob Eaton, aforesaid, who occupied at this time a part of the same mansion with his father, m. 1796, Rebecca Holmes, of Bridgewater, who d. 1838; and m. 2d, 1838, the wid. of his brother Lilley; he d. 1858, aged 87.

He was one of the founders, and, for more than half a century, a deacon of the Baptist church. A memoir of his life has been published, which truly says of him, "that he was of noble person and noble intellect, and long stood in the front rank of our citizens, esteemed for his integrity, venerated for his wisdom, and beloved for his goodness." He had children: Zenas, b. 1797; m. 1825, Lois Smith; was a Baptist deacon, and is now dead; Rebecca Ames, b. 1799, and m. 1827, Jona. P. Lund, and now lives in New Bedford; Sarah, b. 1802, and m. 1823, Abel F. Knight, and is now dead; Olive, b. 1805, and m. 1839, Wm. G. Skinner, of Wakefield; Jacob, b. 1808, and m. 1833, Louisa Atwell, and settled in Cambridge; is a deacon, etc.; David, b. April 29, 1811; m. Dec. 25, 1833, Lucinda Barnard, and d. Oct. 4, 1837; Abbie Davis, b. 1818, and m. 1840, B. F. Bancroft, of Wakefield.

This old mansion was formerly the homestead of a branch of the Poole family; was sold by Zachariah Poole to Benjamin Gibson, of Boston, who sold to Noah Eaton.

BURRAGE YALE lived in the mansion occupied by him at the time of his decease, and which is now owned by Chas. H. Stearns, on the corner of Main Street and Yale Avenue.

This house was built by Daniel Sweetser, a brother of the late John Sweetser, Esq., about the year 1800. Mr. Daniel Sweetser was the father of Samuel Sweetser, of Cambridge, and other children now deceased.

Mr. Yale was a native of Meriden, Ct.; born March 27, 1781. He

was son of Amerton and Sarah (Meriman) Yale, and was descended through said Amerton Yale, b. 1756; Nash Yale, b. 1715; John Yale, b. 1687; and Capt. Thomas Yale, b. about 1647, an early settler of New Haven, Ct.

Mr. Yale came to this town about 1810; he commenced business as a tin pedler, and used after to boast that his first entry into South Reading was on barefoot, by the side of his tin cart. He commenced the manufacture of tin-ware in this town in a small shop that, until very lately, stood near what is now the corner of Common and Lafayette Streets. He gradually enlarged his business until he became one of the heaviest tin-ware dealers in the State, employing a hundred pedlers. In 1812 or '13, he opened an extensive country store in his dwelling-house, which he continued for some years; his brother, Eli A. Yale, lately of Charlestown, and his brother-in-law, Asa L. Boardman, were his clerks. He was also a wholesale dealer in tin-plate and other articles. During the last war with England he invested largely in a commodity, which he still held at the declaration of peace, by which purchase he got pretty well *gummed*; he declared, however, that he would keep the article until the price should come up to cost; if he did thus hold on, it is presumed he left gum arabic among his effects at his decease.

Mr. Yale was a shrewd and accomplished business man, rigidly prompt and exact in all his payments, and equally so in the collection of his debts; was a careful and skilful accountant; nice in his calculations, systematic in the arrangement of his business, wise and sagacious in the selection of agents, scrutinizing, attentive, and watchful of all departments of his work, and liberal in providing for, and compensating, his employees; he therefore amassed a great estate.

Mr. Yale had some peculiarities and some faults; and who has not? He was accused of being proud, haughty, and ambitious; despotic among his clerks, journeymen, and apprentices; dictatorial in his family, ungentle to his wives and children, and unmerciful to his debtors.

He may have been so to some extent, for such were the tenacity and thoroughness with which he put through his plans and calculations, that whatever project he started, like the car of Juggernaut, must roll on to completion in spite of all opposition. These traits of character would be likely to make enemies. It is remembered that he once rendered himself so odious to a portion of the people, partly by his lofty demeanor, but mainly by his unrelenting endeavors to collect his dues, that on a certain night he was hung in effigy upon one of the old oaks on the common, and then consumed in a great funeral pyre, amid the shouts of the crowd; and on the succeeding morning might be read, in

bold relief upon a board nailed high upon the oak, these words in epitaph: —

"This great and mighty lord, he is no more!"

But in contrast with these traits of character, there was a pleasing side. He was dignified, polite, and hospitable; oftimes a social, agreeable, and instructive companion. We have listened with much pleasure and profit to the narrative of his struggles with poverty in his early life; his pursuit of knowledge under difficulties; his perseverance under many discouragements in establishing himself in business; and his constant and unswerving efforts, at almost any sacrifice, to acquire and maintain a credit for perfect punctuality and exact honesty in all his dealings. Such a credit he did gain and ever held. He was, moreover, a man of neatness, system, and order; possessed a good stock of native intelligence, and was well read in political economy and general knowledge.

He was a friend and patron of education, spirited and liberal towards public improvements. Although he was ambitious, he was not very fortunate in obtaining public office; he was occasionally a candidate for the State Legislature, for which he was highly qualified in some respects, but his severe exactness in little trivial matters, even with friends and relatives, ever kept him unpopular and unsuccessful. He was town treasurer for a year or two, and a justice of the peace for several years.

He m., 1st, in 1808, Sarah Smith, dau. of Col. Amos Boardman; she d. in 1844, aged 60. We shall ever bear this lady in affectionate remembrance as our earliest and kindest instructress at the Centre school. She was a faithful teacher, and our memory of her in that capacity is most pleasant. In after-life she was ever a most worthy and valuable woman. His second wife was Wid. Wyman Richardson, of Woburn, a most estimable lady, who chose soon to separate from him, and went to live with her relations in Connecticut. His children, all by his first wife, were: Sarah A., who m. Rev. William Heath, of South Reading; Lucillia T., who m. Rev. Nathan Munroe, of Bradford; Octavia A., who m. Rev. Geo. P. Smith, of Woburn. These daughters were amiable, intelligent, and accomplished women, and virtuous members of society. They are now all dead. Burrage Buchanan, the only son, married a dau. of Maj. Daniel Flint, of North Reading, who died soon. He is now a merchant in the city of New York, and again married. Mr. Yale, senior, died 1860, aged 79.

Thomas Bryant lived in the house now owned and occupied by Edward Mansfield, Esq. It was erected by Mr. Bryant about

1800. He was the son of Timothy Bryant, grandson of Timothy and Susanna (Goodwin) Bryant, and great-grandson of Wm. Bryant, Esq. (see Early Settlers). He was born about 1769; m. 1798, Nancy, dau. of Thos. Rayner, and d. 1857, aged 88. His wife d. 1842, aged 73. His chil. were: Mary Ann, who d. 1843, aged 44, unm., and Thomas, who m. Laura, dau. of Abraham Sweetser, and d. a young man.

Mr. Bryant was a bricklayer by trade, and a quiet, intelligent, and honest man.

AARON BRYANT lived on the spot where he lived until his death in 1870, in a small house that he afterwards enlarged and improved. He was the son of Edmund and Hannah (Hay) Bryant, and was born in New Ipswich, N. H., in 1783; was grandson of Kendall and Mary (Parker) Bryant of Reading, and great-grandson of Kendall and Elizabeth (Swain) Bryant (see Early Settlers). He m. 1806, Rebecca Poole, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Emerson; she d. 1866, aged 82. They had no children. He was deacon of the Congregational church for more than half a century.

Dea. Bryant was a man of intelligence, industry, honesty, and worth. Modest and unassuming in his disposition and manners, he sought no lofty stations, but in the humble sphere in which he preferred to move, he was ever the wise counsellor, the faithful friend, the upright man.

The predecessors of Dea. Bryant on this place were Nathan Eaton, who was there in 1795, and James Barrett, who was there in 1765.

Mr. Nathan Eaton, above named, b. 1748, probably the son of Nathan, was a lieutenant in the Revolution; was a man of great physical proportions, so that it became a proverbial comparison to say, "as big as Mr. Nathan Eaton." He was father of Capt. Nathan, Ezra, and John Eaton, late of Boston, who built the Eaton tomb and monument in our town burying-ground, in which Lieut. Eaton was laid.

JOHN RAYNER lived in a large two and a half storied, and rather peculiarly shaped dwelling, that stood at the corner of what is now Main and Chestnut Streets, where is now Mrs. Dr. J. G. Brown's garden. He was son of Thomas and Abigail Rayner, who removed to Reading from Charlestown in the time of the Revolution, and purchased the place in question.

He, Thomas, was the son of John and Anne (Rand) Rayner, of Charlestown, and was born there in 1740. He kept a public house for many years, and from the habit of keeping a bar, acquired a fondness for its dispensations that influenced his latter days. When Rev. Mr.

Emerson was about being settled as minister of the first parish, he was violently opposed to it, and boldly expressed "the hope that he should never live to see that day." His hope was realized; he died Oct. 17, 1804, aged 64, a few days before Mr. Emerson's installation. His wife d. 1792, aged 45.

John Rayner was a baker, as was his father before him. Their bakery stood near the spot now occupied by Day's bake-house. Mr. John was intelligent and industrious, of strong prejudices, but peaceable and honorable. He m. 1789, Mary, dau. of Joshua and Mary Eaton. He d. 1833, aged 67.

His wife survived him many years; was a woman of uncommon energy and spirit. Their children were: John, b. 1791; in early life a sailor; m. in 1819 or '20, Sophia Gerry, of Stoneham; opened a grocery store in connection with his brother-in-law, Joshua Burnham, on the site of his father's bakery; was the first postmaster of South Reading; was town clerk and selectman for several years; failed in business; became discouraged, and died poor in 1834, aged 42; Mary, b. 1795; was lovely, intelligent, and accomplished; married Capt. Joshua Burnham, son of Col. Joshua; was mother of the late Rev. Joshua, and of Mary R., both of whom, with their parents, died young; Jacob, b. 1799; was a quiet, genteel young man. He formed a connection in business with Jacob Evans; traded at the South; did a dashing rather than a profitable business; became involved in debt, and with his partner, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared many years ago. They went, it is supposed, to South America, and have not since been heard from. Thomas, b. 1804; m. 1831, Rachel Williams; was clerk for his brother John, and died several years since.

John Rayner, Sen., erected the house which was enlarged by Wm. L. Brown, Esq., and which was occupied by Mr. Rayner and by his widow up to the times, respectively, of their deaths. The old two and a half storied house, was formerly the residence of Col. Ebenezer Nichols and of Wm. Bryant, Esq. Col. Nichols was a surveyor, and made a map of the First Parish of Reading, as it was before the incorporation of the West Parish, on which the location of each house then standing, with the name of the owner or occupant, was noted, copies of which are still preserved. The Bryant family, above named, removed more than a hundred years ago to Sudbury. The old house, after the removal of Rayner to his new house, was occupied, successively, by Col. Joshua Burnham, Timothy Sweetser, Wm. Hutchinson, and others, and finally gave place to a new house, that was built by Reuben Gerry, who was succeeded by Daniel Norcross, and while

occupied by Norcross was burned down. A grocery store was kept therein.

ARCHIBALD SMITH lived in the house built by himself in 1807, the same in which he lived until his death; was son of Capt. David Smith; b. 1779; m. 1804, Elizabeth, dau. of Benj. and Elizabeth Emerson; died 1866, aged 87. He was captain, town treasurer, and a very industrious, peaceable, and honest citizen. Chil.: Arch, b. 1806, and m. 1854, Sarah Weston, of Reading, and d. Aug. 29, 1872; Peter, b. 1809, and m. 1834, Nancy Weston, of Reading, and d. March 30, 1873; Warren, b. 1812; is unm.; and others, who d. young.

SAMUEL WILEY lived at the corner of what is now Main and Albion Streets.

He was son of Nathaniel and Mary (Eaton) Wiley, b. 1772; m. 1794, Elizabeth, dau. of John and Lydia (Nichols) Vinton; was a carpenter, d. 1832. Chil.: Samuel, b. 1796; m. 1817, Mary, dau. of Hananiah and Molly (Pope) Parker; was captain of the "Rifle Grays"; possessed a native gift for singing; removed to Hartford, Ct., and d. 1837, aged 41; John, b. 1799; m. 1818, Harriet, dau. of Timothy and Pamela Sweetser, and lives in Wakefield; Ira, b. 1802; m., 1st, 1825, Lucetta, dau. of Benj. Gerry, of Stoneham; m., 2d, 1853, Wid. Mary B. Emerson, and lives in Wakefield; Betsey, b. 1804, and m. 1826, Solomon Alden, of Cambridge, and d. 1832; Adam, b. 1806, and m. 1831, Eunice, dau. of Samuel and Elizabeth Nichols; lives in Wakefield; Louisa was a milliner, and d. unm.; Rebecca, m. A. N. Sweetser, and d. early; Mary died young.

The house then (1812) standing upon this site was built by Mr. Wiley, in or about 1806; was partially burned down, but was soon rebuilt. Mr. Wiley was a very industrious, kind-hearted, and honest man.

In subsequent years, after Mr. Wiley's death, the house was greatly enlarged, a spacious hall was added, and it was kept by Wiley's sons, and others, as a public house, for several years. Afterwards it was removed to the main house to the corner of Railroad and Avon Streets, and is now owned by Dr. W. H. Willis; the hall part, a short distance westerly on Albion Street, and has been occupied for billiard and refreshment saloons, etc. It has recently become the property of the Methodist society. The hall has been fitted up for a place of worship for said society, and the lower story is used, the front for an upholstery store, and the rear for a dwelling. This old site is memorable as having been the place of the first parsonage, and the residence of Rev. Messrs. Haugh, Brock, and Pierpont. An old iron "fire back,"

used in place of a "back-log," was found by Samuel Wiley in the old tenement that stood on this site, with the letters "J. B." and "S. B.," the initials of the names of Parson Brock and his wife, cast thereon, made at the foundery that was once operated at Woodville (Little World).

The old tenement, after the decease of Parson Pierpont, became the property of John Vinton, from Stoneham (see Early Settlers), who m. Lydia (dau. of John Nichols, of the Noah Smith place, opposite), and settled on this place. Mr. Vinton kept tavern, and was noted for eccentricities.

Joseph Bryant lived in the northerly part of an old dwelling that stood on the spot now occupied by the late Dr. S. O. Richardson's bowling saloon; he was son of Timothy, grandson of Timothy, and great-grandson of William, Esq. He m. 1803, Mary G. McLeod, of Shirley, and removed from town many years ago. Timothy Bryant, the father of Joseph, had occupied the same tenement and died there, and at his funeral one of the bearers (Benjamin Walton) became intoxicated, and while carrying the body to the grave stumbled and fell, and the coffin came to the ground and burst open.

Cornelius Sweetser lived on the spot now occupied by the building recently known as the "Quannapowitt House." He was son of Michael and Mary Sweetser, born 1749; m., 1st, 1771, Sarah Smith, dau. of Thomas, of Lynn, and a descendant of Dea. Francis and Ruth (see Early Settlers); m., 2d, 1803, Sarah Hill, of Stoneham.

Mr. Sweetser was intelligent, but very eccentric and peculiar. He thought it no harm to take from *rich Peter* to give to *poor Paul*. He was an enthusiastic religionist, fluent and unrestrained in prayer, and ready to "become all things to all men"; with the orthodox, so called, he was orthodox; with the liberal he was liberal. For many years he was a valuable aid to the highway surveyors, for he employed himself often and extensively in clearing the roads of stones. He had a considerable farm connected with the building which he inherited from Capt. Cornelius Wotton, who made him his heir, and for whom he seems to have been named. This Cornelius Wotton had been a sea-captain, and had retired to this farm to spend his declining years, and died here in 1771, aged 61.

This place was originally the residence of Wm. Cowdrey, one of the earliest inhabitants. Mr. Sweetser, many years before his death, conveyed the place to his grandson, Stephen Sweetser, the late occupant, in consideration of a maintenance during life.

Mr. Sweetser died 1845, aged 96. His children were: Sarah, b.

1773, and m. Joseph Eaton; Abigail, b. 1775; Cornelius, b. 1778, and m. Phebe Eaton; Wm., b. 1780; a dau., b. 1784; Seth, b. 1787; George, b. 1792, and m. Mary Edmands.

CAPT. NOAH SMITH.

NOAH SMITH lived near the corner of Main and Water Streets, where he continued to live until his death. He was the son of Capt. David and Mary (Smith) Smith, and was born 1775; he d. 1859, aged 84. His father, Capt. David, was the son of Cooler Smith, of Amherst, N. H., and died 1809, aged 62. His mother was dau. of Ebenezer and Mary (Green) Smith, and d. 1840, aged 90.

Noah Smith had been captain (of cavalry), selectman, justice of the peace, and representative. He succeeded his father on this place. He m., 1st, 1799, Mary, dau. of Paul and Mary Sweetser. She died 1816, aged 42. He m., 2d, 1821, Mrs. Mary (Damon) Willard, of Lancaster. She d. 1859, aged 74. Chil.: Noah, b. 1800, who lived in Calais, Me.,* in 1868; was a deacon, speaker of the Maine House of Representatives, secretary of the United States Senate, etc. etc.; Mary, b. 1802, m. 1822, Dea. Robert C. Wiley, of Wakefield; Louisa, b. 1805, m. 1837, Rev. James F. Wilcox, of New York; Laura, b. 1807, m. 1833, Rev. Levi Walker, Jr., of Connecticut; Charlotte, b. 1810, m. 1831, Har-

* Recently deceased.

HON. NOAH SMITH, JR.

rison Tweed, Esq., now of Taunton; Francis, b. 1812, of Brown Uni., 1837, became a clergyman and settled in Providence, R. I.; Albina, b. 1816, m. 1836, James Boyce, Esq., of Providence, R. I.; Henry Damon, b. 1822, now lives in Wakefield; m., 1st, Mary A. Flint; m., 2d, 1855, Annie S. Sanborn, of Worcester.

Capt. Noah was a man of great vivacity, intelligence, and public spirit; was remarkable for the inexhaustable fund of witty anecdote and lively story with which his memory was stored, and having a large development of the organs of language and mirthfulness, he would relate them with great relish to himself and much delight to his hearers. He was noted for his strong attachments, whether of country, state, town, society, or family. He appreciated the value of early education for all, and took especial care that his own children should enjoy all the opportunities for acquiring knowledge within his ability.

This old seat is famous for having been the property, and probably the residence, of Samuel Haugh, the second minister of Reading (see Early Settlers). It remained in possession of his descendants until it was sold about one hundred years ago by Thomas Nichols, a great-grandson of Rev. Mr. Haugh, to Capt. David Smith. This old house was removed to a spot farther east, to give room for the new Wakefield Hall, in 1869.

ABRAHAM SWEETSER lived in a house built by himself, still known as the "Abraham Sweetser house," and now owned by heirs of Cyrus Wakefield. He was born in 1781; was son of Paul and Mary (Hart) Sweetser; m. 1806, Lydia, dau. of Jeremiah and Martha (Smith) Brown

who d. 1865, aged 83. He had several intelligent and worthy children, who, with their mother, all died before the father. Several grandchildren survive.

Mr. Sweetser was a bright, high-spirited man, active and enterprising in his early life; an extensive shoe manufacturer, but failing in business, and losing his wife soon after, he became discouraged, relinquished business, and thereafter lived a quiet, unobtrusive life.

Paul Sweetser, Sen., lived on the spot where now stands the palatial residence of the late Cyrus Wakefield, Esq., in a house that has been recently removed to Water Street, and is now used as a tenement house. He was son of Michael and Mary (Smith) Sweetser; born 1743; m., 1st, Mary, dau. of John Hart, Esq., of Ipswich; m., 2d, 1791, Elizabeth, dau. of Ebenezer and Hepzibeth Smith, and wid. of Israel Walton; he d. 1824, aged 80. Children by first wife: Lemuel, Paul, Abraham, Mary, and one or more, who d. young; and by second wife: Clarissa, who m. Josiah Green, of Salisbury, N. H.; Eunice, b. April 16, 1796, who m. Timothy Bailey, of Malden; Cyrus, b. Feb. 18, 1803, who settled in Portland, Me.

Mr. Sweetser was a man of intelligence and respectability; was school committeeman and selectman. For the day in which he lived, he was a considerable orchardist; he raised abundantly the best apples that were raised in the town. He owned a part of "Walk Hill," so called, a ridge of land then extending from the river, by the late Leonard Wiley's, southerly on Main Street, and easterly on Nahant Street, and all along its base, where, owned by Mr. Sweetser, was a continuous row of apple-trees, which bore choice fruit, among which was a plentiful supply of the old "Ben" apple, one of the best varieties; and on his early fruits we well remember that the children used to regale themselves when they went to gather whortleberries, which formerly grew where are now the residences and gardens of Samuel Gardner, William Batcheller, Albert G. Sweetser, and others.

Adam Hawkes, Jr., lived in a small house that stood on the spot where now stands the mansion of the present Adam Hawkes, who was a son of said Adam Hawkes, Jr. Adam Hawkes, Jr., was son of Adam Hawkes, of Saugus; m. 1802, Martha, dau. of Jeremiah and Martha Green; was an honest, sensible, and quiet citizen. Chil.: Martha, b. 1804, and m. Andrew Stone, and is now dead; Adam, b. 1806, and m., 1st, 1828, Mary Alden, and 2d, Susan Dean; Davis W., b. 1808, and m. 1833, Lucretia Tweed, now dead; Hannah, m., 1st, Wm. J. Patch; 2d, —— Wyman; 3d, Andrew Stone, her sister's widower; John.

This small house was at this time owned by Pomp Putamia, a colored

man, son of "Titus," of Stoneham, and was formerly a slave to Noah Eaton, became free at the age of twenty-three years, accumulated considerable property, which he bequeathed to charitable objects, and died 1817, aged 59. Pomp was intelligent, modest, and unassuming, and highly respectable. His predecessor on the place was Reuben Eaton, son of Noah, who m. a sister of Dr. Hart, and who d. 1810, aged 64.

A family of Felches formerly occupied this place. Samuel Felch was living here in 1760. Hannah Felch, wid. of Henry, one of the first settlers, died on this place in 1717, aged 100 years, nearly, who had lived in the town more than seventy years. Mrs. Mary Sweetser, wid. of Michael Sweetser, dau. of Isaac Smith, and who was born 1710, and consequently was seven years old at Mother Felch's decease, living at the next door south (where A. N. Sweetser now lives), could well remember old Mother Felch. Mrs. Sweetser lived to be ninety-six years old, dying in 1806; and there are those now living who can well remember Mrs. Sweetser; so that the memory of three single persons stretches from the incorporation of the town to the present time — more than two hundred and twenty years.

Caleb Foster lived on the place now belonging to his heirs, near the Salem Branch Railroad crossing, in a house built by himself. He was a descendant of Samuel Foster, an early settler (see Early Settlers); m. 1807, Nancy, dau. of Benj. and Elizabeth Emerson; was a carpenter; an industrious, prompt, decided, straightforward man; he d. 1850, aged 62; his wife d. the same year, aged 61. Children: Nancy, b. 1809; m. Joshua Eaton; Elizabeth, b. 1811; Rebecca, b. 1813, and d. 1817; Caleb Emery, m. Caroline Swain; Rebecca.

Paul Sweetser, Jr., lived on the place now owned and occupied by his son, Asa Newhall Sweetser; he was son of Paul Sweetser, Sen., b. 1780; m. 1806, Sarah Newhall, of Lynnfield, sister of the late Hon. Asa T. Newhall; he d. 1853, aged 72.

Mr. Sweetser was a man of high reputation for sincerity, integrity, and good sense; had many of the peculiar traits of his family, such as a careful and exact observation of passing events, and a warm appreciation of his own belongings, but withal very modest, retiring, and unassuming. His wife was a very intelligent and worthy woman, but of manners more bold and fearless than her husband.

This place was the homestead of his grandfather, Michael Sweetser, who came from Charlestown or Malden, was son of Samuel, of Malden, and was the first settler in town by the name of Sweetser. Michael m. Mary, dau. of Isaac Smith, from whom, through his wife, he became possessed of this place. He had thirteen children, eleven of whom

lived to have families of their own ; their names are preserved in ancient verse : —

> "Sammy and Billy, Mike and Moll,
> Sally and Lydia, Patt and Paul,
> 'Nelius and Abbie, and our little Betty."

Children of Paul, Jr., were : Paul Hart,* b. 1807, and m. Louisa Foster, of Danvers ; has been school-teacher, county commissioner, school committee, justice of the peace, etc. ; d. in June, 1871 ; Asa Newhall, b. 1809 ; m., 1st, 1832, Rebecca V. Wiley, and m., 2d, 1837, Eunice Smith ; Albert G., b. March 3, 1815, and m. 1838, Elizabeth Waitt ; is a deacon ; Emory F., b. July 28, 1822, and m. 1867, Josephine Resterrick.

JOSHUA TWEED lived in a large ancient-looking mansion called "Dr. Hart's old house," that stood near the present site of the Junction Railroad station ; m. 1801, Elizabeth Pratt.

Mr. Tweed was highly intelligent, fond of reading, humorous, kind-hearted, and honest ; was school committeeman ; d. 1846. Chil. : Joshua S., b. 1802 ; became insane, and died 1859 ; Rebecca A., b. 1804 ; d. young ; Harrison, b. 1806, resides in Taunton ; has been a member of both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature ; first wife was Charlotte, dau. of Noah Smith, Esq. ; Fred G., b. 1808, d. young ; Benjamin Franklin, b. 1811 ; was recently a professor in

FRCF. B. F. TWEED.

Washington University, St. Louis ; has been professor in Tufts College, and is now the superintendent of public schools in Charlestown ;

* See sketch of his life in Chapter XV.

m., 1st, Clara, dau. of Aaron and Hannah (Brown) Foster, of Danvers; she d. 1860, greatly lamented; he m., 2d, Mary Jane Herrick, a niece of his first wife; she d. in 1866. His only dau. m. J. W. Hammond, Esq., of Cambridge. Charles Austin is U. S. Judge in Arizona.

Three intelligent and amiable daughters of Mr. Tweed, Elizabeth C., Olive P., and Caroline M., died in early womanhood; Elizabeth was the wife of Orrin Jones, and left a dau., who is the wife of Joseph M. McKay. Elizabeth and Olive were successful school-teachers.

BENJAMIN B. WILEY.

Benjamin Brown Wiley then lived in this same old house; he now lives at the corner of Main and Crescent Streets; was son of James and Mary (Bryant) Wiley, and grandson of Ebenezer (see Early Settlers); was born 1786; m., 1st, 1809, Keturah, dau. of Jeremiah and Martha Green; she died 1846; m., 2d, 1848, Sarah S. Morris. He has been school committee, selectman, and justice of the peace. Chil.: Olive, b. 1809, and m. 1838, Rev. Samuel Randall, and is now a wid.; Emory, b. 1811, and m. 1839, Abby S. Williams, and d. 1862; Benjamin, b. 1813, and m. 1843, Hannah P. Tufts, and lives in Malden; Ebenezer, b. 1817, and m. 1842, Jane Barnard, and lives in Wakefield; Frederic Slocomb, b. 1819; m. Tuma Pierpont, became an Episcopal clergyman, settled in New York city, and died in 1864, while travelling in Europe for his health; Martha Green, b. 1822, and m.

1850, Orlando B. Potter, Esq., counsellor at law, then of South Reading, now of New York city.

REV. F. S. WILEY.

This old house, the erection of which was probably coeval with the first generation of settlers, was the original homestead of the Reading branch of the numerous Smith family. It occupied the spot where Francis Smith, who first settled in Watertown, but came to Reading before 1648, with his sons John and Benjamin, first established himself in Reading. He purchased of the Indians, it is said, for a jackknife and some other articles of cutlery, a considerable tract of land, extending from the northerly side of the pond, from him named "Smith's Pond," southeasterly to where the late Dea. Ezekiel Oliver lived, and easterly so as to include nearly all that portion of "Little World," so called, now called "Woodville," which lies southerly of Saugus River. This old Francis Smith was an innholder, and in 1648 had leave of the Court to "draw wine for travellers." He died in 1650.

His son John succeeded to the place; was called Lieut. John; his wife was Catharine, dau. of Isaac Morrill, of Roxbury. Lieut. John was succeeded by his son Francis, who was born 1658; m. Ruth Maverick, of Charlestown; was deacon, selectman, town clerk, etc., and d. 1744, aged 85.

On this place first grew the South Reading fruit, called the "Ben" apple, so named from Benja. Smith, a son of the first settler, and also the "Jehoaden apple," so called from said Benjamin's wife, who was

Jehoaden Palfrey, a dau. of Peter Palfrey, who removed from Salem to Reading.

Dea. Francis Smith above named, had six sons and three daughters. These sons all settled on the "Smith Tract" of land, as follows: Elias, on the late Dr. Hart place, from which the house has recently been removed to Crescent Street; John, where the almshouse now is; James, where Wid. Dea. Oliver now lives; Abraham, on the late Lowell Emerson place; Isaac, where Asa N. Sweetser now lives, including the farm of the late Paul Sweetser, Sen. He appears to have purchased of his brother Elias, the Dr. Hart place, and was living there in 1765; Benjamin, the youngest son, succeeded to the old homestead of his father. The posterity of these brothers is very numerous, and scattered the country over. Ebenezer, son of Benjamin, last named, succeeded his father on the old homestead; he was born 1730. (See Early Settlers.)

JOHN HART. On Main Street, nearly opposite the old house just described, where a tall, ancestral elm still lingers, weeping and overshadowing the deserted spot, and near which a new house is now erected, there stood a venerable mansion, then the residence of Dr. John Hart. On either side of it were capacious barns, convenient outhouses, and all the fixtures and appendages of a thrifty farm. Now all are gone! The house a few years since was purchased by John Day, and removed to Crescent Street, where it now stands; one of the barns was burned and the other taken down. Dr. Hart was a native of Ipswich, born 1751, son of John Hart, Esq., a lawyer of Ipswich. He married Mary, dau. of Capt. Abraham and Mary (Flowers) Gould, of Stoneham. She was a granddau. of Abraham Gould, who was son of John, and grandson of John, an original settler. The Gould homestead was on what has recently been known as the Jenkins' farm, now lying partly in Stoneham and partly in Wakefield, but formerly being entirely in Stoneham.

Dr. Hart died in 1836, aged 85. His wid. Mary died in 1838, aged 86.

Dr. Hart was a physician by profession; settled first in Maine, but on the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, he joined the army as a surgeon and served during the war. He afterwards, at the close of the war, settled in Reading, now Wakefield, became the proprietor and occupant of the venerable mansion aforesaid, and the extensive farm connected therewith, where he spent the residue of his life. He was school committee and selectman of Reading; representative and senator; justice of the peace and the quorum, justice of the Court of Sessions, vice-president of the Cincinnati Society, etc. etc.

As a physician he was highly esteemed as a skilful and faithful practitioner, and long enjoyed a very extensive practice in this and the adjoining and surrounding towns. His charges were moderate, and his lenity to the poor in most cases marked and praiseworthy. His personal appearance, as we remember him, was striking and imposing: of middle stature, but of stout and portly frame and stately mien; of fair complexion, Roman nose, high forehead, and large cranium, with hair abundant and white, and worn in a formidable cue, agreeably to the fashion of his younger days, he presented a venerable and majestic appearance. His coat (and he never wore but one at a time, for he eschewed all overcoats) was always of the same cut, with broad, deep, and ample skirts, and such capacious pockets as to serve in place of saddle-bags and haversacks for the portage of his whole materia medica; he wore breeches with huge knee-buckles, picked or pointed toe boots, and broad-brimmed hat, and presented altogether a personal "tout ensemble," once seen, not easily forgotten. Despising a sulky, he always rode on horseback, and was an accomplished rider. He was of an easy and dignified address; of great energy and firmness; prompt, courageous, and decisive in word and action, punctual and honest in all his dealings, and was able, with only a somewhat limited common-school education, to exercise a controlling influence among his fellow-citizens. As a citizen he was public-spirited and patriotic; and, for the times in which he lived, was liberal. Always ready to loan money to his fellow-citizens, in small or large sums, never exacting exorbitant interest, and never calling for the principal while the interest was promptly paid, he long stood in place of a bank for his fellow-citizens. He had the honor of breaking up the old custom of "treating" at the election of representative, by paying into the town treasury the money that such treating would cost. As a politician he was of the Jeffersonian school, and ever earnest and devoted. His most peculiar and prominent trait of character was *firmness*, this always appearing in high relief in all his acts and intercourse; indeed, it is told of him, that he used to say, that "a *lie*, well *adhered* to, was better than the *truth*, *wavering*." He was a liberal contributor to, and a punctual attendant upon, public worship; but his "particular religious opinions and experience," as he once said to a clerical inquirer, "were best known to himself." He acquired a large estate. His children were: Mary, b. 1779, and m. Henry, son of Rev. Caleb Prentiss, and settled in Paris, Me.; she was a very intelligent and worthy woman; Abraham, b. 1782; named for his grandfather, Abraham Gould; was a farmer; became the heir and successor of his namesake,

and d. unmarried; John (Jr.), b. 1785; became a physician; settled in the West Parish (now Reading), and died of consumption at the age of 24; Sarah, b. 1788; m. 1817, Dr. Thaddeus Spaulding, who came from Townsend and settled as a physician in South Reading, in 1815. Her children were: Sarah H., who m. Dr. Nathan Allen, of Lowell, was an amiable and intellectual lady, now deceased, and Olive C., who m. Dr. Josiah Norcross, and is now a widow. Mrs. Spaulding was an affectionate and virtuous woman; she d. in 1829, aged 40.

Dr. Spaulding was a man of note in his day, and requires a passing notice. In personal appearance he was stout, corpulent, and imposing; in manner, affable and complaisant; was intelligent and well-informed, but not highly educated; was a warm friend of education and good morals; venerated the ordinances of the sanctuary; was a respectable and faithful physician, a public-spirited citizen, and an honest man.

He had some traits of character that were largely developed. He was eminently prompt and punctual in all his business matters, especially in the collection of his dues. He pursued, with unusual eagerness and devotion, whatever schemes and projects he took an interest in. He had a very strong fondness for influence, power, place, and the acquisition of wealth; yet he was generous and kind-hearted. He possessed also an ample share of vanity and approbativeness; he was not haughty or disdainful, however; but he thought well of himself, and desired that others should have the same opinion and should honor him accordingly; and he was thus honored to a considerable extent. He was frequently a member of the school committee, was justice of the peace, a State councillor, and died while holding the latter office. His death occurred in 1844.

Lucinda (dau. of Dr. Hart), b. 179•; became the second wife of Dr. Spaulding, and still lives in Wakefield; Samuel, the youngest son, b. 1796, graduated at Har. Coll. in 1817; m. 1823, Charlotte Newell; became a physician; settled first in Western New York; now lives in Brooklyn, N. Y., and is highly esteemed in his life and profession. (Other children died young.)

This old house and farm, so long occupied by Dr. Hart, were originally the homestead, as has been already stated, of Elias Smith and Isaac Smith, sons of Dea. Francis and Ruth. Isaac Smith, b. 1682, and lived to his ninety-eighth year, and had a large family of children, who settled in Amherst, N. H., and elsewhere. His sister Mary, m. 1722, Abraham Knowlton, of Ipswich, and was the grandmother of Dr. Hart.

DR. SAMUEL HART.

These two old mansions, so long the property of Dr. Hart, and the early homes of the Smith family, were once the most spacious and imposing buildings in the town; stood highest on the assessors' books; were distinguished as the residence of the gentility and aristocracy of the village, the nursing-places of beauty and literature, and the homes of wealth, wisdom, refinement, and politeness; were long landmarks in geography and topography, as the old county maps will testify, and were esteemed almost as fixed as the old Cedar Mountain, at whose base they stood. But they have wholly disappeared.

JONATHAN EVANS owned the house now occupied by Isaac Green; he was son of Samuel and Ruth Evans, b. 1784, and d. 1822, aged 38, unm. He also built the small house standing on the opposite side of the street; was lame, having no use of one leg; was industrious and honest.

SAMUEL EVANS lived in a house that stood near the railroad bridge in Greenwood, the cellar wall of which is still visible. He was son of Jonathan and Eunice (Green) Evans; b. 1756 (see Early Settlers); m., 1st, 1778, Ruth Eames, of Woburn; m., 2d, 1802, Timna Breed. Chil., Ruth, b. 1779, and died unm. Samuel, b. 1781, — traded at the South,

and died at Savannah, Geo., in 1821; was a bachelor, and a man of much intelligence, and great energy and resolution; Jonathan, b. 1784, already spoken of; Rachel, who m. 1811, Zela Bartlett, lived where Henry Knowles now lives, and died without issue; Eunice, who m. Capt. Holt, of Andover (2d wife), had several children, and is now dead; Timothy removed to Lynchburg, Va.; Abigail, b. 1793; m. Peter Temple, and d. 1866, without issue; Jacob, b. 1797, traded at the South; was connected in business with Jacob Rayner, already spoken of; was a bachelor, and mysteriously disappeared many years ago; Timna, m. Thaddeus P. Allen, and lives in Andover; Mary died young.

Mr. Evans was a farmer, and a citizen of respectability; possessed great native energy; he died 1816, aged 60. He succeeded his father on this place; the original seat of the Evans settlers was a short distance easterly of where Charles W. Green now lives, in the woods, where the old cellar foundations may still be found.

NATHAN BRYANT lived where Joseph Eaton now lives, in a house much smaller than the present one. He was son of Jeremiah and Rebecca (Boutwell) Bryant; b. 1772; m. 1795, Betsey, dau. of Jabez and Lydia Carter; was a boot-maker and cobbler; had a large family of children, who settled in Danvers and elsewhere.

JOHN WAITT lived where Hon. P. H. Sweetser lately resided. He was a native of Malden; son of Micah and Hannah (Vinton) Waitt; b. 1777; m. 1804, Elizabeth, dau. of Aaron and Sarah Green; was a farmer, captain, school committee, and a worthy citizen. He died 1851, aged 74. Chil.: Aaron G., who m. 1841, Lucy E. Brown, and d. 1843, aged 39; John, who m. 1841, Elizabeth Lufkin, and d. 1866; Sarah G., who m. 1842, Stephen Lufkin; Elizabeth, who m. 1838, Albert G. Sweetser.

The immediate predecessor of Capt. Waitt on this place was Wid. Elizabeth Spear, who married Joseph Cordis, Esq., and removed to the side of the pond; and, before Mrs. Spear, the place was occupied by David Pratt, son of Amos Pratt, of Saugus, who manufactured shoes, and kept a grocery on the premises. Mr. Pratt subsequently settled in the West Parish, and was father of Daniel and Thomas Pratt, Esqs., of Reading. In 1765, Richard Upham lived here. Upham sold the place to Dea. Thomas Boardman, of Boston, whose dau. married Benjamin Walton, of Reading. It is said that the place was early a part of the farm of David Green.

AARON GREEN lived where Charles Warren Green, his grandson, now lives. He was the son of William and Susanna Green, and b.

1754 (see Early Settlers). He m., 1st, 1775, Sarah Hay, of Stoneham; he m., 2d, 1818, Sarah Green, of Stoneham. He succeeded to his father's homestead, which included two houses, the one now occupied by C. W. Green and the one lately occupied by James Lord. Chil.: Sarah, who m. Capt. Lowell Fowler; Susanna, who m. Benj. Emerson; Elizabeth, who m. Capt. John Waitt; Mary, who m. Charles Green, and whose son, Charles W., m. a granddau. of Capt. Fowler, aforesaid; and Rebecca, who m. Charles Waitt, of Malden.

Mr. Green was a very unassuming and respectable man. He died 1830, aged 76.

Benjamin Emerson, Jr., lived in the house lately occupied by James Lord; was son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Emerson, and born 1778; m., 1st, 1804, Susanna, dau. of Aaron Green, she d. 1817, aged 35; m., 2d, 1819, Hannah Bancroft, of Reading. He became the owner of the Col. Boardman place, where he died without issue. He was a man of intelligence and good reputation; had been selectman and representative.

Charles Green lived in a house that stood, and still stands, on the westerly side of Main Street, nearly opposite that now occupied by C. W. Green. He was son of Dea. Daniel Green, aforesaid, and b. 1785; m. Mary, dau. of Aaron Green; died 1868. Child, Charles Warren, b. 1815; m. 1862. This place was one of the old Green homesteads, having been the residence of said Charles's father and grandfather. Mr. Charles Green was farmer and shoe manufacturer.

Greenwood Street.

Reuben Green lived on the place lately owned by Hon. Judge Nash. He was son of Dea. Daniel and Ruth (Oakes) Green; b. 1767; m. 1788, Huldah Newhall, of Lynnfield; was a respectable farmer, and died 1837, aged 70. His wid., Huldah, d. 1842, aged 75. Chil.: Abner, b. 1790, and m. Hannah Clark; Lot, b. 1792, and d. soon; Huldah, b. 1795, and m. Elias Boardman; Sally, b. 1798, and m. Reuben Gerry, of Stoneham; Harriet, b. 1800, and became the second wife of John Brown, 2d, and is now dead; Sophia, b. 1802, and m. Amos Howard, of Melrose; Reuben, b. 1805, and m., 1st, Lydia Winn, and settled in Malden; Lot, b. 1809, and d. unm.; Elbridge, b. 1810, and m. Fanny Brown, and settled in Melrose. This farm formerly belonged to the homestead of Col. David Green, and to his father before him. The sons of Col. Green, John and Isaac, sold it to the father of Reuben Green, aforesaid.

Nathan Green lived in a house now taken down, that stood near

the house now occupied by Alvin Drake; he was brother of Reuben, aforesaid; b. 1765; m. Betsey Orr, of Charlestown; was a farmer, and d. 1835, aged 70. Chil.: Betsey, who died unm.; Nathan, who m. 1815, Susan Rowe, of Stoneham; Jane, who m. Mr. Adams, of Worcester; Rebecca, who m. 1818, William Rowe, of Stoneham, brother of Susan, above; he d. 1826, from drinking poison through mistake; Belinda, who m. Alvin Drake, and lives in Wakefield. This place was also a part of the Col. David Green homestead that was sold to the father of said Nathan.

Oak Street.

Benjamin Walton. — He was son of Capt. John and Mary (Williams) Walton (see Early Settlers); m. 1780, Sarah, dau. of Dea. Thomas Boardman, of Boston. Had one son, William, who was b. 1781, and d. 1823, unmarried. He, Benjamin, d. 1824, aged 73. He made Jotham Walton, son of Oliver, his heir, who succeeded him on the farm, but afterwards sold out; is now sexton of Wakefield. This farm was formerly the residence of Capt. John Walton, the father of said Benjamin, probably the same Capt. John Walton who, in 1765, lived on the Stowell place.

William Williams, from Malden, lived where the late Dea. Ezekiel Oliver lived; m., 1st, Susanna Emerson; she died 1803, aged 39; m., 2d, 1805, Hannah Waitt, of Malden, who died 1813, aged 47. He died 1831, aged 56. Chil.: (by 1st wife) William, b. Jan. 1, 1796, d. 1837, aged 42; Susanna, b. Feb. 3, 1798; Thomas, b. Jan. 6, 1801, d. 1844, aged 43; (by 2d wife) Hannah, b. Dec. 10, 1805, d. 1815; Micah, b. Aug. 25, 1807; Martha, b. Mar. 17, 1809; Phebe, b. Nov. 23, 1811; Chester, son of Wm. and Maria (Pardee) Williams, b. 1829, and died 1836, aged 7. Maria died at the age of 54.

Nahant Street.

Joseph Eaton lived on the Whitehead place; son of James and Lois (Damon) Eaton (see Early Settlers); m. 1794, Sarah, dau. of Cornelius Sweetser. Chil.: Joseph, b. 1795, and m. 1816, Sally Eaton; Sally and Lois, twins, b. 1801; Sally d. soon; Lois m., 1st, Levi Brown, and 2d, Luther Reed; James, b. 1797, m., 1st, Esther Stimpson, and 2d, wid. Sarah (Sweetser) Raddin; was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion; Sally, b. 1804, and m. 1824, Jotham Walton; John, b. 1813, and m. 1837, Mary W. Hartshorn; was a lieutenant in the war of the Rebellion, and is now dead. Mr. Joseph Eaton was a man of quiet respectability, and was probably the first resident on this spot.

GEORGE SWEETSER lived on the place still occupied by his widow; was son of Cornelius and Sarah Sweetser; b. 1792, and d. 1866, aged 74. He m. 1812, Mary Edmands, of Malden. Chil.: Sarah, who m., 1st, John Raddin, and 2d, James Eaton; Mary, who m. Elisha Oliver; Geo. W., who d. a young man; a daughter, who m. Mr. Southwick, of Danvers. Mr. Sweetser built the house in which he lived, and was an industrious, honest, and sensible man.

THOMAS EMERSON (Capt. Thos., Sen.) lived on what is now the town farm, in an ancient mansion, since taken down, that stood a few rods southeasterly of the present almshouse. He was son of Tho. and Elizabeth (Bruce) Emerson, b. 1757; m. 1782, Ruth, dau. of James Bancroft, Esq., and d. 1837, aged 79.

He was a militia captain, a soldier in the Revolution, and a man of great resolution, bravery, and patriotism. He was a prisoner in Dartmoor Prison.

He removed to Lynnfield some years before his death. His widow, who survived him several years, and who d. 1852, aged 91, was a pattern woman, possessing and manifesting an unusual degree of intelligence, cheerfulness, amiability, and wisdom, to the end of a long and useful life. She was greatly beloved by all. Chil.: Ruth, b. 1783, and m. 1806, Joseph Burnham; Thomas, b. 1785 (see former account); Clarissa, b. 1787, and m. 1805, Benj. Cox, and now lives in Lynnfield; Charlotte, b. 1790, and m. 1814, Col. Matthew Cox, of Lynnfield; Hannah, b. 1792, and m. 1819, Col. Tho. Parker; James Bancroft, b. 1794, and d. 1795; James Bancroft, b. 1797, and m. 1821, Lydia P. Parker, and d. in Natchez, Miss., in 1822, of yellow fever, his wife dying at about the same time and place of the same disease; Hubbard, b. 1799, and m. 1825, Harriet, dau. of Col. John Orne, of Lynnfield, and granddau. of Rev. Caleb Prentiss; Sarah, b. 1801, and m. 1822, Warren Aborn, of Lynnfield; Elizabeth, b. 1806, and m. 1827, Jacob Tufts, Esq.

This old farm was the early homestead of John Smith (son of Dea. Francis and Ruth), and of his son, Dea. John Smith, who was living here, certainly, in 1765, and probably before and after, and who d. here in 1782.

BENJAMIN EMERSON lived in an ancient mansion, since taken down, that then stood opposite the late Lowell Emerson house. He was son of Peter and Rebecca (Poole) Emerson, and grandson of Dea. Brown Emerson; b. 1755; m. 1777, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bruce) Emerson, and d. 1818; Benjamin, b. 1778 (see former account); Elizabeth, b. 1780; m. 1804, Capt. Archibald Smith; Peter, b. 1782, and m. 1819, Hannah Dix; Rebecca Poole, b. 1784, and m.

Dea. Aaron Bryant; Nancy, b. 1786, and m. Caleb Foster; Susanna, b. 1789, and m. Capt. Jesse Carter; Lowell, b. 1792, and m. 1828, Susanna S. Oliver; Lucy, b. 1795, and d. unm.

This farm belonged, originally, to the Smith family, and was occupied by Abraham Smith, son of Francis and Ruth, as early as 1720. About 1765, it was occupied by Amos Boardman, who came here from Chelsea (now Saugus); m. Elizabeth, dau. of Benj. Smith, and purchased this place.

John Smith lived in the house that was lately owned by Joanna Oliver. He was grandson of Thomas Smith, of Lynn, and great-grandson of Dea. John Smith, who lived on the almshouse farm. He m. 1792, Lois, dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bruce) Emerson. Chil.: John, b. 1792; William, b. 1796; Lois, b. 1799, and m. 1825, Dea. Zenas Eaton; Samuel, b. 1801; Aaron, b. 1809, and perhaps other children.

Water Street.

Nathaniel Wiley, Leonard Wiley, father and son, lived on the place now occupied by heirs of Leonard Wiley.

Nathaniel Wiley was son of Nathaniel and Mary (Eaton) Wiley; b. 1759; m. 1782, Sally, dau. of Jona. and Sarah (Eaton) Poole, and d. 1811, aged 62. Children: Sally, b. 1783; lived to middle age, and d. unm.; Betsey, b. 1787, and m. John Upton, Esq., of Lynnfield; Leonard, b. 1791 (see below); Lot, b. 1794, and d. 1813, of typhoid fever; Nathaniel, b. 1797, and m. 1820, Lydia Trull, of Burlington; is father of John Wiley, Esq., of Andover; Laura, b. 1799, and d. 1813; Poole, b. 1802, now dead; Aaron, b. 1805; went to sea, and has not been heard from for many years.

Leonard Wiley, above named, m. 1813, Sally, dau. of Edmund and Judith (Bancroft) Eaton. He d. in 1872. Chil.: Sally, who resides in Wakefield, unm.; Mary Ann, who m. Paschal Carter, and settled at the West; Francis, who m. Betsey Hartshorn, and lives in Wakefield; Edmund Eaton, who m. Ann Hawkes, and d. 1860; Laura, who m. Francis Williams, and lives in Wakefield; Joseph Leonard, who m. Maria L. Pope, and lives in Wakefield.

Mr. Nathaniel Wiley succeeded his father-in-law, Jonathan Poole, on this place, the said Jonathan having succeeded his uncle, Benj. Poole, Esq. (See Early Settlers.)

Jeremiah Green lived in the old dwelling-house, that, removed from its former site, still stands not very distant from Cyrus Wakefield's extensive rattan factory, and is now used as a boarding-

house. He was b. 1762; was son of Capt. Thomas and Lydia (Swain) Green; m. 1782, Martha, dau. of Capt. Josiah Green, of Stoneham, a man whose first wife bore him eight children, and who then, at the age of sixty-four, married Sarah Skinner, a girl forty-two years younger than himself, to whom at marriage he said he expected she would bear him as many children as his first wife did. She fully answered his expectations in this particular, and after his death married again, and had three or four children more. It is said also of this Josiah Green, that at the birth of one of his children, he had also born on the *same day*, a grandchild and great-grandchild; and that Dr. Hart and the same woman attended in all three of the cases!

Mr. Jeremiah Green was a man of good common-sense, although illiterate; was a carpenter and millwright, and a natural mechanic; a drum-major; an industrious, energetic, and honest man. He had, however, some peculiarities; his organs of reverence were not largely developed; age, antiquity, official dignities, and sacerdotal ermine, had no charms or terrors for him. In his religion he was sincere and enthusiastic, but opposed to all formality and ceremony, and was of opinion that *reading sermons* was not preaching; he seemed to esteem zeal in a public speaker of more importance than knowledge; he was not in favor of spending money very freely for school-books; and was once heard to say "that he could make a wooden dictionary for his children that would answer all the purposes of Walker or Johnson." "He had borrowed one," he said, "and began to read it in course, and found no sense in it."

Mr. Green succeeded on this place, his father, Capt. Thomas Green, the old miller, who is remembered for his curt replies and occasional ill-humored manners to the grist-bearers.

This place, with its corn-mill, was owned and occupied by John Poole, one of the earliest and richest of the original settlers. It long remained in the Poole family.

In 1765, Capt. (Samuel?) Bancroft was living here; in 1770, Lilley Eaton occupied it. Capt. Thomas Green purchased it soon after. Mr. Jeremiah Green had two grist-mills, one saw-mill, a blacksmith's shop with dwelling-house attached, a carpenter's shop, and he built about this time the dwelling-house afterwards owned by his son Jeremiah, that stands near the house formerly occupied by Thomas Green, and now owned by Cyrus Wakefield's heirs. Chil.: Patty, b. 1783; m. 1802, Adam Hawkes; Nelly, b. 1785; m. 1807, John Woodward; Phebe, b. 1788; m. 1806, Abel Bayrd; Keturah, b. 1790; m. 1809, Benj. B. Wiley; Eliza, b. 1794; m. 1813, Joseph Stone, of Malden, and became

the second wife of B. Badger, Jr., Esq.; Polly, b. 1796; m. 1816, Eben Cushing; Ursula, b. 1798; m. 1819, John Warner, and in 1823, m. John Harnden, of Malden; Ploomea, b. 1801; m. 1821, Levi Robinson, of Lynn; Jeremiah, b. 1804; m. 1826, Sarah P. Swain; Thomas, who m. 1829, Mary F. Swain; Aaron, b. 1814; married, lived in Lynn, and there died.

JOHN VINTON lived in the small house, standing near Water Street, long occupied by Peter B. Emerson. He was son of John and Lydia (Nichols) Vinton; b. 1763; m. 1785, Mary Green, of Malden. He d. 1821, and she d. 1834, aged 69. Chil.: Mary, b. 1787, d. 1803; John, b. 1789; never married; of feeble health; was an itinerant shoe trader, an intelligent and honest man; d. 1851; Sarah, born 1792; m. 1810, Peter B. Emerson, who was son of Peter and Mary (Dix) Emerson, of Harvard, and grandson of Dea. Brown Emerson, of Reading. No children. Eliza, b. 1796; m. 1815, Frederick B. Eaton, of North Reading, who settled in South Reading, and is now a wid.; Joseph Warren, b. 1799; m., 1st, Charlotte Emerson; 2d, Wid. Jane K. (Stimpson) Danforth; Nathaniel, b. 1802; m. Mary Barnard; no chil.; both d.; James Green, b. 1804; unm.; lives in Stoneham.

JAMES WILEY, PETER B. WILEY, father and son, lived on the place now or lately owned by the heirs of David Wiley.

James Wiley was son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Sprague) Wiley (see Early Settlers); b. 1755; m. 1779, Mary (Bryant) Brown, wid. of Peter Brown, and dau. of Elias Bryant, of Stoneham. He was a quiet, respectable, unambitious man; he and his wife both d. 1823, aged 69. Chil.: James, b. 1780, and d. 1815; Ebenezer, b. 1781 (see after); Peter Brown, b. 1784 (see below); Benja. Brown, b. 1786 (see before); John, b. 1790; Elizabeth, b. 1792; m. 1812, Fred[e] Slocomb, and d. 1860; Mary, b. 1797, and d. 1815.

PETER BROWN WILEY, son of James, aforesaid; b. 1784; was captain, and for many years an expressman; before the establishment of railroads he has repeatedly driven a horse team, freighted with shoes, all the way from South Reading to Philadelphia; m., 1st, 1805, Ruth Ingalls; she d. 1823; m., 2d, 1824, Wid. Abigail Woodward, of Boston; she d. 1830; m., 3d, 1832 (his cousin), Miss Hannah Wiley, of Charlestown. He long resided in Charlestown. Chil.: Mary Ann; was a milliner, and d. unm.; Peter, b. 1808; m., 1st, Nancy, dau. of Joseph Emerson; m., 2d, Lydia, dau. of Joseph Emerson; m., 3d, Mary Sprague Brown, and he d. in 1873; James, b. 1810, and d. unm.; John, 2d, b. 1812; m. Elizabeth Gregg; has been captain and major; commanded a company in the recent War of the Rebellion, and now

lives in Wakefield; Elizabeth, b. 1818; m. Mr. Kimball; and other children, who d. young.

This place was one of the early homesteads of the Wiley settlers, and was probably the residence of Timothy Wiley, Esq. (the representative). Thomas Wiley, son of Timothy, was living here about 1765. It subsequently became the property of David Wiley, the son of Eli. The old house was burnt some forty years ago.

Eli Wiley lived on the place now or recently owned by Jeremiah Shannahan.

He was son of Nathaniel and Mary (Eaton) Wiley; b. 1774; m., 1st, 1795, Love Mansfield, of Lynnfield; m., 2d, 1832, Wid. Lucy (Tapley) Wiley; he d. 1848, aged 75. Chil.: Ruth, b. Feb. 22, 1796; m. 1814, Wm. Edmands, of Saugus; Harriet, b. March 1, 1803; m. 1820, James W. Leatherbee, of Boston; David, b. March 18, 1799; m. 1821, Sally L. Pease, of Lynnfield; Warren, b. Jan. 26, 1801; m. 1820, Abigail Pease, of Lynnfield; Sophia, b. May 5, 1807; m. 1827, Russel Foster; Sarah, b. June 28, 1809; m. 1831, George Sweetser; Lucinda, m. 1833, Luther Locke, of Stoneham; Mary, b. June 9, 1820; m. 1846, M. W. Sullivan; Ellis, b. July 17, 1815; m. 1834, Elizabeth Wade, of Lynnfield, and d. in 1868; Enos, b. 1818; m. 1838, Susan C. Upham, of Saugus; m., 2d, Hannah S. (Tuttle) Fletcher. By second wife, he, Eli, had several other children.

Mr. Eli Wiley succeeded his father, Nathaniel, on this place, which was one of the homesteads of the Wiley family.

Salem Street.

Thomas Evans, Jr., lived in a one-storied house that then stood where now stands the larger house that is owned and occupied by Lucius B. Evans. He was son of Thomas and Rebecca (Smith) Evans; b. 1778; m. 1802, Phebe Cummings, of Woburn; d. 1832, aged 54. His wid. died in 1871, aged 90.

Mr. Evans was an active, industrious, and intelligent man, an earnest and effective speaker in the municipal assembly, an honest and public-spirited citizen; was often intrusted with public office; was a shoe manufacturer, trader, and to some extent an orchardist. Children: Phebe, b. 1804; m. 1826, Capt. Loel Sweetser; is now dead; Rebecca, b. 1805; m. 1825, Capt. George Batchelder, of Reading; he died in 1868; Thomas Jefferson, b. 1806; m. 1836, Mary D., dau. of Eben D. Symonds, of Reading; he lives in Woburn; James Madison, b. 1809; m. 1833, Sabrina Wilson, of Saugus; Otis Morton, b. 1813, and d. young; Harriet Newell, b. 1815; m. 1840, Chas. F. Flint, Esq., of

North Reading; he d. in 1868; Lucius Bolles, b. 1819; m., 1st, 1846, Lucy Jane Moulton; m., 2d, 1853, Emily, dau. of Rev. Newhall; Geo. Washington, b. 1821; m., 1st, 1843, Harriet Eaton; m., 2d, 1854, Wid. Martha (Upton) Doton; Charlotte, b. 1822, is unm.

Mr. Evans was preceded on this place by Lilley Eaton, who subsequently built the house on the corner of Main and Salem Streets. The one-storied house was purchased some years ago by Sumner Pratt, removed to Pleasant Street, and there enlarged.

THOMAS SWAIN, MOLLY PARKER, brother and sister (in law), lived in a house lately owned by Charles F. Flint, Esq., and recently taken down.

Thomas Swain was son of Dr. Oliver and Margaret (Walton) Swain; b. 1771; m. 1795, Betsey, dau. of Ebenezer and Sarah (Whittredge) Pope; of Danvers, and d. 1813, aged 42. He was by profession a schoolmaster; taught the town school in South Reading in 1809, and was teaching at Saugus at the time of his death.

Master Swain was an intelligent and worthy man, a good English scholar, and, as a teacher, was nervous, somewhat severe, but faithful and successful. He had no children. His widow long survived him, and died in the almshouse a few years since.

Molly Parker was dau. of Ebenezer Pope, and sister of Master Swain's wife, and widow of Hananiah Parker. (See Early Settlers.) She was m., 1st, to Mr. Parker in 1787. He d. 1798, aged 32. She m., 2d, Joseph Boutwell, of Reading, in 1834, and is now dead. Her mother, Wid. Sarah Pope, d. 1832, aged 94. Chil.: Oliver, who d. young; William, b. 1790, and m. 1818, Abigail Haynes; Thomas, b. 1792; m. 1819, Hannah Emerson, and d. 1868; Polly, b. 1794; m. 1817, Capt. Samuel Wiley, and lived and died in Hartford, Conn.; Oliver, b. 1797, m. Sophia Pope, of Salem; Lydia, b. 1798; m. 1821, James B. Emerson, and d. at Natchez, Miss., of yellow fever, in 1822.

The house was built by Joseph Gould, and the boards were fastened with wooden pins instead of nails. It was taken down in 1866.

LEMUEL SWEETSER lived in the house now owned and occupied by Capt. Asaph Evans. He was son of Paul and Mary (Hart) Sweetser; b. 1779; m. 1801, Hannah, dau. of Lilley and Sarah Eaton, and d. of pulmonary consumption in 1835, aged 56. He was colonel of cavalry, school committee, justice of the peace, and representative. His business was shoe manufacturing.

Col. Sweetser possessed strong native gifts; was an original thinker

well-posted; an effective public speaker; a man of firmness, courage, and probity. In some particulars he was remarkable and peculiar. He had a mind of his own; never took opinions second-hand; never admitted any proposition to be true, until he had thoroughly analyzed it; often seeming to favor the side of a question which he believed to be the wrong side, for the purpose of drawing out the arguments of that side; he had a good opinion of his own judgment; for instance: when about locating his new house, which he built on Main Street (the same recently owned by P. C. Wheeler, Esq.), he called his brethren and kinsfolk together, and asked their advice how it was best to locate and face the new building; and having got the assembled wisdom of his friends in the matter, one of whom (B. Badger, Jr., Esq.) was a practical surveyor, he then proceeded to place his stakes in an entirely different position, and then said to his friends: "Gentlemen, — I am much obliged for your advice, but the house will stand there." It was a marked trait in the colonel's character, a trait common and notable, to a considerable extent, in the whole Sweetser family, to have a very excellent opinion of his own belongings, whether of houses, lands, wife, children, or any other possession, not excepting himself. He had a large organ of order, neatness, and exactness; was ever prompt, practical, and conscientious withal, as was evinced by his scruples about the propriety of answering an order for supplying the trade with a variety of shoes called "dancing pumps." He was very fond of the military organization, particularly the cavalry corps, in which he was an accomplished officer and colonel; and when his regimental chaplain was absent, he would himself perform the sacerdotal service to great acceptance. His especial fondness for the cavalry branch of the militia was perhaps owing to his love of, and pride in, a noble steed; and he never used any other than a good one. He possessed and exercised an extended influence in the town, and particularly in the Baptist society, of which he was a prominent founder, and a life-long, earnest supporter; he was public-spirited and liberal; a friend of the common school and of education generally; and was one of the founders of the "South Reading Academy."

The colonel had not been much taught in the schools, but the following lines, the composition of which has been ascribed to him, the same having been found among his papers, in his own chirography, and with his own sign-manual attached, show (whether he was the author or not) the bent of his mind and sentiment at the time, and that he had some relish for rhythmical composition: —

A NEW CATECHISM.

MORE STUDIED THAN AN OLDER AND A BETTER ONE.

What is the chief end of man?
To gather up riches, to cheat all he can;
To flatter the rich, the poor to despise,
To pamper the fool, to humble the wise;
The rich to assist, — to do all in his power,
To kick the unfortunate still a peg lower;
To cry up fair freedom, defend it with vigor,
Have slaves without number and use them with rigor;
To deal fair with all men — when riches attend them,
To grind down the poor — when there 's none to defend them;
To seduce the fair virgin to accept his embrace,
To cast on her then all the shame and disgrace;
To be angel without, and devil within, —
To pretend to all virtue and practise all sin;
This is most men's chief end or their actions belie them,
And if you don't believe it, — you may e'en go and try them.

Signed, LEMUEL SWEETSER,
Reading, 1798.

Chil.: Loel, b. 1802; m., 1st, 1826, Phebe Evans; m., 2d, 1862, Evelina S. Sibley, and d. in 1873; Olive, b. 1805, and m. 1840, Dea. Martin Stowell (2d wife); Lemuel, b. 1807, and m. 1831, Clarissa Wiley; Nelson, b. 1809; is unm.; insane; Elbridge, b. 1815, m. 1838, Mary Richardson.

The easterly part of this house was owned by Joseph Gould in 1795; and the westerly part was then the property of Elizabeth, wid. of Israel Walton, who m. in 1791, Paul Sweetser, Sen.

Timothy Poole lived on the place now occupied by his son, Franklin Poole, Esq.

He was son of Jonathan and Mary Poole (see Early Settlers); born 1762; m., 1st, 1787, Lucy, dau. of Ebenezer Pope; m., 2d, 1798 or '9, Jerusha Richardson, of Woburn. He was a house painter and an ingenious mechanic; an industrious and faithful workman; of a disposition fretful, oftentimes, "because of evil doers," but fond of practical jokes, such as slyly painting a *cabbage* upon a corner of a tailor's sign, and other innocent jests. He was one of the founders of the Universalist society in this place, an honest citizen and kind neighbor.

He died Feb. 10, 1828; his death was occasioned by a fall from the upper scaffold of his barn. Chil.: Lucy, b. 1789; m. Mr. Jennings; is now dead; Caroline, b. 1802; lived in Cambridge, and d. unm.; Alexander, b. 1804; m., 1st, 1847, Cynthia Rugg, and 2d, 1873, Lucy A. Upton; he is a physician; formerly of Chelsea, now of Wakefield;

Franklin, b. 1808; m. Rebecca P. Rollins, of Deerfield, N. H.; is an artist; has been representative, and lives on the homestead in Wakefield.

The predecessor of Mr. Poole on this place was Elias Emerson, who removed to Lancaster.

BENJ. BADGER, Sen., AND BENJ. BADGER, Jr., father and son, lived on the place now owned by Wid. Sarah Brown, and long known as the "Badger Place."

Benj. Badger, Sen., aforesaid, came from Boston; was a soldier of the Revolution; m. Naomi, dau. of Joseph and Phebe Emerson; was selectman and schoolmaster.

He was a man of intelligence and probity; was peculiar for his reticence and sententiousness. He removed to Charlestown, where he died at an advanced age. His wife was a most excellent woman; a pattern of amiability and piety. Chil.: Benjamin (see below); Thomas, a portrait painter, who lived in Boston, and has recently deceased; Betsey, who m. 1809, Bill Richardson, and is d.; John, who m. Betsey Howard, and settled and died in Charlestown.

BENJ. BADGER, Jr., was b. about 1779; m., 1st, 1808, Katharine, dau. of Lilley and Sarah Eaton; removed to Charlestown, where he d. 1855, aged 76. He m., 2d, Wid. Eliza (Green) Stone. Was selectman and justice of the peace, land surveyor, a noted mathematician, and a philosopher generally.

Although self-taught, he became learned in many branches of science. Like his father, he was a man of few words, and could think and write better than he could talk. He was a great lover of physical science, and very ingenious and successful in developing and exhibiting its curious wonders; his house was full of philosophical apparatus. Chil.: Katharine, b. 1811, is a popular teacher, and lives in Charlestown, unm.; Benjamin Franklin, b. 1820; m. 1845, Frances Ellen Hammond.

This house was built, in part, from the old parish school-house, that once stood near where formerly stood the First Parish parsonage; in which old school-house, the said Benjamin, Sen., was sometime schoolmaster.

AMOS EVANS lived about this time on the place not long since occupied by the late Silas Richardson, in a house recently burnt down.

He was son of Tho. and Rebecca Evans; b. 1787; m. 1811, Katharine, dau. of Jethro Richardson; was a jeweller; removed to Reading, where he long lived; was a Baptist deacon, and now resides in Wakefield.

This old place was the residence formerly of Joseph Gould, who came from Stoneham; m. Mary Badger; built several houses on this street; was a sort of self-made carpenter and wheelwright; he died in 1810.

Elizabeth Bryant built about this time the house recently occupied by the late James Walton. She was the dau. of Josiah and Lydia (Green) Bryant; m. 1818, James Walton. Before marriage, she was a popular tailoress; very industrious and successful.

James Walton was the son of Timothy Walton (see Early Settlers); and was born in Lynnfield, about 1785. Before his marriage, he lived in the easterly part of the town, on the place now known as the Austin place.

He was a man of intelligence and integrity; slow and cautious in embracing opinions, but firm and pertinacious in maintaining them. Was selectman; he d. 1860, aged 75. His wid. removed to Lawrence, and there d. in 1868. Chil.: James Coleman Wheelock, b. 1819, and m. 1843, Mary Cowdrey, and lives in Wakefield; George Augustus, b. 1822; m. and removed to Lawrence; was principal of the high school there; was an alderman; is author of popular text-books in arithmetic, and is now teacher in Westfield Normal School; Daniel Gould, b. 1824; m. E. Jeanette Aborn, and lives in Wakefield; Josiah, b. 1828, and d. 1838.

Thomas Woodward occupied the larger portion of the house now owned by his son, Ralph E. Woodward; he was son of James and Rebecca Woodward (see Early Settlers); was born in Lynnfield, in 1773; was a very ingenious mechanic and nice workman; was the original manufacturer of the celebrated "Woodward's Awls," and other improved shoe-tools. The original invention or suggestion of "Emerson's Elastic Razor Straps," has been credited to Mr. Woodward. He was an honest, industrious, and kind-hearted man, but possessed some peculiarities of character; he had an inquiring and rather credulous mind; any new idea, either in physic, physics, or ethics, he was ever ready to adopt, and if he thought it valuable, he was disposed to pursue it with great sincerity and pertinacity of purpose; hence we find him ever trying some new experiment in manufacturing, using some newly invented pills or cordial, making a "Tincture," that becomes and still continues a popular medicine, becoming an anti-Mason and abolitionist of the most approved patterns, and an honest and sincere believer in Millerism. He was, however, a very useful citizen. He lived to be aged, and his body outlived his mind. He d. 1860, aged 87½.

He m., 1st, 1794, Nancy Batt, by whom he had: Thomas, b. 1798,

who m. 1818, Esther Slocomb, and was father of James F. and other children; Nancy, b. 1800, who m. Mr. McIntire, of Saugus.

Mr. Woodward m., 2d, Rebecca Johnson, of Lynnfield, and by her had many children, among whom were: Edwin, b. 1811; m. Selina Sweetser, and occupied the northerly part of the house now owned by Ralph E. Woodward. He d. 1866; Ralph Erskine, b. 1814; m., 1st, Elizabeth Rayner, and m., 2d, Miss Pervear. There were daughters, Eliza P., Rebecca J., Angelina C., Sabrina, Ellemandia, Sarah, Eliza, Mary, Ann, Orrella, perhaps others. Ralph E. now owns the place.

Ebenezer Bryant lived in that part of the house above noticed, that was recently occupied by Edwin Woodward, and in which Elizabeth Bryant, the tailoress, sister of said Ebenezer, formerly lived prior to her marriage. Ebenezer, son of Josiah and Lydia (Green) Bryant, m. 1804, Hannah Centre. He removed many years since to Charlestown, where he recently deceased. Wm. C. Bryant, now of Wakefield, and the late Rev. Charles Bryant, were his sons; he had other children.

The predecessor of Messrs. Woodward and Bryant on this place was a Mr. Smith.

Thomas Skinner about this time purchased the wheelwright's shop that stood near where the town pound now is; (a shop that was erected some years before by David Gardner, from Hingham, a dau. of whom is now the wife of Calvin Nichols, of Wakefield); Mr. Skinner removed this shop to the foot of Fitch's hill, and fitted it up for a dwelling-house; the same that is now owned by Joseph Connell. Here Mr. Skinner spent the residue of his life. He had previously lived for some years in the small farm-house that once stood on the Olive Newell place. He was son of Benja. Skinner, of Woburn; was born in Woburn; m. Mary Parrott, of Salem; died 1864, aged 80.

Mr. Skinner possessed good natural abilities, but was uneducated; in business he was diligent and shrewd, but impetuous and hasty; as a religionist he was sincere, but impulsive and sometimes enthusiastic. He was a kind neighbor, a faithful friend, and a good citizen. Chil.: Mary, who m. Joseph Wheeler, and is now a wid.; Lucinda, who m. Capt. Asaph Evans, of Wakefield; Thomas B., who m. Phebe Smith, and lives in Wakefield; Wm. Green, who m. Olive Eaton, and lives in Wakefield; Oliver Parker, who d. at sea, unm.; Elizabeth, who m. Rev. John Upton, and is now dead; Abigail, who d. at the age of 17, unm.; Gustavus F. Davis, who m. Ann Maria Walton, and lives in Wakefield.

William Patch came from Francestown, N. H., and built, about this time, the house now owned by Daniel Nichols.

He was a captain of infantry and a wealthy and intelligent man. He died in middle life. The place was afterwards owned a while by Phineas Bailey, who added the second story.

Jeremiah Brown and William Brown, father and son, lived on the place occupied by said son.

Jeremiah Brown was the son of Jeremiah and Ruth (Welman) Brown, and grandson of Samuel and Mary (see Early Settlers); was b. 1755; m. 1777, Lydia, dau. of Dea. John and Ruth (Burnap) Smith. They both d. 1822; he at 67, and she at 69. He was a noted singer, and was chorister at the old parish church for many years. Children: John, b. 1779, and d. soon; John, b. 1780 (see after); Thomas Burnap, b. 1783; d. 1822, unm.; Lydia, b. 1786, and m. Abraham Sweetser; William, b. 1791 (see below); Jeremiah, b. 1798, and m. 1826, Betsey French, of Tewksbury; had no children; a man of great diffidence and bashfulness; honest, but weak-minded, and in his later years, insane.

William Brown, b. 1791; m. 1819, Hannah J. Eames, of Wilmington, and had chil.: Wm. Locke, b. 1821; m. Frances Matilda Oliver, of Malden; grad. at the University of New York; was a counsellor-at-law, justice of the peace, selectman, etc. He was a well-read lawyer, but possessed rather a large share of self-esteem and vanity. He died of croup, in 1863. Lydia Smith, b. 1822, and m. Mr. Richardson, of Stoneham; Thomas B. is a counsellor-at-law in Chicago, Ill.; Abigail and Hannah Elizabeth, both died in early life; Mary, lives in Wakefield.

This old place was the early homestead of the Burnap family, who were among the very early settlers.

Thomas Burnap, who was born in 1689, was living on the place in about 1765.

Lydia Smith, whom Jeremiah Brown m. in 1777, was niece of said Thomas Burnap, became his heir, and succeeded to the farm.

John Brown, son of Jeremiah, as aforesaid, and born 1779, lived on the place now owned and occupied by Jonathan Nichols, having built thereon the house in which he lived. The house has since been enlarged. He m. 1805, Abigail Trull, of Tewksbury. Was a quiet, honest, frugal, unaspiring man; had no children; he succeeded his father at the homestead. He d. 1864, aged 84¼.

Samuel Peters lived where Nathan Slocomb now lives; was a native of Andover; son of Benj. Peters; m. 1791, Elizabeth, dau. of

Timothy and Lydia (Walton) Stearns, of Reading and Lynnfield. Chil.: Samuel, Benjamin, and Timothy, who early left home, and their fate is unknown; Eliza, b. 1801, who m. Jacob Parker; Lydia, who m. Nathan Slocomb; Naamah, who m. Peter Tucker. The daughters Eliza and Lydia are dead.

Mr. Peters was the first resident on this spot, and paid for his house lot by watering, for a course of years, Mr. John Gould's cattle, whose pasture adjoined.

MICHAEL BURDITT lived where Joseph Burditt, his son, now lives; he was son of Joseph Burditt, a native of Malden, who m. 1766, Sarah, dau. of Michael Sweetser, of Reading. Mr. Michael Burditt m. 1801, Polly Dix, of Townsend. He was a respectable citizen, not particularly conspicuous. He d. 1854, aged 76. Chil.: Michael, b. 1803, who became a Congregational clergyman; was chaplain in the war of the Rebellion, and now resides in Philadelphia; Mary Dix, b. 1806; m., 1st, 1826, Rev. Samuel Nichols; he d. in 1844, and she m., 2d, John Stow, and now lives in Dedham; Sarah, who lives in Wakefield, unm.; Oliver, who m., 1st, 1829, Mary Henfield; m., 2d, Miss Mansfield; Samuel, became a physician, settled in Philadelphia, and has recently died; Joseph, m. 1832, Sarah J. Mansfield, of Lynnfield, and has succeeded to the homestead; George was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion.

Mr. Burditt was the builder and first occupant of this house.

WILLIAM GOULD lived in a small, low house, that stood near that long occupied by his widow, recently deceased, and lately purchased by Geo. H. Wiley.

He was son of Daniel and Martha (Nichols) Gould; b. 1784; m. 1802, Sally, dau. of Col. Joshua Burnham; died 1833, aged 49. Chil.: Sally, b. 1802; d. 1821, of pul. consumption; William, b. 1804; m. 1827, Louisa Hawkes, of Lynnfield, and is d.; Abigail, b. 1807; m. 1833, Noah Derby, and is d.; Daniel and Joshua, twins, b. 1809; died in early manhood, unm.; Mary, b. 1811; m. 1833, Alfred Stimpson, and is a wid.; Martha, b. 1813; m. 1834, Lewis Fairbanks, of Wakefield; Abraham, b. 1816; Lucy, b. 1818; m. 1839, Thomas E. Cox, of Lynnfield; Joseph, b. 1821; is unm.; Sarah, b. 1823; m. John Sweetser, 3d; Hannah, married Abner N. Blanchard.

Mr. Gould was a man of good natural abilities; a frequent speaker in town-meetings; possessed a good share of self-esteem; was a lively and industrious man of business; a good player on the fife; an honest citizen. He accumulated property, and built the house now standing on this spot.

DANIEL GOULD, brother of the foregoing, lived on the place now occupied by Abraham Gould; was b. 1769; m. 1800, Rebecca, dau. of Timothy Walton; died 1839, aged 70; he had no children.

He succeeded his father on this place. The place formerly belonged to the Swain family.

His father was Daniel, son of Daniel, and m. 1765, Martha Nichols, and had chil.: Martha, b. 1767, and m. 1787, Jacob Parker; Daniel, b. 1769 (noticed above); Lucy, b. 1770; d. unm.; Hannah, b. 1776; d. unm.; William, b. 1784 (noticed above).

The above-named Daniel Gould, the father of Daniel and William, kept a journal, in which he noticed from time to time, passing events, chiefly, however, those of a private and local character. Occasionally, he mentioned a more public matter; for instance: under date of March 3, 1780, he writes: "The last winter has been an uncommon hard one; it began on the first of December, and continued till the middle of February, without scarcely any thaw, and the snow very deep." This was the year when the snow was so abundant and the cold so severe, that the highways of the town were impassable for teams, for many weeks together; and when the farmers, this Mr. Gould being one of them, went on rackets or snow-shoes to Danvers Tide Mills, taking thither their grists on hand sleds, and going in a straight course to Danvers, without regard to roads or fences.

Under date of May 19, 1780, he writes: "This was an uncommon dark day; it came on in the forenoon, about 10 or 11 o'clock, and continued till some time in the afternoon, and was followed by an uncommon dark night; the day was so dark that we were obliged to light a candle to see to eat dinner." This is the day, an account of which is so beautifully and poetically paraphrased by Whittier: —

"'T was on a May day of the far old year
Seventeen hundred eighty, that there fell
Over the bloom and sweet life of the Spring,
Over the fresh earth and the heaven of noon,
A horror of great darkness, like the night
In day, of which the Norland Sagas tell,
The twilight of the gods. The low-hung sky
Was fringed with a dull glow, like that which climbs
The crater's sides from the red hell below.
Birds ceased to sing; and all the barnyard fowls
Roosted; the cattle at the pasture bars
Lowed and looked homeward; bats on leathern wings
Flitted abroad; the sounds of labor died;

Men prayed and women wept; all ears grew sharp
To hear the doom blast of the trumpet shatter
The black sky, that the dreadful face of Christ
Might look from the rent clouds, not as he looked
A loving guest at Bethany, but stern
As justice and inexorable law."

ISSACHAR STOWELL lived in the small house that stands opposite (across the street) to the house recently occupied by him, and where he d. in 1868. He was son of Capt. Issacher and Lydia Stowell, of Hingham; was b. about 1786; m., 1st, 1806, Betsey Green; she d. 1817, aged 28 or 33; m., 2d, 1818, Lydia Williams. Chil.: Eliza, b. 1807; Issachar, b. 1809, m. 1832, Louisa Slocomb, and died 1866; Haswell G., b. 1812, settled in Reading, has been twice married, and is now dead; Elbridge, b. 1816, m. 1841, Susan M. Stimson; Lydia A., b. 1819, m. 1841, Chas. W. Pond; Henry W., b. 1821; Mary Q., b. 1824; Caroline, b. 1826. This farm was occupied in 1795 by Jacob Parker, who died in 1797. It formerly belonged to the Swain family. Capt. John Swain appears to have been living thereon in 1765.

BENJAMIN PETERS lived on the farm lately owned and occupied by Edward Upton, in a very ancient building, a part of which was supposed to be (1844) as old as the settlement of the town, but which was removed at the erection of Mr. Upton's present residence. This old place was the homestead of Nicholas Brown, an original settler, and the common ancestor of the Reading Browns. The farm continued in the Brown family and *name* until 1783, when Benjamin Peters, from Andover, m. in 1783, Martha, dau. of Jeremiah and Ruth Brown, and succeeded to the homestead. He was son of Benjamin Peters, who came, with his sons, from Andover, and d. 1812, aged 84. Benj., Jr., who m. Martha Brown, had one dau., Patty, who was imbecile in body and mind, and d. unm. He d. 1815, aged 60. His widow subsequently sold out and removed to Andover, and William Brown, her nephew, became the owner and occupant.

JOHN BROWN, 2d, lived on the place recently owned by the late Edmund E. Wiley, and in 1869 occupied by Rev. Horace Eaton, who married the said Edmunds' widow. Mr. Brown was son of Pearson Brown (see Early Settlers), and grand-nephew of John Brown, a bachelor, who was son of Nathaniel and Eleanor (Stearns) Brown, and who died 1811, aged 78. John Brown, 2d, became the heir and successor of his uncle, and m. 1813, Fanny, dau. of Jacob and Martha (Gould) Parker. She d. 1824, aged 31, and he m., 2d, in 1825, Harriet, dau. of Reuben Green, and removed to Greenwood and

subsequently to Chestnut Street, where he d. March 6, 1864. Chil.: Fanny, b. 1814, who m. 1833, Elbridge Green, Esq., of Melrose; Lydia, b. 1816, who m. 1835, John Derby, of Wakefield; Eunice, b. 1819, who m. 1837, James Barrett, of Melrose; Harriet Elizabeth, b. 1826, d. young; John Pearson, b. 1829, d. young; Hervey Wilbur, b. 1832, m. and d. young man; Charles Baker, b. 1834, m. 1865, Elvira J. Stevens, of Orford, N. H.; Harriet, b. 1844, m. 1866, T. Judson Skinner. Mr. Brown was a man of intelligence and respectability, industrious and smart, possessed of a highly social and vivacious disposition, and fond of relating anecdotes, of which he had an inexhaustible fund, and could always tell a story to match any one that he heard, no matter how large. His wife, Harriet, died March 28, 1871.

Timothy Walton and Ebenezer Walton, father and son, lived on the place recently occupied by Oliver Walton, Jr., in an old house that was taken down when the said Oliver, Jr., built the house now occupied by H. D. Austin.

Timothy Walton, was son of Josiah and Ruth Walton (see Early Settlers), b. 1743, m. Rebecca Mansfield, of Danvers; d. 1818. Chil.: Josiah, who settled in Salem; Ebenezer, Andrew, James, Ruth, Rebecca, who settled in South Reading, and Joseph, who was drowned in Lynn, in 1792, aged 23, and perhaps others.

Ebenezer Walton, m. 1806, Azabah Stiles, of Greenfield, N. H. Chil.: Mary, b. 1807, became a missionary to the Indians; m. 1835, Ira D. Blanchard, of Missouri Territory; Amos L., born 1809, m., 1st, 1832, Sarah Melendy, of Reading; m., 2d, Miss Tasker; Joshua, b. 1811, m. 1832, Harriet Melendy, of Reading; Elmira, b. 1815; Ruth Ann, b. 1817; Abigail, b. 1819; Joseph Andrew, b. 1822; Timothy M., Ebenezer Nelson, and perhaps other children.

Mr. Walton subsequently built and occupied the small house lately owned by the late Amos L. Walton. He buried his wife in 1842; removed to Salem; m. again; is now dead. He was an earnest, honest, industrious man.

Andrew Walton, brother of Ebenezer, b. 1780; m. 1807, Sally, dau. of Nathan Walton; they lived in the same house in which he recently died, and which he himself erected; was blind for several years, and d. 1868. Children: Rachel, b. 1809, who d. unm.; Rebecca, b. 1813; m. 1839, Jotham Aborn, of Wakefield; Eliza, b. 1818, and lives in Wakefield.

Oliver Walton, Sen., lived where his son Oliver, Jr., now lives. He was son of Jotham and Elizabeth (Green) Walton (see Early Settlers); b. 1758; m., 1st, Rebecca Tarbell, of Lynnfield; m., 2d, 1833, Mrs.

Mary Smith. Children: Rebecca, b. 1781; Betsey, b. 1783; Polly Felton, b. 1786, and m. 1807, Aaron Putnam; Nancy, b. 1788; Oliver, b. 1791, and m. 1827, Sarah Smith, of Lynn; he lives in Wakefield, and is widely known as an extensive and honorable trader in horses; Marsena, b. 1793, and m. 1814, Elias Larrabee; Leonard, b. 1795, and m. 1820, Nancy Rugg; Jonathan Tarbell, b. 1797, and m. Sarah H. Rugg; John and Sarah (twins); John, b. 1800; m. 1820, Ann Burrill; Sarah, b. 1800, m. 1824, Sewall Fletcher; Jotham, b. 1802; m. 1824, Sarah Eaton.

Oliver Walton, Sen., succeeded on this place his father, Jotham Walton, who was living here in 1765. Mr. Walton (Oliver) was a soldier in the Revolution, a quiet and industrious citizen.

Adam Hawkes lived where Daniel P. Emerson now lives; was son of Adam Hawkes, of Lynnfield, who lived where the late Joshua Hawkes lived, and where Geo. L. Hawkes now lives. Mr. Hawkes was a clothier and miller; m., 1st, 1790, Sarah Perkins, of Lynnfield; she d. 1810; m., 2d, 1811, Anna Payson; she d. 1815, aged 33; m., 3d, 1816, Elizabeth Hall. Chil.: Adam, b. 1813; m. 1836, Cynthia Hall; removed to New Hampshire; John Payson, b. 1815; resides in Lynnfield, unm.; Harrison Gray Otis, b. 1817; m. 1840, Mary Ann Walton, and removed to New Hampshire; Sarah P., b. 1820; Gilman, b. 1823, and d. 1826; Ann, E., b. 1826, who m., 1st, 1844, E. E. Wiley; and m., 2d, Rev. Horace Eaton, who was son of David and Betsey, and was born in Goffstown, N. H.; he m., 1st, 1843, Sarah Chandler, dau. of Dea. Wm. Chandler, of Belfast, N. H.

Lydia Eve, b. 1829, and m., 1st, 1855, W. T. Larkin; m., 2d, 1868, S. A. Blackstock.

Mr. Hawkes was a man of respectability; a representative in 1811; d. 1831, aged 66. Retiring in his disposition and habits, still ready to communicate on all proper occasions, ever modest and unassuming, his death was lamented as extensively as he was known.

Vernon Street.

Peter Gould lived near the southerly end of Vernon Street, then called the "Lot-end-road," on land of Jeremiah Green, in quite a small house, now removed. He was a native of Africa; had been a slave of Ebenezer Gould, of Stoneham; his wife's name was Chloe; he had a large number of children, all but one of whom died in infancy; one daughter, Peggy, survived, and was a shy, timid, feeble-minded girl.

Peter was an honest, hard-working man, and supported his family comfortably until old age incapacitated him for labor. He had a special

talent for building stone wall for fences, at which business he was very expert. He perished, some thirty or more years ago, one cold day, in a snow-drift in Stoneham. His family were supported at last by the town of Stoneham. Peggy committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.

JOHN SWEETSER lived on the place now owned by Rev. R. W. Cushman's heirs. He also owned at this time, and subsequently occupied, the house and place now occupied by Rev. Dana Clayes. He was son of Samuel Sweetser, who d. in 1818, at the age of 86; and John, d. in 1847; m., 1st, 1782, Elizabeth, dau. of William and Susanna Green; m., 2d, 1817, Rebecca Hawkes, of Lancaster, and dau. of Adam Hawkes, of Saugus, it being her first marriage. She d. 1866, aged 100 years, lacking two months. Chil.: John, b. 1785; m. 1807, Betsey Bryant, of Stoneham, and settled in Lynnfield; is now dead; Betsey, b. 1789; m. 1811, Daniel Green of Stoneham, and is now dead; Rebecca, b. 1796; m. 1822, Rev. Dana Clayes, then of Plainfield, N. H., now of Wakefield; Hiram, b. 1802; m. 1824, Elizabeth Healy.

Mr. John Sweetser was in early life a shoe manufacturer, and subsequently a farmer, and in both departments was enterprising and successful; was a man of intelligence, punctuality, and probity; was a soldier of the Revolution.

The house and farm, now owned by Rev. Dr. Cushman's heirs, as aforesaid, with some variation in the lands, was occupied in 1765 by Thomas Emerson, son of Ebenezer, and born in 1724 (see Early Settlers); he had a large family of children, who became the heads of several important and influential families, viz.: Elizabeth, b. 1753, and m. 1777, Benjamin Emerson (see before); Hannah, b. 1755; m. 1793, Capt. Timo. Wakefield (2d wife); Thomas, b. 1757; m. 1782, Ruth Bancroft (see before); William, b. 1760; m., 1st, 1782, Sarah Cowdrey, of South Reading; m., 2d, 1785, Mary Vinton, of Stoneham; settled in Malden (now Melrose), and his descendants in Melrose are numerous and enterprising; Jerusha, b. 1762; m. 1782, Capt. Nathaniel Cowdrey; Susanna, b. 1764; m. 1793, Wm. Williams, of Malden, who afterwards settled in South Reading; Jonathan, b. 1768; m. 1796, Martha Williams, of Chelsea; Lucy, b. 1770; m. 1788, Capt. Aaron Damon, and settled in Vermont; Lois, b. 1772; m. 1792, John Smith.

The house and farm, now occupied by the Rev. Dana Clayes, with perhaps some variation in lands, was occupied in 1765 by Joseph Underwood, who m. 1739, Ruth Bancroft. (See Early Settlers.)

THOMAS SWAIN lived in the house now owned by David Batchelder,

and known as David Batchelder's old house. He was son of Dr. Thomas and Abigail Swain, and was born 1780; m. 1803, Sally, dau. of David and Mary Parker. Chil.: Otis, b. 1804; m. 1826, Mary Johnson, of Andover; Sally, b. 1806; m. 1826, Jeremiah Green; is not living; David Parker, b. 1807; Albert, b. 1809; Thomas, b. 1813, and lives in Lynnfield; Mary (b. about 1811); m. 1829, Thomas Green; is not living; Caleb Strong, b. 1815; m. 1839, Mary W. Fulton, of Boston; Harriet, b. 1818, and m. 1846, Joseph Hall, of Medford; Emily, b. 1820; m. 1840, Tho. Emerson, Jr., of Wakefield; Caroline, b. 1823; m. 1849, C. Emory Foster, formerly of Wakefield.

Mr. Swain was a man of intelligence, had a good common-school education, was of a very amiable disposition, modest and unassuming in his manners, industrious, kind-hearted, faithful, and altogether a most worthy citizen. He d. 1832, aged 52.

The predecessors of Mr. Swain on this place were: His father, *Dr.* Thomas, who d. 1780; his uncle, Dr. Oliver, who d. 1773; and his grandfather, Dr. Thomas, who d. 1759.

A few rods northerly of Mr. Swain's residence, on the westerly side of the street, there stood, about this time, a dwelling, since removed, occupied by a family by the name of Lewis. Timothy Lewis, who m. 1767, Martha, dau. of Michael Sweetser, is said to have lived here. He had chil.: Martha, b. 1769; Lydia, William, Charles, Timothy, and perhaps others. The house was subsequently purchased by Issachar Stowell, who removed it to the place it now occupies, on Salem Street, opposite the residence lately occupied by said Stowell.

Caleb Green lived on the place now owned and occupied by his son, Joshua Green.

He was the son of Capt. William and Susanna Green; was born about 1771; his mother was a Townsend, from Lynnfield; he m. 1793, Polly Munroe, of Lynnfield, and d. 1859, aged 88. Chil.: Eliza, b. 1800, and d. unm.; Caleb, b. 1803, and m., 1st, Clarissa Newhall; m., 2d, 1847, Abigail Willey; Joshua, b. 1805; m. 1864, —— Hurd; Mary, b. 1808; m. 1852, Daniel Nichols (2d wife).

Mr. Green was a man of intelligence, integrity, and great private worth; was fond of reading, and was well posted in ancient and modern history; he was withal a man of unusual diffidence and modesty, and eminent for his amiable and peaceful disposition.

This house and farm was formerly occupied by a portion of the Underwood family.

Jonathan Pratt lived where Jonathan Nichols, Sen., has lately lived, in the house now or lately occupied by Mrs. Welch.

Mr. Pratt was son of Amos Pratt, of Saugus, and brother of the late David Pratt, of Reading. He m. Mercy, dau. of Joseph and Sarah Burditt. Chil.: David, who m. 1821, Hannah Patch, of Greenfield, N. H.; Sally, a highly intelligent young lady, who d. young; Jonathan, who lives in Reading, unmarried.

Mr. Pratt was a sensible, modest, precise man, of strict integrity; he removed to the place in Reading where his son David now lives.

Lowell Street.

Elijah Merrill lived in a small house opposite to that now occupied by Charles Carter; was a laboring man; had a large family of children; was poor, and soon removed from town.

The place was subsequently owned by Stephen Floyd, and has since been taken down. It was occupied in 1795 by Ephraim Willey, who was the first occupant known.

Reuben Newhall owned and occupied the place now owned by Charles Carter; he was the son of Nehemiah Newhall, of Lynnfield, where he was born in 1769; his mother was the dau. of Dea. Benj. and the sister of Gen. Benj. Brown, of Reading; he m. 1794 or '5, Mary Thompson, of Woburn, and had chil.: Reuben, b. 1795, and m. 1823, Emily Rugg, of Lancaster; Mary, b. 1797, and d. a young woman; Thompson, b. 1798; m. 1822, Hannah Crocker, and d. 1866; Sally, b. 1800; m. 1824, Jona. Brown, of Westbrook; she is now a widow; Clarissa, b. 1803; m. 1826 or '7, Caleb Green, and is now dead; Elizabeth, b. 1809; m. 1829, Stephen Floyd; Susan, b. 1814; m. 1844, Gilman A. Coggin, and now dead.

Mr. Newhall was a shoemaker and farmer; industrious and honest. with pretty strong prejudices and quick feelings; his son Reuben succeeded him on the place, and sold to the present owner. In 1795 it was occupied by Elias Emerson, who afterwards removed to Lancaster. Mr. N. d. 1846.

Samuel Sweetser and Lydia Sweetser, father and daughter, lived in the house now owned and occupied by James J. Mansfield.

Samuel Sweetser was the son of Michael and Mary Sweetser; b. about 1732; settled in Saugus; had many children; removed in his latter life to South Reading, where he died in 1818, aged 86.

Among his children were John, Daniel, Moses, Ezra, Aaron, Elias (who was insane), Lydia, etc.

Lydia Sweetser, who never married, lived with her father, and after his death continued to occupy the house aforesaid.

Daniel Sweetser occupied this house before his father and sister, and was here in 1795.

Aaron Burditt lived in the house recently occupied by his widow, and still owned by his heirs. He was son of Joseph and Sarah (Sweetser) Burditt, and born in Malden, probably. He m., 1st, 1797, Hannah, dau. of Edmund Eaton; m., 2d, 1820, Sally B. Upton; he d. 1841. Chil.: Hannah, b. 1799; betrothed to Harfield Hart, and d. unm. in 1822; Aaron, b. 1802; m. 1825, Mary, dau. of James Emerson; Mary Eaton, b. 1804; m. 1825, James Butler; William, b. 1821; m. Emily Poole; Henry, b. 1823, and m. Mary, dau. of F. B. Eaton; James H., b. 1825; Benj., b. 1827; Frances, Aaron, and two or three others.

Mr. Burditt was intelligent, respectable, and possessed great activity and energy in business; was a dealer in horses to some extent, and a good judge of their character. He erected the house in which he lived and died.

Thomas Parker lived in the house lately owned by Suel Winn, and now owned by Mrs. Rogers, and improved a considerable farm, formerly connected therewith. He was son of Thomas and Sarah Parker (see Early Settlers); b. 1751; m. 1773, Sarah, dau. of Thomas and Mary Richardson; they had no children, and both died 1822.

He was a deacon, and a very intelligent, modest, and worthy citizen.

Mrs. Parker was a Christian woman, with some literary taste; she kept a journal, and under date of June, 1775, she writes: "The Regulars came over Charles River, and attacked the American army, who were fortifying a hill called Bunker's Hill, where a bloody battle ensued; and the Regulars got the hill, with the loss of 1,450 men; they also burnt the town of Charlestown. Our army retreated, with the loss of 150 men killed and wounded, and 30 taken prisoners." In 1776, she records in her journal the following poem, probably her own composition: —

"ON GOD'S LAW.

"The sacred law of God
Is like to Moses' rod;
If we but *keep* it in our hand,
It will do wonders in the land;
If we slight and throw it to the ground,
'T will turn a serpent and inflict a wound;
Around that, flesh and blood cannot endure,
Nor save, until the brazen serpent cure;
I wish not, Lord, thou shouldst withhold it,
Nor would I have it and not hold it;
O teach me then, my God,
To handle Moses' rod."

This place was the original homestead of the Parker family, and remained in the Parker name until the decease of Dea. Thomas, in 1822. It was formerly, for many years, noted as a public house and grocery.

James Burditt bought and occupied, about this time, a small house (the present occupant is unknown). Benj. Badger, Jr., built the house, and after occupying it a short time, sold it to Mr. Burditt.

He (Burditt) was the son of Joseph and Sarah (Sweetser) Burditt; b. about 1775; m. 1798, Fanny, dau. of Dea. Jacob and Margaret Emerson. Children: James, b. 1801; m. 1830, Betsey Matthews, and lives in Stoneham; Warren, b. 1803; unm.; mind injured by sickness; Fanny, b. 1805; m. 1825, Moses Sweetser, Jr., and is d. Mr. James Burditt d. 1822, aged 47.

Edward Burditt, brother of James, aforesaid, was b. about 1766; m., 1st, —— Pratt, of Malden; m., 2d, 1814, Lois Gill, of Malden, and d. 1835, aged 69. Chil.: Betsey, m. 1815, Dea. Martin Stowell; Joseph, m. 1818, Dolly Slocomb; both d.; Edward, m. 1816, Elizabeth Nichols; is now d.; Nathan, m. 1828, Sophronia Woodward; is now d.; Sally and Lucinda d. unm.; and perhaps other children.

Mr. Burditt was a quiet, industrious citizen, an unbeliever in the theory of the earth's diurnal motion, because in that case, he reasoned, "his well would be nightly emptied of its contents." He loved pigeon-shooting, and took delight in relating marvellous stories of events that had come under his own observation; for instance: "Sitting for pigeons, on a certain occasion," said he, "when those birds were flying in great abundance, and having decoyed to my pole a mighty flock, I was so excited, that I fired a little too low, and did not drop a single pigeon; but," said he, "I picked up a *hat-full* of pigeons' feet."

The Burditt family, the whole race of them, had a special gift and skill in the manufacture of shoes, which enabled them to turn them off with great rapidity and beauty. The art seemed to be instinctive with them, for the *children*, with scarcely any instruction, were at once, almost, good and quick work*men* at the craft.

James Crain lived in a house, built by himself, that stood near the last named, and which was burned a few years since. He m. 1804, Lydia Burditt, and d. 1855, aged 71. Chil.: James, m. Rebecca Hutchinson; William, m. Sarah A. Hutchinson; Lydia, m. Samuel P. Avery; Elizabeth, m. Virnum Sweetser; a daughter, m. Geo. P. Eaton; Nancy P., m. Daniel Stevens.

This place was formerly quite noted as being the head-quarters, on

election and Thanksgiving days, for chicken and turkey shooting-matches.

WID. SARAH BURDITT and JOHN BURDITT, mother and son, lived in an ancient mansion that stood near where now stands the house lately owned by E. W. Wood.

Wid. Sarah was the wid. of Joseph Burditt, formerly of Malden, to whom she was married in 1766; she was dau. of Michael and Mary (Smith) Sweetser, and was born 1745.

Mr. Burditt removed to Reading about 1790, and d. 1804, aged 65; his wid. d. 1831, aged 86. His children are noticed under distinct heads.

This old mansion, now removed, and the farm formerly connected therewith, constituted the early homestead of a family of Cutlers who removed away many years ago. Lilley Eaton, Sen., was living on the place in the time of the Revolution.

John Burditt m., 1st, 1809, Lydia Hawkes; was twice married, and has recently deceased. Children: Lydia, m. T. J. Sweetser (2d wife); Sarah, m. and settled in Saugus; John has been married several times; Benja., d. young; Francis, settled in Lynn; Polly, and other children.

CHURCH STREET.

REUBEN EMERSON lived in the parsonage house, a dwelling now owned by John M. Cate, and removed to Salem Street; is used at present as a tenement house. The house was erected in 1804 or 1805, and was the third parsonage house built by said parish. It had originally a flat or hipped roof, and was without an L. It was remodelled a few years since.

Mr. Emerson was at this time the pastor of the First Parish, and the eighth minister of said parish; he was born in Ashby in 1771; was the son of John and Katharine (Eaton) Emerson, and grandson of Dea. Brown Emerson, of Reading. In early life he was a shoemaker, and worked at that honorable handicraft in this town, and mainly by his own efforts and earnings secured a liberal education, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1798; m. 1800, Persis Hardy, of New Hampshire; was ordained in Westminster, Vt., in 1800; was ordained as pastor of the Congregational church in Reading (now Wakefield) in 1804, and d. 1860. He occupied the mansion until his death. Children: Brown Handell Buckley, born about 1801; studied medicine with Dr. Spaulding, of South Reading; settled first in Boston, where he married; removed to the interior of New York, where he died in

middle life. The lustre of the eminent names which he wore was certainly not increased by any excellencies of this namesake, for he was not illustrious for natural or acquired gifts. He had a good musical ear, as was true of the whole family, and could play well on instruments. He had an impediment in his speech, stammering very badly. He was somewhat intemperate in his habits. He left no children.

Charles Milton, born 1802, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1826 with honor; studied law; settled first at Hartford, Conn.; m., 1st, a Miss Chapman, of Greenfield; was several years clerk in the Connecticut Senate; became embarrassed by losses in land speculations, which induced him to remove to New Orleans, leaving his family behind. At New Orleans he secured the reputation of being an able and honorable counsellor.

Charles M. was our own cotemporary playmate, schoolmate, and intimate youthful associate, and it was with much sorrow that we learned that in the late War of the Rebellion he espoused the cause of secession, refused to take the oath of allegiance to his country, and was obliged in consequence to leave New Orleans for other parts of rebeldom. Upon the fall of the confederacy, or before, he returned to New Orleans, where he now resides. He m. a second wife at New Orleans, and has several young children. A son by his first wife was educated at Cambridge, and died recently.

John Calvin (third son of Reuben), b. about 1803; was a tall, portly, good-looking youth, of overflowing good nature, easy, moderate, social, and fond of sport and fun. He possessed a nice ear and a warm love for sweet sounds, became a teacher of music, settled in Savannah, Ga., where he died a young man, and unm.

Catharine Anna Fiske, b. 1805, the only daughter, is still living, and resides at Somerville or Salem, unm. Propriety will not permit that we should say more of her than that she is an intelligent, amiable, cheerful, and worthy lady, who will be long remembered by the people of South Reading as the sweet singer and accomplished leader in the choir of the old church, long made vocal with her melodies.

Reuben Washington (the youngest son), b. 1806, was an eccentric genius; naturally indolent, and without a spark of ambition, he had rather starve than work. He was a great trial to his family. He learned the trade of a printer; had a good common-school education, and was peculiar in his knowledge of geography, particularly that of his own neighborhood, being able to give the boundary towns of every town in New England. Like Old Mortality, he was fond of deciphering the inscriptions upon the ancient gravestones in the old cemeteries.

He was a musician, in common with the rest of the family, but was too slothful to make the gift available for any benefit to himself or anybody else. He was once convicted and imprisoned for stealing, but he stole nothing but food, preferring to steal victuals rather than work for them. He went to Ohio, and there died.

Rev. Mr. Emerson was a sound scholar, a good citizen, a social and agreeable companion, and an honest man. As a theologian, he was a rigid Calvinist; as a preacher, he was fluent, but not eloquent; seldom poetical or pathetic, sometimes prosy, frequently long-winded and tedious, except when his discourses were historical, and then interesting and instructive. He was a man of great firmness and pertinacity, loved influence, and for many years possessed it in his own parish to an unbounded degree; was a friend of education and good morals. In 1812 he was classed as a federalist and an opposer of the war and of the National Administration, but in his latter years he was an earnest republican, opposed to the whole system of slavery, and was a true patriot. He died in 1860, aged 88 years.

David Gardner. Passing from the old parish church westerly, we then found standing on the common land, near where is now the town pound, a wheelwright's shop owned by David Gardner, who pursued his vocation there a few years, and then sold out and went, it is presumed, to Hingham, from whence he came. A daughter of his is now the wife of Calvin Nichols, of this town. His wife was a Crocker, sister to Wid. Benj. H. Eaton, and to the late Wid. Benj. Swain. This shop was bought by Thomas Skinner, removed to the foot of Fitch's Hill, converted into a dwelling, and is now owned by James Connell.

William Deadman purchased, about this time, a part of the house, a small cottage, that stood where now stands the house occupied by his widow and his son William, the other part of the cottage being owned for several years by Wid. Molly Parker. He subsequently bought the other part, and erected the present dwelling. He was son of William Deadman, of Stoneham, a soldier in the Revolution; his mother was Mary, dau. of Capt. Thomas Green; she lived to a great age; was a pleasant and worthy woman; d., aged 98.

William (Jr.), m. 1813, Sally, dau. of James Boutwell; was the first captain of the Washington Rifle Company, who belonged to South Reading; was a man of high respectability, of great mechanical ingenuity, and of excellent taste and skill in contriving and arranging the useful and ornamental surroundings of house, garden, and field. He was town sexton for many years, and d. 1865, aged 77.

His predecessors on this place were a family of Tottinghams, from

Woburn; Elisha, the elder, who m. 1764, Mary Pike, of Woburn; was a blacksmith, and had a son Aaron; the father and son were both intemperate. The widow of Elisha, Mary, died 1818, aged 82.

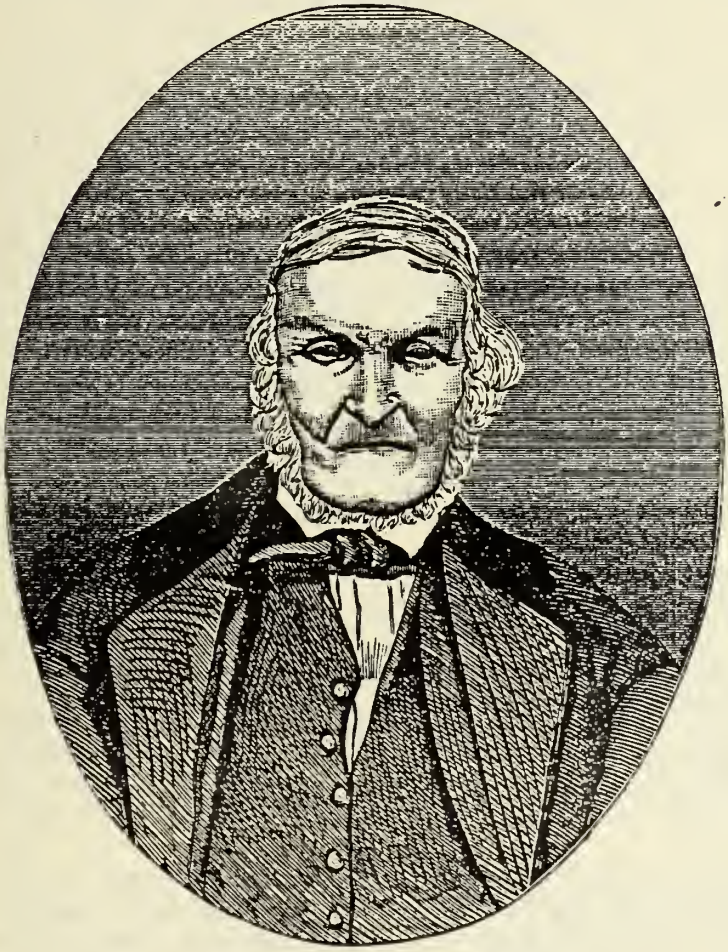
NATHANIEL BROWN lived on the place recently occupied by Wid. Lucy (Poole) Jennings; he was son of Gen. Benjamin Brown; b. 1756; m. 1800, Rhoda, dau. of Abiel and Thankful Brown, and d. 1832, aged 76. Had several daughters, of whom Rhoda, late wife of Charles Lee, of South Reading, was one. Mr. Brown was a laborer and gardener; poor, but honest and industrious. His wife was deranged for many years. The house was then a one-story cottage, built by adding his father's old currier shop (that was removed hither from the side of the pond), to old Tottingham's blacksmith shop, which stood on this spot, the same being common land; and a lot of land, forty feet square, was voted to Mr. Brown during life. He was permitted, however, to improve additional land as a garden. This land (the forty feet square) was sold by the town after Mr. Brown's death, and was owned a while by Col. Elbridge Gerry, of Stoneham, who rebuilt and enlarged the house.

JAMES HARTSHORN (Jr.) lived on the same spot, where he died in 1870; was one of the few who owned and occupied the same domicil for more than half a century. He was the son of Dea. James and Sarah (Hopkinson) Hartshorn; b. 1776; m., 1st, 1803, Abigail Coggin, of Woburn; m., 2d, 1819, Mary, dau. of Thomas Poole, of Woburn. Chil.: James, b. 1807; m. Maria Williams; is a trader in Boston, and lives in Belmont; Abigail, b. 1809; m. Samuel Gardner, and lives in Wakefield; Jacob Coggin, b. 1810; m. Mary Blanchard; was father of the present Jacob C. Hartshorn, and is now dead; John Francis, b. 1812; m. Henrietta Burt, and lives in Wakefield; George A., b. 1813, who m. and settled in Woburn; William Hubbard, b. 1826; Charles Frederic, b. 1835; Mary Parker, b. 1830, now the wife of John Rayner, and other children, who d. young.

He was colonel in the cavalry corps, and town treasurer for many years.

This place was occupied in 1765 by Jonathan Cowdrey, who was of a different family from that on Cowdrey's hill; lived in town a few years, and removed; he was a clock and buckle maker; made the old weather-cock that for nearly a century was perched upon the spire of the old church. The place was afterwards sold to Dr. John Hart, who enlarged the house, and built a hall in it particularly for the use of the Mount Moriah Lodge of Freemasons; it was occupied, subsequently, for a public house by Mr. Harvey, Oliver Pope, and perhaps others.

Caleb Eaton and Dea. David Smith were the immediate predecessors of the late owner.



COL. JAMES HARTSHORN.

Francis Hay lived where Ebenezer Hartshorn now lives; was son of Dr. John Hay; b. 1783; m., 1st, Polly Mansfield, and 2d, Sarah Myrick, and removed to Charlestown. Chil.: Mary, who m. Mr. Munroe; Sybil, who m. Mr. Burbank, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Antoinette, who m. Mr. Griffin, of New York city, and now lives in New Jersey.

Mr. Hay was a cabinet-maker, a very ingenious mechanic and cunning workman, and a very honest man, though somewhat peculiar.

He built, perhaps in connection with his brother John, this house, sold one half of it to his sister, Wid. Elizabeth Nichols, and the other half to Ebenezer Hartshorn, who subsequently purchased the whole. Mr. Hay removed to Charlestown, as previously stated. Mr. Hartshorn has lived on the place nearly, if not quite, fifty years; is a brother of James Hartshorn, above named; was born 1788; m. 1813, Mary Winn, sister of Maj. Suel Winn. Chil.: Mary W., b. 1816; m. 1837, John Eaton, and is now a widow; Sarah, b. 1817; m. 1840, Micah Heath, and lives in Wakefield; Eliza Nichols, b. 1820; m. Leonard Clifford, and is now a widow; Ebenezer Francis, b. 1822, and settled in California; Lucyette, b. 1827; has lived in California, and now in Wakefield, unm.; Jane, lives in Wakefield, unm.

Ebenezer Wiley lived in the house recently occupied by Samuel Winship; was son of James and Mary (Bryant) Wiley; b. 1781; m. 1804, Jerusha, dau. of Capt. Nathaniel Cowdrey; was a prosperous shoe manufacturer, and an excellent man. He died of fever in 1817, aged 36. Chil.: Charlotte, b. 1805; m. 1824, Robert Stimpson, and lives in Charlestown; Sylvester, b. 1808; m. and settled in Hartford, Ct., and d. in 1869; Francis, b. 1810; m. Lydia, dau. of Abraham Sweetser; went to Ohio and there died; Clarissa, b. 1811; m. 1831, Lemuel Sweetser, and lives in Wakefield.

This house was built from a "tin shop" that was removed hither from the Common, and that once stood near where the house and store recently owned by P. C. Wheeler now stand.

Joseph Atwell lived in the house recently occupied by the late Joel Winship; he was son of Joseph and Pearn or Pamela (Cowell) Atwell; his father was a native of Lynn, and his mother was a native of England, being the dau. of Wid. Cowell, who married Elias Bryant, of Stoneham.

Joseph (Jr.) m. 1803, Sarah, dau. of Capt. Nath'l Cowdrey; was selectman, town collector, and a respectable citizen; he d. 1835, aged 54. His wid. became the 2d wife of Capt. Henry Knight. Chil.: Joseph Warren, m. Abigail Melburn, and is now d.; Benj. F., went South, and there died; Sumner died unmarried.

Mr. Atwell sold this house many years ago to Doss Freeman, a colored man, and removed subsequently to Cowdrey's Hill, to the place recently owned by Henry List. The house was built by Samuel Stacey, who came from Townsend; m. 1800, Hannah, dau. of John and Lydia Vinton, and d. 1815.

Freeman was succeeded by Capt. Wm. Emerson, son of Wm.

Emerson, of Melrose, and grandson of Thomas Emerson, Sen., of South Reading.

HENRY KNIGHT lived in the house lately owned by Thomas Winship, and formerly owned by Capt. Nath'l Cowdrey. Mr. Knight was born in Harvard, in 1792; was son of Elisha Knight, of Stoneham; m., 1st, 1813, Ruhamah, dau. of Joseph Eaton, of Woburn, and granddaughter of Jonathan Eaton, of Woburn, who was a native of Reading; m., 2d, Sarah, wid. of Joseph Atwell; m., 3d, Dorothy, wid. of Charles Richardson.

Was captain, selectman, and was a soldier in the war of 1812, and is now dead. Chil.: Lydia F., b. 1814; m. 1832, Capt. Thomas Richardson; is now a wid.; Laurillia, b. 1818; m. 1838, Hiram Eaton, of Wakefield; Sophronia O., b. 1821; m. Jona. Eames, of Wilmington; Henry Clay, b. 1829; m. Phebe Hurd, and lives in Wakefield.

WILLIAM EMERSON occupied a part of the same house with Capt. Knight.

He was son of William and Sarah (Cowdrey) Emerson; b. about 1783; m. —— Newhall; had many children; was captain; removed to Bangor, Me., owned and occupied a while the house now owned by Samuel Winship.

ELM STREET.

AMOS BOARDMAN lived on the place lately owned and occupied by Hannah (Bancroft) Emerson, wid. of Benj. Emerson.

He was the son of Amos Boardman, formerly of Chelsea (living on lands that have since been annexed to Saugus); he afterwards removed to Reading, and occupied the place in Woodville recently owned by the late Lowell Emerson, dwelling in an old house, now demolished, that stood near the said Lowell's house, on the opposite side of the road.

His mother was Elizabeth, dau. of Benj. and Elizabeth (Burnap) Smith, and a descendant of John and Dea. Francis Smith, early settlers. He was a descendant, in the fourth degree, from William Boardman, of Cambridge, who settled there in 1638, and died there in 1685, aged 71. He married in 1779, Mary Lewis, of Billerica; was a soldier in the Revolution, and afterwards a colonel in the militia; and a school committee-man several years. He died 1823, aged 68. His widow died 1843, aged 88.

Col. Boardman was a notable man, of portly and commanding personal appearance; active, energetic, public-spirited, and patriotic; he exercised much influence in his day and generation. He was full of

martial ardor, and never felt better than when on parade at the head of his regiment. An old swivel or cannon which the colonel procured to usher in training and muster days with its sounding boom, and which was also used on Independence days, being left in the mean time upon the common, is not forgotten by those who were the boys of those days. He was also a warm and zealous friend of education and of the common schools, over which he long had official superintendence. His earnest and stirring addresses to his scholars, when he made his official visits, will be long remembered; he was profuse in his commendations, and inspiring in his portrayal of what the pupils might become by good behavior and faithful study. "In fact," he would say to them, "by so doing you may be sure to rise in the world; true, you may not *all* become *colonel*, as I am, though some of you may, and generals, governors, and presidents too, but you may all get to be *somebodies*, captains, sergeants, corporals, at least."

He gave his own children a good education, for the days in which he lived; and those children have consequently risen in the community, and become *somebodies*.

He changed his religious sentiments in his latter life, and from an Orthodox Congregationalist became an active Universalist, and was one of the founders of the Universalist society in South Reading. Children: Amos, b. 1780; followed the sea; became a sea-captain; died in 1811, in London, unm.; Mary, b. 1782; m. 1804, John Lambert (see Fam. Ac't); Sarah Smith, b. 1784; m. 1808, Burrage Yale, Esq. (see Fam. Ac't); Rebecca, b. 1786; m. 1818, Dr. Moses Long, of Concord, N. H., had several daughters, and d. 1823, aged 37. She was for several seasons the teacher of the Centre School, succeeding her sister Sarah S. in this office; was a thorough and faithful instructor, but a most strict and rigid disciplinarian; Nancy, b. 1788; was a teacher of the west district school, and of a private academy. She was tall, and somewhat masculine in her personal appearance, with majestic step and genteel bearing, gifts that were common to this branch of the Boardman family. She married Samuel Fletcher, Esq., of Concord, N. H., and died there in 1842, aged 35, without issue; Lydia, became the 2d wife of Rev. Thomas A. Merrill, D. D., of Middlebury, Vt.; is now a widow; has had no children; Asa Lewis, b. about 1792; m. 1827, Mary, dau. of Silas Smith; succeeded to the homestead, and was a shoe manufacturer, justice of the peace, etc.; was well informed, social, and jocose. He d. at sea, 1830, aged 38; Benjamin, became a counsellor-at-law; was married, had several children, and is now dead.

The colonel had other children, who died young, one of whom was drowned in the great pond.

The immediate predecessor of Col. Boardman upon this place was Dea. Francis Smith, son of John and Elizabeth (Lynde) Smith; was b. 1716; m., 1st, 1746, Sarah Boardman, of Chelsea, and m., 2d, 1785, Wid. Sarah Bryant. The deacon, having no children, and being a cousin to the colonel's mother, and his wife being aunt to the colonel, he made the colonel his heir, and in consideration of a promised maintenance during life, gave him full possession of his property. And, as often happens in such cases, he lived, it is said, to regret the arrangement. At any rate, he left the homestead, and went to live at the house of his second wife, which stood on the westerly part of Church Street, and was last known as the Boutwell house, now taken down. The predecessor of Dea. Smith on the Col. Boardman place, and probably the first occupant, was Thomas Hay, a brother of Dr. John Hay, who removed to Dublin, N. H.

TIMOTHY KINSMAN kept a grocery store on the spot where now stands the dwelling-house of James Eustis. There was then, on this site, a large, unpainted, gambrel-roofed mansion, with a large L. The store was kept in the L part, and the main house was occupied as a tenement house by various tenants for many years, until the present proprietor, some forty years since, took possession, renewed the buildings, planted gardens and orchards, and restored the place to more than its pristine glory.

This was an early seat of the Goodwin family, who were among the early settlers of the town, and for many years some of the most influential and eminent inhabitants. (See Early Settlers.)

JAMES NICHOLS, son of Samuel, and a descendant of Richard (se Early Settlers), was b. 1735; m., 1st, 1764, Mary, the only dau. of Capt. John and Mary (Parker) Goodwin; Capt. John was the last Goodwin owner; and Mr. Nichols, at the death of his wife's parents, succeeded to this property and also to the Kendall Parker place, now occupied by M. F. Leslie, Hero W. Nichols, and others.

His first wife d. 1767. He m., 2d, about 1768, Wid. Anna (Hay) Wright, of Stoneham; she d. 1769; m., 3d, 1770, Wid. Patience (Pritchard) Hero, and she d. 1793; m., 4th, 1794, Wid. Eunice Walton, of Cambridge, who was mother to the wife of his son, Hay Nichols. He d. 1810, aged 75.

He was a baker by trade; had lived in Malden and Salem; was called lieutenant; was a very industrious man. Children by 1st

wife: James, b. 1765; a man of tall and stalwart frame, but of weak and wayward intellect. He died unm. in 1837, aged 71.

By 2d wife: Hay, b. 1769; m. 1799, Eunice Walton, of Cambridge; kept a grocery store in the above-named mansion; was selectman, justice of the peace, and representative; a man of intelligence and ability. He died 1806, leaving one son, Leonard Hay, now living in Stoneham.

By 3d wife: Samuel, b. 1772; m. 1797, Elizabeth Hay, settled in Boston; was a bricklayer; was father of the late Rev. Samuel, who d. 1844; of Eliza, wid. of Lilley Eaton, and of Eunice, wife of Adam Wiley. He d. 1810. Hero, who settled in Salem, and whose son, Hero W., and other children, live on the Kendall Parker place. Polly, who m. Joseph Eustis, of Salem, and d. in early life, leaving one son, James Eustis, who now owns the Dea. Goodwin place, aforesaid. A dau., Betsey, was insane, and d. young, unm.

John Hay lived on the place formerly owned by Geo. W. Hartshorn, and recently sold by Newhall to T. J. West, the present occupant. He was son of Dr. Wm. and Abigail (Boutwell) Hay; b. 1737; was a physician; m. Sarah Ring, of Salisbury, a granddau. of Rev. Jona. Pierpont; settled first in Woburn, but when his father became old he returned to Reading and succeeded to his father's practice and eventually to the homestead. He was a very respectable physician; enjoyed a good practice; was a careful and gentle practitioner, and used in his practice more botanic medicines than most other physicians, so that he was sometimes called "the root and herb doctor." He was a peaceable, retiring, and upright citizen. He d. 1815, aged 77; and his wid. d. 1816, aged 76. Chil.: Sarah, b. 1762: m. Dudley Porter, and removed to Nova Scotia; Jonathan Pierpont, b. 1765; m. 1794, Hepzibeth Appleton; Charlotte, b. 1766; m., 1st, 1786, Dr. Isaac S. Thompson, of Woburn, a cousin of Benja. Thompson, of Count Rumford notoriety; settled in Maine and m., 2d, John Flint, of Baldwin, Me.; Charles, b. 1769, became a physician, and settled in Maine, and died there; Abigail, b. 1771; m. 1793, John Chandler, and is dead; Elizabeth, b. 1773; m. 1797, Samuel Nichols, and d. 1861, aged 88; Pamela, b. 1774; m. 1798, Timothy Sweetser, and is dead; Anna, b. 1776; m. 1799, Jesse Pope, and is dead; John, b. 1777; m. 1805, Sarah Lucas, and is dead; George, b. 1779; m. and settled in Lexington, Ky.; Mary, b. 1781; m. 1806, Robert Raddin, and is dead; Francis, b. 1783; m, 1st, Polly Mansfield; she d. 1816; m., 2d, 1817, Sarah Myrick, and removed to Charlestown and died there.

The house that long stood upon this spot, and which was built by Dr. Wm. Hay, was taken down a few years since.

JAMES HARTSHORN (Sen.) lived where Joseph Hartshorn, his son, now lives; was son of Benja. and Mary (Swain) Hartshorn (see Early Settlers); b. 1750; m. 1771, Sarah, dau. of Dea. Ebenezer and Ruth (Bancroft) Hopkinson; was a deacon; kept a grocery store in his early life; a modest, upright man; d. 1824, aged 74. Chil.: James, b. 1773, d. soon; Jonathan, b. 1775, and d. soon; James, b. 1776 (see Special Account); Jonathan, b. 1779, and d. 1803; Sally, b. 1781, and m. 1811, Stephen Hale, and d. 1813; Lucy, b. 1783, m. Amos Boutwell, and lived in Wakefield; John Francis, b. 1785, and d. 1810; Ebenezer, b. 1788 (see Special Account); Betsey, b. 1790; m. Hon. Thos. Emerson (see Special Account); Joseph; m. 1816, Abigail R., dau. of James Emerson, and succeeded his father on the homestead, which included as his father's share a part only of the ancient place; the other part descending to Jeremiah, an uncle of Joseph. The children of Joseph were: Joseph, who went to California; Abigail, who m. W. H. Atwell, Esq.; Jona. Francis, who m. Louisa Wiley; Nancy, who m. Luther Reed, Jr.; and one or more who d. young.

JEREMIAH HARTSHORN lived in the northerly part of the old Hartshorn mansion; was brother of Dea. James, b. 1760; m. 1786, Margaret, dau. of Dr. Oliver Swain; d. 1838. Was a soldier of the Revolution, a respectable citizen, somewhat pompous and grandiloquent in manners and language. Children: Oliver Swain, b. 1787; m. a dau. of Dr. Martin Herrick, and settled in Portland, Me.; Washington, b. 1791; m., 1st, Lucy Haines; m., 2d, Vesta L., dau. of Dr. Charles Hay; settled first in South Reading; removed to Portland; was deacon; d. 1854, aged 63; Jeremiah, b. 1802; was twice m.; is now dead; Thomas Swain, b. 1806; m. Betsey Gerry, of Stoneham, and now lives in Reading.

These sons belonged, through their mother, to the race of "bleeders," or to a family that, for many generations, were subject to a liability to commence bleeding from some slight wound, and to continue bleeding, in spite of all efforts to stop the effusion, until life was nearly extinct, when, generally, the subject would slowly rally, and recover his usual health. It was a curious peculiarity of this malady, that it only visited *daughters' sons*, and that "sons' sons" and none of the daughters were thus afflicted. The first three sons, above named, were occasionally thus visited, but the youngest son has not been, and it is hoped that the malady has run out.

BENJ. SWAIN lived where Wid. Jacob Varnum Holt now lives; was the son of Dr. Oliver Swain; b. 1767; m., 1st, Ruth Buck, and m., 2d, Wid. Experience (Crocker) Holt; was a carpenter, a quiet, honest

man, and is now dead. Chil.: Benjamin, who m., 1st, Miss Wheeler, of Stoneham; had a second wife and removed from town; Oliver, who m. and lives in New Bedford, and other children, who d. young.

The predecessor of Mr. Swain on this place was Thomas Damon, son of Ebenezer and Dorcas Damon; b. 1725; m. 1748, Elizabeth Stimpson; his widow, it is said, married David Gerry, of Stoneham, and was mother of the late Dea. Gerry, of Stoneham. Her son, Tho. Damon, sold out, and went to Lunenburg. The old house that long stood on this spot was burnt a few years since, and the present one was erected by the late Jacob V. Holt.

SUEL WINN lived on the place now in part occupied by his widow, Lydia Winn. He then lived in an old house that stood a few rods easterly of Mrs. Winn's present mansion, and which was taken down a few years since.

Mr. Winn was a native of Burlington, son of Jeremiah Winn; b. about 1784; m. 1808, Lydia Whittemore, of Charlestown, dau. of Philip Whittemore, of West Cambridge; was a butcher and farmer; a major in the cavalry, selectman, etc. He was a man of great activity, industry, and perseverance, honest and just in his transactions, somewhat rough and blunt in his manners and language, but tender-hearted and generous. He acquired a handsome estate. He was killed in 1851, at the Church Street railroad crossing, by a passing locomotive, at the age of 67. He built the house now standing on the place. The barns on the place, one of which was very large, were burned not long ago. Children: Lydia, who m. Reuben Green, of Malden; John, who m., 1st, a dau. of Edmund Parker, Esq.; m. again, and removed to Nantucket; Henry, who d. a young man, unm.; Harriet, who d. a young woman, unm.; Eliza, who m. James Edward Emerson, and lives in Wakefield; Suel, who lives in Wakefield; Geo. Augustus, who is m. and lives in Boston; William, who d. young.

WILLIAM SIMPSON lived in a part of the old house above described; he came from the State of Maine; m. 1815, Wid Betsey Damon, wid. of Ebenezer Damon, whose maiden name was Betsey Centre; he was ignorant and unpolished, but kind-hearted. They sold their interest in the place to Maj. Winn, and removed to Andover; became poor, and returned in their old age to South Reading, and d. in 1853 in the almshouse, he at the age of 73, and she much older.

This old house and farm, which thus became the sole property of Maj. Winn, was formerly owned by Ebenezer Damon, father of the Ebenezer Damon above named, b. 1718, and brother of Thomas Damon, Sen., of the Benj. Swain place; he, or possibly his son, d. and left a

wid., Lydia, who m. 1782, Capt. Phineas Parker, of Pepperell, who removed hither, and was the immediate predecessor of Maj. Winn, and d. 1814, aged 74. Tradition says that this farm was first settled by a family of Walkers, who removed to Lynn.

Rebecca Bryant lived in a small, ancient-looking cottage that stood a short distance northwesterly of where Joseph Hartshorn now lives; she was dau. of John Boutwell; b. 1742; wid. of Jeremiah Bryant, to whom she was m. 1768; was mother of the late Jeremiah Bryant, blacksmith, and other children. She went soon after this to live with her children, and the old cottage was taken down. This old place had been occupied by this branch of the Bryant family for several generations; Jeremiah Bryant, the son of Kendall, b. 1714, was living here in 1765. An Adden family at one time owned a part of it, from whom descended the present John Adden, Esq., of Reading.

James Boutwell lived in a very ancient-looking mansion, now removed, that stood a short distance westerly of the last named; he was son of John and Elizabeth Boutwell; b. 1745; m., 1st, 1770, Tabitha, dau. of Jeremiah Bryant; m., 2d, Lydia. Children: James, b. 1783; Amos, b. 1785; m. 1811, Lucy Hartshorn; Tabitha, b. 1790; m. James Mitchell; Lydia, who d. unm.; Sally, m. 1813, William Deadman, and lives in Wakefield; and several other children.

This place was the most ancient Bryant homestead. James Bryant, b. 1719, and who m. Sarah Swain, was living here in 1765; and, after his death, his wid. m. in 1785, Dea. Francis Smith, the relative of Col. Amos Boardman. Dea. Smith lived on the place until his death in 1799.

David Smith lived on the Lambert place, so called, now owned by the Quannapowitt Ice Company. He was son of Capt. David and Mary Smith; b. 1771; was a Baptist deacon, selectman, etc.; m., 1st, 1795, Catharine Emerson, sister of the late Rev. Reuben Emerson; she d. 1796, aged 27½; m., 2d, 1801, Phebe, dau. of James Howard, of Melrose; she d. 1848, aged 69; he d. April 6, 1855. Children: Catharine, b. 1795; m. Aaron M. Chambers, and removed to Lancaster; David and George, twins, b. 1802; m. and removed to the West; Phebe, b. 1809; m. 1831, Tho. B. Skinner, and lives in Wakefield; Lydia P., b. 1812; m. 1836, A. F. Hutchinson, Esq., of Wakefield; Porter, b 1814; m., 1st., 1837, Sarah D. Clay; m., 2d, 1850, Emeline Brown; m.. 3d, 1857, Lucy A. Frink; Eunice, b. 1817, m. 1837, Asa N. Sweetser (2d wife); Lot, b. 1819; m. 1851, Catharine Kain, and was killed on Danvers Railroad; and other children, who d. young.

Dea. David Smith was a man of high respectability; of good natural

abilities, a devout worshipper, slow and sparing of speech, and of great firmness; he was a valuable citizen.

WILLIAM LAMBERT occupied a part of the Lambert place; was brother of Capt. John, who d. 1794, and son of Tho. Lambert, who m. Elizabeth Nichols, probably a daughter of Jonathan Nichols.

William was a bachelor, of some singularities; was many years a sailor; an excellent penman; honest, but not very forcible. During his latter years, he had for a housekeeper one Hannah Turner, a maiden lady, who had been brought up in the family of Col. Ebenezer Nichols, whose relative married Thomas Lambert, the father of William Hannah d. 1817, aged 76.

The old house and farm, occupied at this time by David Smith and William Lambert, was the ancient homestead of the Nichols family.

Thomas Lambert married into this family (it is supposed that he m. Elizabeth, dau. of Jonathan, and granddaughter of James and Mary); he succeeded to the property. This Thomas Lambert is said to have come from England; was a gentleman of wealth and leisure, and was fond of books and literature. He d. 1753, aged 57. He was called Esq., and his widow Mrs., showing that they were of the gentility.

John Lambert, son of Capt. John Lambert, and grandson of Thomas, lived on the late Davis Foster place, occupying a part of it; m. Mary, dau. of Col. Amos Boardman, and is dead. Chil.: Mary, m. Rev. Wm. Gage, Amherst Coll., 1828, who settled in Concord, Ohio, where she still lives a widow; Amos Boardman, who settled in Salem, N. Y., is a clergyman; Rebecca, a successful school-teacher, m., and d. in early life; Thomas Scott, became a physician, a lecturer on physiology and anatomy, and the donor to his native town of a copy of a large and valuable work on physiology, of which he was the author. He lives in New York city.

DAVIS FOSTER owned and occupied a part of the same house that Mr. Lambert occupied. He was son of Jonathan and Sarah Foster; b. 1771, and d. 1855, aged 84. He m., 1st, a Miss Holt, of Andover, who had one dau., Emma, who m. Benj. Young, of Reading, and died without issue. He m., 2d, Nancy (Johnson), dau. of Capt. Wm. Johnson, who d. 1805, and wid. of Stephen Russell, who d. 1803. Children by 2d wife: Russell, who m. Sophia Wiley; Betsey, who m. Joel Rogers, of Tewksbury; Stephen (Esquire), who m., 1st, 1835, Louisa, dau. of Thaddeus B. Pratt, Esq.; m., 2d, 1857, Harriet N. Fullington, of Johnson, Vt.; has had two daughters by 1st wife, and a son and daughter by 2d wife; lives in Reading; trades in Boston.

The house was formerly owned and occupied by Captain William Johnson, whose wife was Esther, dau. of James and Esther Weston. Davis, who died young.

Prospect Street.

John B. Atwell lived in the smaller of the two houses still owned by him and his sons; was son of Joseph and Pamela (or Pearn) (Cowell) Atwell; b. about 1787; m., 1st, 1809, Philomela, dau. of Wm. and Esther (Cowdrey) Stimpson; m., 2d, 1867, —— Kingston, and lives in Wakefield. Children: Louisa, b. 1810; m. 1833, Jacob Eaton, of Cambridgeport, and d. 1867; John, b. 1812; m. 1836, Susan H. Burnham; William Henry, b. 1824; m. Abigail Hartshorn.

The house above referred to was probably erected by Wm. Stimpson, who was living here in 1795.

Aaron Cowdrey lived on Cowdrey's hill, on the "Cowdrey farm," long so called, in the mansion lately owned and occupied by Henry L. Eaton, and now owned by Mrs. George O. Carpenter, of Boston; was son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Parker) Cowdrey; b. 1777; m. 1798, Betsey Harris, of Lunenburg; he died 1856, aged 80; he was an intelligent and respectable farmer. Children: Jonas, b. 1799; m., 1st, 1832, Emily, dau. of Capt. James Gould; owns and occupies a portion of the ancient farm; m., 2d, 1870, Mrs. Lawrence; Harris, b. 1802; became a physician; settled in Acton; is father of Dr. A. H. Cowdrey, of Stoneham; Eliza, b. 1809, became the 2d wife of Philander Braley, of Illinois; Sarah P., was 1st wife (m. 1838) of Philander Braley, of Illinois; Almine, b. 1814; m. 1836, Dana Holden, of Malden; Henrietta, m. Charles H. Stearns, of Wakefield.

This old farm has been in possession of the Cowdrey family ever since the early settlement of the town, and continued in their possession until the year 1866, and a portion of it is still owned by Jonas Cowdrey, Esq.

Jesse Dike, Jesse Pope, William Beard, were each tenants, for longer or shorter terms, at about this time, of the place lately occupied by Matthew F. Leslie.

Mr. Dike was from Stoneham; lived in South Reading but a short time, and returned to Stoneham, where he has been representative he is now dead. He was father of Hon. Geo. W., of Col. Lyman, and other children; was a man of intelligence, and fond of books.

Mr. Pope was a native of Danvers; son of Ebenezer and Sarah

(Whittredge) Pope; m., 1st, 1799, Nancy, dau. of Dr. John Hay; m., 2d, 1837, Ede Odell, of Merrimack, N. H. Children: Nancy, who d. in early life; Sarah Ring, b. 1808; m. 1827, Samuel Kingman, Esq.; Lucy has been twice m., and lives in Westboro'; Jesse W., m., and lives in Boston.

Mr. Pope, at the time of his death, owned the place on Cedar Street recently owned by Charles Davis.

Mr. Beard m. Nancy, dau. of Thomas Poole; had several children, among whom was William, a teacher of the Terpsichorean art. He d. 1831, aged 57.

This old farm was one that was settled very early; the house now standing thereon is among the oldest, perhaps the very oldest, now remaining. It was the homestead of Sergt. John Parker (see Early Settlers), and of his son, Kendall Parker, Esq., whose dau. m. Capt. John Goodwin; her dau. m. James Nichols, and thus the place passed into the Nichols family, the larger part of which is now owned and occupied by the children of the late Hero Nichols, a son of James Nichols.

Cornelius Sweetser, Jr., lived on the place recently owned by Tho. Davis (formerly Jameson's); was son of Cornelius and Sarah (Smith) Sweetser; b. 1778; m. Phebe, dau. of Lilley and Sarah Eaton. Chil.: Stephen, b. 1802; m., 1st, Lydia, dau. of Eliakim Stowell; m., 2d, 1831, Nancy Witherspoon; m., 3d, Charlotte Kenney; Phebe, b. 1805; m. William Mansfield; Cornelius, b. 1808; settled in Saco, Me.; Sarah, b. 1811; m. Joseph Poland, and d. young; Madison, m. Phebe G. Bayrd, and recently deceased.

A family of Hills were the immediate predecessors of Mr. Sweetser on this place, and were living here in 1795: several of the family were soldiers in the Revolution; Hon. John Hill, Luther Hill, Esq., and others, of Stoneham, are understood to be descended from this family.

The place was the early homestead of Nathaniel Eaton, son of Jona. and Mary (see Early Settlers); this Nathaniel, it is said, during the old French war, tempted by the reward offered, surrendered up a deserter who had taken refuge with him; and so great was his remorse on account thereof that he committed suicide.

His son William Eaton succeeded to the homestead; m. 1762, Rebecca Flint; was living here about 1765, and soon after removed, probably to North Reading or Lynnfield.

Joseph Hopkins lived on the farm now occupied by E. Sumner Hopkins.

He was son and successor of Ebenezer and Ruth Hopkins; b. 1761;

Samuel Kingman

m., 1st, 1797, Patience Hale, of Newbury; m, 2d, 1812 (or '13), Patty Crooker, of Stoneham; he was a soldier in the Revolution; a farmer, intelligent, active, honest; he d. 1853, aged 92. Children: Elizabeth Francis, b. 1813; m. 1839, John Adden, Jr., of Reading; Joseph Bancroft, b. 1815; m. and lives in Reading; E. Sumner, b. 1816; m. Miss Parker, of Reading; Martha C., b. 1819; m. 1842, Henry W. Kingman, of New York; Mary W., b. 1821; m. Joseph L. Pratt; Sarah H., b. 1823; m. Elias Boardman, Jr., of Saco, Me.; Lucretia A., b. 1824; Lucy Ann, b. 1826.

Ebenezer Hopkinson (or Hopkins), as said Ebenezer wrote it in his latter years, an orthography continued by the family; came from Bradford; m. Ruth, dau. of Joseph Bancroft, and succeeded to his father-in-law's homestead; he was a deacon, a strict religionist, and somewhat of a poet, as the following lines from his pen will show:—

"Ladies, can you in conscience say
Your useless, costly, fine array,
As tassels, top-knots, flowery stuff,
Jewels and rings, and heaps of rust,
With pains, expense, and spending time,
Can be slipp'd o'er, and thought no crime?
Can you procure those things of cost,
And say no time nor money 's lost?
Can you spend months to curl your hair,
And years to fix the clothes you wear?
Can you spend all the Sabbath morn
Your dust and ashes to adorn?
Nor all the morning read or pray,
Or once think 't is a holy day?
And think it is no thing of weight,
That you come into church so late?
At length, into the church you gather,
With here a tassel, there a feather,
And many other knacks and knicks,
Which, I judge, took you hours to fix;
One practice more, among the rest,
With which you ladies are possest,—
Pray, let me mention just this one,
Then I 'll dismiss you, and will done,—
When you together hap to meet,
Tea for to drink and food to eat,
Without a thought that God has given,
Or thinking all you have 's from heaven,
Heedless, you set yourselves to eat,
And thus contemptuously do treat
Him who has given the present food,

Who is the author of all good;
And what 's more heaven-daring still,
Is, when you 've eaten to the fill,
You bless not God, return no thanks,
But fall to playing of your pranks,
By telling fortunes by an art
Which none but Satan could impart;
Pretending, by the dregs of tea,
To read another's destiny;
You fortunes tell in this and that,
That only youthful lusts incite,
Setting your passions all on fire,
And rousing up impure desire;
Which serves to draw the mind from good,
In disobedience to your God.
Ladies! I now to you appeal,
What spirit does this thing reveal?
Can you think God, who is most high,
Is pleaséd with such vanity?
To you thus freely intimates
The thing which in his heart he hates?
You can't, I 'm sure; then you must own
Your art is from the wicked one.
What, be familiar with the devil!
That is both wicked and uncivil!
Remember, when you eat or drink,
Whatever do, whatever think,
You are obliged, by laws of nature,
To glorify your great Creator."

Dea. Hopkins was grandfather to the late Col. James Hartshorn. This farm was originally set off from theKendall Parker estate, and was first separately occupied by Joseph Bancroft, who m. a dau. of Kendall Parker.

Cedar Street.

James Emerson, Sen., and James Emerson, Jr., father and son, lived on the place now occupied by Lois, wid, of James, Jr.

James Emerson, Sen., was son of James and Elizabeth Emerson, b. 1759; m. 1788, Abigail, dau. of Thomas Rayner; d. 1839, aged 80. Children: James, b. 1789; m. Lois, dau. of Col. Joshua Burnham; was a farmer and razor-strap maker, and is dead (see Special Account); Thomas, b. 1790. and d. unm.; Abigail; married Joseph Hartshorn; Nancy; was betrothed to Timothy Burnham, and d. 1815, young; Richard, m. 1819, Sarah Chandler, of Andover, and d. a young man; Betsey, m. 1825, Jona. Nichols, of Wakefield;

Mary, m., 1st, 1825, Aaron Burditt, Jr.; had a 2d husband; Lucy, m. Robert H. Raddin.

James, Sen., was a quiet, unambitious, but reputable man; was a soldier of the Revolution; succeeded on this place, his father, James Emerson, who was called "Judge Emerson," probably on account of his wisdom and judiciousness, and who was the son of Ebenezer and Mary (Boutwell) Emerson, and a great-grandson of Dea. Thomas Kendall, a first settler and the first occupant of this farm.

ENOCH STOCKER lived on the place where Charles Davis recently lived, in a very small house.

Mr. Stocker came from Lynn; m. 1787, Hannah Berry, of Lynn; he was a soldier of the Revolution; was at the battle of Stony Point, under Gen. Wayne; was of a volunteer corps, that made an assault upon the enemy's works, and as he climbed to the top of the parapet, the enemy ran a bayonet through his thigh; Stocker forthwith drew trigger, shot his foe, and fell inside the fort upon the dead body of his assailant. He lost a part of a hand in battle and was ever lame from the wound in his thigh. His wife was a very religious woman, though somewhat credulous and excitable, as the following circumstance will show.

During the last war with England, a detachment of U. S. flying artillery came galloping into the village one day, *en route* from Salem to Boston. It was the same corps to which Thos. Melburn, of this place, belonged, and they paraded on the common in front of the Congregational church. It was Fast day, and during the time of service in the church. The tramp and neighing of war steeds, the rumbling of artillery carriages, the clangor of trumpets, the roar of cannon, and the shouts of the populace created quite a sensation in the congregation, and all with one accord left their devotions and rushed to the doors and windows to see what was coming. Mother Stocker went with the rest; and just then the bugle gave a loud and piercing blast, that "made the welkin ring," and Mother Stocker was so filled with consternation, that she exclaimed, "The day of doom has come! The last trump is sounding"; and observing the ammunition carts, "See," said she, "there are the hearses."

They had a dau. Sally, b. 1788, and perhaps other children.

It is understood that the wife of Mr. Newhall, who recently owned and occupied the Dr. Hay place, was a descendant of Mr. Stocker.

This place was subsequently occupied by Prince Keemer, a colored man, who was once a slave, and whose wife, Dinah, was formerly a slave of Jonathan Poole; very industrious, intelligent, and respectable people. Prince died in 1835, supposed to be 100 years old.

Jesse Pope succeeded Mr. Keemer as owner of the place, by whom it was enlarged.

CHARLES GOULD lived on the place lately occupied by his daughters, Rachel and Clarissa; he was son of Daniel, and nephew of Ebenezer Gould, who was living on the place about 1765. He m. 1809, Rachel Hitchins, of Saugus. Children: Rachel, who m. Mr. McDougall, and is now dead; Clarissa, who lives in Wakefield, unm.

Mr. Gould was a man of quiet manners, and pleasant and kind disposition; honest, but slow and indolent in his habits.

DANIEL GOULD, brother of the foregoing, lived on the "Dr. Gould place," recently so called, and now owned by Wm. M. Arrington.

This place, although within a half mile of Wakefield common, was formerly within the bounds of Stoneham, but has been recently annexed to Wakefield.

Mr. Gould was a justice of the peace, and long known as "Squire Gould"; b. 1767. He has been selectman and representative of Stoneham. He married Eunice Coates, and was an intelligent, kind-hearted, industrious, and worthy man; succeeded his father Daniel on this place. Children: Daniel; became a physician, settled first at Reading, and afterwards at Malden; had an excellent reputation as a skilful practitioner, and an extensive practice; was a cheerful, social, and honest man. Mary, m. Capt. Wm. Richardson, of Stoneham; Eunice, m. Eli A. Yale, Esq., lately of Charlestown; Lucinda, m. David Tilton, Esq., of Stoneham; Abraham became a physician, settled in Lynn, and was highly esteemed. Sophronia, m. Sam'l Sweetser, of Boston, and is now dead.

CHAPTER X.

SOUTH READING.

HISTORY, FROM ITS INCORPORATION TO 1844, WITH CENTENNIAL CEREMONIES IN 1844.

1812, Feb. 25, the town of South Reading was incorporated. The following is the act of incorporation: —

"SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same.* That all that tract or parcel of land, with the inhabitants thereon, which is within the bounds of, and known by the name of, the First, or South Parish in Reading, in the County of Middlesex, as the same has been heretofore bounded and described be, and the same is hereby incorporated and established as a town by the name of South Reading, and the said town is hereby vested with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and requisitions of other towns, according to the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth.

"SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the inhabitants of said town of South Reading shall be holden to pay all State, town and county taxes, which have been assessed upon them prior to the passing of this act, and they shall also be holden to contribute and pay to the town of Reading their just proportion of all debts now due and owing by that town, and the said town of South Reading shall also be holden to support, as nearly as may be, its due proportion of all paupers who are now supported by said town of Reading, whether the same be in whole or in part so supported, and after the organization of South Reading, such proportion of paupers shall be delivered to the overseers of that town, to be supported and maintained by them accordingly. And in case any person, not resident in Reading, but having a legal settlement therein, shall hereafter be returned to that town for support; in case such person derives his settlement from any person who has heretofore resided in that territory now established as South Reading, then, and in such case, such poor person shall be returned to, and be liable to be maintained by South Reading; provided, that such town shall in no

case be chargeable with the support of any paupers who would not have been chargeable to said town of Reading.

"SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That any justice of the peace for the County of Middlesex, is hereby authorized, upon application therefor, to issue a warrant, directed to a freeholder and inhabitant of said town of South Reading, requiring him to notify and warn the inhabitants thereof to meet at such convenient time and place as shall be appointed in the warrant, to choose such officers as towns are by law empowered and required to choose at their annual town meeting; provided, that the said town of South Reading shall be holden, until the further order of the Legislature, to pay to the town of Reading such proportion, if any, of the expenses of maintaining the bridges and causeways over Ipswich river, within said town, as a committee of the Court of Sessions for said county shall determine; and said Court of Sessions are hereby authorized, on the application of either of the inhabitants of Reading or South Reading, from time to time, to appoint a committee for the above purpose, whose report, made to and accepted by said court, shall be binding upon said towns.

The *first* meeting of the said town was held March 5th, under a warrant from John Hart, Esq., and the following list of officers elected, namely: —

Moderator. — John Hart, Esq.

For Town Clerk. — John Gould.

For Town Treasurer. — Lilley Eaton.

For Selectmen, Assessors, and Overseers of Poor. — James Gould, Benjamin Badger, John Gould.

For Surveyors of Highways. — Wm. Williams, Suel Winn, Lt. John Sweetser, John Gould.

For Constable. — Benjamin Swain.

For Fence Viewers. — Lilley Eaton, Benjamin Swain, Burrage Yale.

For Field Drivers. — James Emerson, John Adden, Aaron Burditt.

Fire Wardens. — Capt. Noah Smith, John Rayner, Col. Amos Boardman, Jeremiah Green.

For Surveyors of Timber. — Lt. Benjamin Walton, Benj. Swain.

For Fish Committee. — Benjamin B. Wiley, Joseph Bryant, James Walton, Caleb Green.

For Tythingmen. — Benjamin Emerson, Joseph Hopkins.

For Leather Sealer. — John Gould.

For Pound Keeper. — John Rayner.

For Hog Reeves. — Amos Evans, John Brown, Jr., Jesse Carter, James Mitchell, Wm. Sweetser.

At a second meeting of the new town held March 14th, Messrs. James Gould, Benjamin Badger, John Gould, Dr. John Hart, Capt. Noah Smith, Lt. John Sweetser, and Burrage Yale, were chosen a committee to settle with the town of Reading respecting the poor, and other affairs.

At a meeting, held April 6th, of such inhabitants of South Reading, as "are twenty years of age and upwards, *having a freehold estate* within the Commonwealth of the annual income of *three pounds*, or any estate to the value of *sixty pounds*,"

Voted, To raise eight hundred pounds for common and ordinary charges.

Voted to raise three hundred and fifty dollars for schooling. Then chose Col. Amos Boardman, Lilley Eaton,* Paul Sweetser, and Caleb Green, a committee to spend the money.

Voted to raise four hundred and fifty dollars for repairs of highways.

This year war with England was declared by the United States. The town of South Reading being largely Republican in its politics, was decided in favor of the war, believing that it would be dishonorable in the nation tamely to submit to the insults inflicted by England upon our seamen, and upon our national flag.

They chose Capt Noah Smith and Capt. Thomas Emerson as delegates to a convention at Concord, "to take into view the situation of our public affairs."

A new powder-house was erected on "Hot-house Shore," and supplied with powder and ball. An extra allowance of money was voted to those who should be detached or drafted for the public service; and that riflemen that shall be detached, shall be received the same as drafted men. Selectmen were authorized to procure men for the public service, whenever called for.

South Reading subsequently authorized the purchase of guns and accoutrements to supply those of the militia who have none; to furnish ball cartridges to the militia, and lead and powder to the rifle and cavalrymen; chose Lt. Aaron Cowdrey, Lt. John Sweetser, Joseph Eaton, and Lilley Eaton, a committee to provide for the support of the families of such soldiers as may be called into the field; adopted, as a signal for an alarm, the firing of three guns, ringing the bell, and beating the base drum, and adopted the following resolutions (reported by

* Lilley Eaton declined serving as school committee, and Lemuel Sweetser was chosen in his place.

a committee consisting of John Hart, William Nichols, and Samuel Evans):—

"1st. That in times like the present, big with danger, and threatening momentary change, we should lose no time, in our *corporate* as well as individual capacities, in making the utmost exertions to meet the enemy and repel his attacks.

"2d. That our Government has a right to the services, as well as money, of all its citizens, when necessary for the common good; and that we ought freely to bestow either or both, when duly required by the proper authorities.

"3d. That in a government like ours, emanating from ourselves, however we may censure the heads of the Federal or State Government, for past or present errors; during the period of their election, we ought to submit to their will, constitutionally expressed, for the public good; and that we will support them, with our feeble means, in all lawful measures for the public defence.

"4th. As the enemy have generally evinced a disposition to save private property; so this is not a war to preserve *property*, but our *rights*, *liberties*, and *independence;* and as those are as dear to the *poor* man as to the *rich* one, to whom alike is the desire of transmitting them to their posterity, so the *poor* man has as much at stake in this war as the *rich* one, and is equally interested in its success.

"5th. That the militia has been, and is considered, the bulwark of our defence; that it ought to receive every assistance from us; and in return, we presume it will be willing to perform its all important duties. On the present emergency, it is our chief reliance; for, though individual ardor may occasionally perform prodigies of valor, it is in the united valor of numbers, disposed in order and method, and directed by one mind, that we may hope to withstand the well disciplined legions of the enemy.

"6th. That it be recommended to have a town committee to visit the families of those who may be called into the service of their country, to see that they have the comforts of life, and administer relief to those who may be destitute of them, without an application for that purpose.

"7th. That it be recommended to the officers and soldiers of the militia to meet often, for the purpose of exercise, and acquiring those habits of discipline, without which they cannot hope to conquer.

"8th. That it be recommended to have signals agreed upon, to give speedy notice in this town of an attack upon the navy-yard, or its vicinity, that every man may have an opportunity to display his

valor, and aim at least one blow to avenge the many wrongs of our much injured country.

"Lastly, As it is a maxim too often verified in this country, 'to *promise* and *not perform*,' so let us resolve, but only this, to perform *more* than we promise, and may the God of armies so enable us!"

The town of Reading, then including the present town of North Reading, being mainly Federal in its politics, was opposed to the war, not but what they felt the insult to the American flag, and the impressment of sailors from our merchant ships, as sensibly as others, but they were in favor of obtaining relief and redress by some other mode than by war. At a meeting of the town of Reading, held July 13, 1812, "the question was put whether the town was in favor of a war with Great Britain, and no man voted in favor of said war." A committee of seven were appointed to prepare resolutions in relation to the war. This committee reported; their report was accepted, and recommitted to be corrected and published. There is no record of any further action by the town in the matter. The resolutions, which were doubless condemnatory of the war, appear not to have been published, and no copy thereof is preserved.

Although it appears by the above action that the people of Reading did not favor the declaration of war, yet we find them active and ready to respond to all the requirements of government; their love of country inducing them to support the war when once declared, whether "right or wrong." This is shown in the following vote, passed Sept. 9, 1814:—

"*Voted*, That the soldiers that were detached last shall have their wages made up to fifteen dollars per month; and that if the whole of the militia should be called out, they should have their wages made up to fifteen dollars per month, also."

Prior to the incorporation of the town of South Reading, it had been the practice from time immemorial, for the schools in the First Parish to be supplied with wood from the parish wood-lot. After said incorporation, the town claimed the right to continue to supply the schools with wood from the same source. To this the parish objected. The town persisted, however, and employed Jonas Parker to cut and bring from the parish, or ministerial wood-lot, wood as usual for the schools. Whereupon the parish prosecuted the town through the town's agent. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, and the following report of the town's agents will show with what result:—

"The agents of the town to defend an action brought against Jonas Parker, for trespass, report: That after a hearing before the Supreme

Court, the case was decided in favor of the plaintiffs, and as the parish had a legal claim to the wood-lot by right of possession, your agents thought it most prudent not to make any further attempt to defend said action. And while they regret that the expense was considerably enhanced by chicane and huggermugger, it is with pleasure they exonerate the agent of the parish from that duplicity and indecorum which are too common among contending parties.

BENJAMIN BADGER,
NOAH SMITH,
LEMUEL SWEETSER, } *Agents.*"

A proviso added to the last section of the act incorporating the town of South Reading, inserted, it is said, in the latter stage of its passage, at the suggestion of the sagacious representative from the north part of Reading (the south part not being represented), made the new town liable for a share of the expenses of supporting the bridges over Ipswich River. The people of South Reading felt that this provision was unjust, and ought not to have passed, and were about to petition the Legislature for its repeal, but fortunately were able to effect a settlement by compromise, as the following document will show: —

"To the inhabitants of South Reading, in legal town meeting assembled: Their agents, chosen to defend the action brought by the inhabitants of Reading against them (to obtain the sum of $1,943.53, debt and damage), and to make any agreement relative to the same, etc., make report: That on the 11th of November, instant, they were enabled to make a settlement with Reading upon the following terms, to wit: The inhabitants of Reading, by their committee or agents, made a release to the inhabitants of South Reading of all duties imposed upon them, and all actions and demands arising by or from the act to establish the town of South Reading; and in consideration thereof, your agents made a note, promising in their behalf to pay to the treasurer of Reading, or his successor in office, the sum of five hundred dollars, in one year from the date thereof, with interest till paid, and subscribed by a major part of us, and all of us who were present. Each party is to pay its own expense about the suit. That said sum is more than in equity should have been paid may be true, but the laws wisely execute contracts as they are, leaving it to the caution of individuals to make them at first what they ought to be. Your agents are fully satisfied that said sum is as little as the inhabitants of Reading would have taken; and from the best advice we could obtain (and the first counsellor in the Commonwealth has been consulted for that purpose), it is considerably less than by law would

have been recovered. The expense of further litigation has thus been saved to our constituents, who have thus far become exempt from paying their further devoirs to the "genius of law," the terrors of whose frowns they seem rather to have contemplated, than the scales of justice that balance in her hand. If we have been instrumental in plucking one feather from the bird of discord, we sincerely hope it may prove the harbinger to our society of future peace.

All which is respectfully submitted by your agents.

WILLIAM NICHOLS.
NOAH SMITH.
JAMES GOULD.
SAMUEL EVANS, JR.

Nov. 15, 1813.

Thus was the last root of bitterness which grew out of the separation of the old town plucked up, and that peace so sincerely hoped for by the agents above mentioned, has ever since reigned between these sister towns.

South Reading commenced printing its town expenses.

South Reading voted that the Universalist society may occupy the Centre school-house "one Sabbath in a month, next preceding the full of the moon."

Thomas Swain, a noted schoolmaster, died.

1814.—In districting the State for representatives in Congress this year, the town of South Reading was included in the Essex North District. Whereupon, the town of South Reading petitioned the Legislature as follows: "The undersigned, being a committee, duly chosen for that purpose by the town of South Reading, in the County of Middlesex, in their behalf beg leave to represent: That by an act of the General Court, passed June 14, 1814, the said town of South Reading was set off from Middlesex District for the choice of a representative in the Congress of the United States and annexed to Essex North District for that purpose; that although the territorial limits of said town adjoin those of *three* other representative districts, still they are totally disconnected with, nor do they in any one point adjoin the territorial limits of the residue of Essex North District; that a territorial space nearly four miles in breadth, composing parts of *two* representative districts, intervenes and severs said town from the main body of the district, with which it must unite in giving its votes; that the inhabitants of said town, in their common transactions of life, are equally

disconnected with the other inhabitants of said district, as their territorial limits ; that, from their local situation, they have never had any concern in common, whether of a political, comitial, municipal, military, commercial, or private nature, nor any other community of interest whatever, with the rest of said district. or any part thereof; that they are entire strangers to the interests of said district, strangers to its inhabitants, and strangers to the persons, characters, and qualifications of its candidates for election ; that said district, as at present constituted, does not indeed resemble the far-famed "Gerri-mander" of former days, nor does it resemble the curvilineal turnings and twistings of the extreme end of the present Suffolk District, but, unlike anything that has ever existed, it departs from nature's principle of organizing beings, and possesses the rare attribute of existing in two places at one and the same time.

Wherefore, said inhabitants of South Reading, unwilling to believe that those, who have so liberally censured others, should themselves so soon be guided by the narrow views of party ; unwilling to believe that any unforgotten grudge to the little town of South Reading should contribute to produce the singular distinction, it has so injuriously received ; and fully confident in the justice and propriety of their petition, beseech your honorable Court to re-annex them to the Middlesex District, with whom they have ever been in the habit of transacting their business, and with whose interests and inhabitants they are personally acquainted. And as in duty bound will ever pray."

This petition was signed by Wm. Nichols, Lemuel Sweetser, and James Gould, Committee.

The said petition was granted, and the town was re-annexed to Middlesex District.

1815. — This year the people of South Reading celebrated the return of peace with England, by an oration, public festival, and other demonstrations.

The oration was delivered by Charles G. Haines, Esq., the teacher of the town school, a young man of talent and oratorial gifts, who was afterwards Attorney-General of the State of New York. His address was eloquent and patriotic, and "received the reiterated plaudits of a numerous audience."

A sumptuous feast was spread in Hale's hall, to which a procession of citizens, escorted by the "Washington Rifle Greens," Capt. Hay, repaired ; after partaking of the feast, they enjoyed, amid the roar of cannon and the *flow* of *wine*, the following *flow* of *soul* —

"Our country. — The clouds that darkened her sky are bursting asunder."

"The Administration. — Thorns and briars have beset their path, — but they have overcome them."

"The President of the United States. — Posterity will do him justice."

"The victory at New Orleans. — Though gained since the signing the Treaty, yet for our country's glory, the blood there shed was not spilled in vain."

"Our Naval Victories. — *John Bull*, by his *wincing*, shows how they *hurt him*."

"Jackson, Brown, Macomb, and others. — Well done, good and faithful servants."

"The Navy. — It has fought itself into favor."

"The Legislature of Massachusetts, the Hartford Convention, and the Commissioners at Washington. — All of a *Piece*."

"Europe. — A great *Checker-board;* to get *crowned* is the object of all."

"The Algerines. — We owe them a tribute? *No!* Chastisement? Yes! and we have now leisure to give it them."

"The Fair Sex. — Peace, without fighting for it."

"The company of 'Rifle Greens,' who have honored us with their presence. — On *Dorchester Heights* ready to *measure strength* with their *enemies; here*, ready to *measure bumpers* with their *friends*."

(By Joseph Spear, Esq.) "The Orator of the Day. — He has done honor to his honors."

(By C. G. Haines, Esq.) "The British Lion. — We have hunted him, — to his *den*."

(By B. Badger, Sen.) *Strong's Bull-work.** — May the work of John Bull, the Pope, and the Devil never more disturb this happy land."

The following ode, composed for the occasion, was sung: —

"Long did the world, to fruitless war,
Drive furious on Bellona's car;
And countless numbers of our race
Sunk joyless in death's cold embrace;
When, from the crystalline abode,
Encircling 'round the throne of God,
A gentle spirit downward bends
Her cheering course, and man befriends.

* Gov. Strong had called England the "*bulwark* of our religion".

No more the jarring trumpet's voice,
No more the murderous cannon's noise,
The orphan's cry, the widow's tear,
No more with pain shall strike the ear.
Enough, for injur'd country's name,
Is done to honor and to fame ;
She comes, — the hostile contests cease, —
All hail, sweet cherub, Heaven-born Peace ! "

In September of this year occurred the "Great Gale." Many buildings were blown down, the lofty spire of the Congregational church, in South Reading, was blown off, many shade and fruit trees were uprooted, and an immense amount of wood and timber prostrated.

1816. — A young woman by the name of Perry hung herself, this year, in a garret in the south part of the town.

1817. — Pomp Putamia, a very respectable negro, died, aged 59 years. His property, after the decease of a sister, he devised to charitable purposes.

Andrew Oliver, said to be one of those engaged in throwing the tea into Boston Harbor at the beginning of the Revolution, died in this town, aged 70 years.

There were earthquakes in September and October of this year.

This year, the first stage that ever passed through this town, regularly, commenced running once a week.

1818. — Rev. G. F. Davis was this year settled over the Baptist church and society.

This year, the town voted "that no theological catechisms shall be taught in any schools supported by the town."

1819. — In May of this year, town voted to build a town house ; and in June they reconsidered the vote.

Rev. Cyrus Pierce was ordained at North Precinct.

1820. — July 4th, Independence was celebrated on Rabbit Island, and an oration was there delivered by William Nichols, Esq.

In December, the Baptist meeting-house was removed from the place of its erection (on Salem Street) to the spot it afterwards occupied on the Common, the land having been generously given in exchange for the land on which it formerly stood, by Col. Lemuel Sweetser.

1822. — An addition was this year made to the Baptist meeting-house, and a cupola erected.

School houses in the east and west districts were erected this year.

Joseph Wells, aged 14 years (son of the Hon. Charles Wells, late mayor of the city of Boston), was drowned in the pond while bathing. A great mortality prevailed, and forty-two persons died during the year.

1823. — Jan. 20th, the dwelling-house of Zeba Bartlett (which stood where Mr. Henry Knowles' house now is) was burned.

The newer half of the Centre school-house was erected this year.

Three hundred dollars, which was the usual sum, was raised for schooling.

Col. Amos Boardman died, aged 68. He was a man who will be remembered for his public spirit, his military ardor, and particularly for the interest he took in our schools. He was for many years one of the school committee, and possessed a happy talent of waking up in the youthful mind a new and increased ardor for the ways of knowledge and literature.

Nov. 21st, died William Nichols, Esq., counsellor, aged 36 years. Esquire Nichols settled in this town in 1812 or 1813. was selectman for several years, and was a delegate to the Convention of 1820, for revising the State constitution. As a lawyer, he was of the first class. He was no pettifogger, for in all petty causes between neighbors, it was his usual practice to advise a settlement, choosing rather to forego the fees arising therefrom than to see his fellow-citizens engaged in these quarrels. He was a useful citizen, possessing the confidence and esteem of the people ; and, although his day was a short one, and his sun, which had shone brightly, set at last in a cloud, still he will be long held in respectful remembrance.

1824. — The bell, which formerly hung upon the Baptist meeting-house, was this year purchased.

The town voted "that the bell should be hung on the Baptist meeting-house, to remain there during the pleasure of the town, the town using it for all town purposes, as they see fit, and that the Baptist society have the privilege of using it for their religious meetings, the same as the Congregationalists use the other bell which is hung on their meeting-house."

The succession of *discordant* peals which were rung upon this bell for several years we will not now sound over again.

1825. — May 16th, the house of David Wiley (on the site of his later house) was burnt.

The town's farm and almshouse were purchased.

1826. — June 28th, Capt. James Gould's barn was burnt.

1827. — School-house in South District built.

This year there was great commotion in the town, occasioned by the disagreement of the school committee in relation to the teacher of the Centre school. A master, who had been hired by one of the school committee and placed in the Centre school, was, after having kept a few weeks, ordered by a majority of the committee to leave the school-room, as they had provided another person to teach the school Upon this, the district were called together, and they almost unanimously requested the master to continue his school. He did so without further molestation, the majority of the school committee concluding to wait until this school was closed before they introduced their master.

In the mean time, the district again met, and determined that the school should be continued after the term of the present teacher shall have expired.

Accordingly, two masters were placed in the same school at the same time, the one by a majority of the town's committee, and supported by them and others in person ; the other placed there by a committee of the district, and supported by them in person. A part of the scholars obeyed one master, and a part the other, and in this confusion, "worse confounded," each teacher endeavored to carry on the business of instruction. The excitement arose to a tremendous and fearful pitch ; at length, the chairman of the town's committee, who was a lawyer, issued writs, in the name but without the authority of the town, against the committee of the district and the teacher they had placed in the school room, for trespass, attached their persons, and carried three of them, viz. Dea. Jacob Eaton, Lemuel Sweetser, and Thomas Evans, to Cambridge, and imprisoned them in the county jail.

The teacher of the district, with a majority of the scholars, soon after retired from the school, and left the teacher employed by the town committee to continue the school.

The suit, thus commenced, was afterwards decided in favor of the defendants, and the cost of the suit was thrown upon the town. The town then sued the chairman of the school committee for the expense he had brought upon them, in issuing in their name, and without their

authority, and recovered the amount and costs of prosecution, which ended this unhappy affair.

1828. — The South Reading Academy was incorporated, and opened for students in September.

Corporators. — Gustavus F. Davis, Burrage Yale, Lemuel Sweetser, Nathan Richardson, Lilley Eaton, Cyrus P. Grosvenor, James D. Knowles, Howard Malcolm, Nathaniel R. Cobb, Henry Jackson, James Loring, Lucius Bolles, Rufus Babcock, Jr., George Leonard, Michael Webb, Jr., Arthur Drinkwater, Charles O. Kimball, Bela Jacobs, John E. Weston, and Samuel S. Mallory.

Greenwood Street laid out this year.

1829. — Rev. G. F. Davis, who had been pastor of the Baptist church for eleven years, was dismissed, and Rev. Joseph A. Warne was settled over that church.

South Reading Temperance Society organized.

1830. — This year, Rev. J. A. Warne was dismissed from the pastoral care of the Baptist church.

1831. — April 3d, Henry B. Gardner of this town died at Charlestown, from injuries received by falling from, and being run over by, a loaded wagon. He was an amiable and promising young man, and died lamented by all his acquaintances.

South Reading Lyceum organized.

In July of this year, two law-cases, entitled "Emerson *versus* Wiley," which had been in court nearly six years, which had divided the town into two great parties, created a mighty excitement, and enlisted on both sides of the question a huge amount of anxiety, prejudice, rancor, and party feeling, were decided.

July 27th. — Widow of the late Dr. Stimpson died, aged 97¼ years.

1832. — Rev. James Huckins ordained as pastor of the Baptist church and society.

July 4th. — Celebration in memory of American Independence, with an oration by Robert Rantoul, Jr., Esq., and other appropriate exercises.

Here follow a portion of the sentiments offered on the joyful occasion: —

"Adams, Jefferson and Munroe. — Whose mortality upon this event-

ful jubilee has contributed to render the day and their names immortal. As, in autumn, it sometimes occurs that the gale or whirlwind detaches from the trees its withered leaves and bear them onward and upward from our view, so these patriots of the Revolution, in the ripeness of age, exposing their pure spirits to the mighty gale and tempest of joy and triumph which fails not to sweep over our land on this glorious occasion, were caught up by the powerful breath, and in this chariot of Independence, borne on the rising columns of a nation's gratitude and a nation's rejoicings, were carried upward and onward, home to their native heaven."

"Education. — Let the rising generation receive at our hands a good education, and then rest assured that our free institutions will be safe in their hands, for a nation of scholars cannot be conquered; they are invincible."

"Internal Improvements. — While we are constructing railroads and canals, and inventing steam-carriages to convey our bodies and our goods with convenience and despatch to every section and every clime may we not be forgetful to construct also those moral and intellectual railroads and engines, whereby our minds may be transported, with swiftness and ease, along the pathway of liberty, of science, and of virtue, towards the perfection of freedom, of knowledge, and of happiness."

"The American Confederacy. — A plant on which we would invoke heaven to continue to shed down the combined and united influences of light from the East, to awaken and enliven it; the heat of the South, to fructify and stimulate it; the breezes of the North, to give it strength and stability, and the horticulture of the West, to nourish and improve it, — that it may continue in perennial greenness and beauty till time's latest hour."

"Domestic Manufactures. — May all our artists and mechanics be protected and prospered, especially such as shall convert our hickory wood into ramrods and gun-stocks, to be used against the savages, now coming down upon us from the Northwest, and such also as shall construct our houses and our cabinets of bricks, made from pure *Clay*."

"Charles Carroll, of Carrolton. — The last remaining star of that bright constellation of patriots, which, fifty-six years ago, this day, arose and shed forth, over this land, the glorious light of Liberty and Independence; may *his* exit from our view be like the fair setting of the summer's sun, late, lingering, brilliant, and peaceful."

From an address delivered this year by the late Hon. Lilley Eaton, before the South Reading Lyceum, we make the following extracts: —

"Present number of dwelling-houses . . . 163
" " barns 110
" " horses 106
" " polls 412

And the town stands now in the State valuation, at $247,084, and is liable to pay of a State tax, should one be assessed, $1.48 in very $1.000 assessed."

"The different parts of the town, when spoken of with reference to the residence of the people, are known by the following terms: 'The Common,' 'Fitch's Hill,' 'Leather Street,' 'Side the Pond,' 'Cowdrey's Hill,' 'La Fayette Street,' 'Eaton Street,' 'Water Street,' 'Little World,' 'West Ward,' 'East Ward,' and 'South Ward.'"

"The village, called the 'Common,' contains about twenty two-story dwelling-houses, all painted, most of them large and convenient."

1833. — Rev. James Huckins was dismissed from the pastoral charge of the Baptist church, and Rev. Mr. Newhall was settled.

In November of this year there occurred a most remarkable, as well as magnificent, display of "shooting stars."

South Reading M. and A. Institution was organized.

1835. — December 20th. — The Baptist meeting-house was burnt.

1836. — New Baptist meeting-house erected: dimensions, 68 by 48 feet, 26 feet posts, granite basement. Building committee: Burrage Yale, Hiram Sweetser, Lilley Eaton, Adam Wiley, N. C. Wright.

Town tomb constructed this year.

1837. — Congregational meeting-house remodelled.

South Reading paid its debt. Surplus revenue.

1838. — Crescent Street laid out.

1839. — First Universalist meeting-house was dedicated, November 21st.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Voluntary.
Introductory prayer.
Reading of Scriptures.

DEDICATORY HYMN BY P. H. SWEETSER.

"God of eternal, boundless love,
To thee we raise this house of prayer,
Here may thy truth salvation prove,
Here long may Christian friends repair.

"This temple now we consecrate
To thee, the universal King!
Accept the tribute — Lord! we wait
Our offering at thy feet to bring.

"May no strange sacrifice profane
This sacred altar of our God, —
No heathen rite, nor homage vain,
Lead from the way the Saviour trod.

"In solemn prayer and sacred praise,
Our feeble voices here we blend, —
Celestial choirs loud anthems raise,
To worship thee, the sinner's friend.

"Glory to God! the angelic song
Inspires our souls with heavenly love!
Glory to God! the strain prolong
In lofty notes, like those above!

"Joy to the world! light from on high
Reveals to earth salvation's plan!
O! catch the anthem from the sky,
Peace to the earth, good-will to man!"

Dedicatory prayer.
Original hymn, by Rev. Henry Bacon.
Sermon.
Concluding prayer.
Original hymn, by Miss E. T. Barker.
Voluntary.
Benediction.

Pleasant Street laid out this year.
Report from the committee in favor of a high school.
North School District was formed, and new school-house erected.
Town ordered the purchase of a new hearse.

1840. — New hearse-house erected this year.

1841. — Eaton Street was laid out as a town way, two and a half rods wide.

1842. — South Reading Ornamental Tree Society was organized, by-laws adopted, and ornamental trees planted.

1843. — Celebrated especially for the wide-spread excitement, connected with a belief in the speedy second appearing of the Son of

God, and the end of the world, which prevailed extensively in this as well as many New England towns; a belief which seemed to be firmly and honestly embraced, but which failed of realization.

1844. — Work commenced upon the so-called Boston and Maine Railroad Extension, between Wilmington and Boston.

This year completed two hundred years of the town's history, and of the church history of the First Parish.

At the Bi-Centennial Celebration by the said parish, the following hymn was sung, the composition of the late Rev. Reuben Emerson: —

"Two hundred years have passed away,
And brought the Bi-Centennial day,
Which now we celebrate.
In mystic numbers will we sing
The honors of our heavenly King,
With joys divinely great.

"Our fathers occupied the ground,
When savage natives prowled around,
Tho' harmless they remained;
God did their honesty reward,
While, in his house, with one accord,
His worship they sustained.

"He gave them pastors as he chose,
When one expired, another rose,
And were with union blest.
From age to age they stood secure
From inward broils and foreign lure,
By God's divine behest.

"While in his covenant they dwell,
Not all the powers of earth and hell
Can move them from their place.
The Lord, who planted long ago
This vine, his praises here to show,
Will not their name efface.

"Then let the Church his *Truth* maintain,
His *Institutions* well sustain,
Their hearts with *Love* adorn;
As many hundreds here, of men,
Have, by the word, been born again,
Will hundreds more be born.

"May Church and Parish still live on,
Till adverse novelties are gone,
And time shall be no more;

Then rising to the Church above,
Triumphant in the Savior's love,
Still live, and still adore ;

" Where nothing shall excite their fears,
Nor joys, by measured months and years,
Shall interrupted be ;
Their praises, in harmonic song,
With well-tuned voices shall prolong,
To all eternity.

" Then let our grateful hearts repeat,
When coming to the mercy-seat,
His mystery of love ;
That when our days on earth shall end,
On seraph's wings we may ascend,
And live and reign above ! "

In the first part of the month of December, 1843, the primary step towards celebrating the anniversary of the incorporation of Old Reading was taken by issuing a call for a public meeting at Reading.

The subsequent result of a conference with the citizens of South Reading, was the appointment of a joint committee of the two towns, for the purpose of making the necessary preliminary arrangements for the proposed celebration.

January 8th. — At a meeting of the citizens of Reading and South Reading, convened at Union Hall, in the South Parish of said Reading, it was

Voted, " That the towns of Reading and South Reading unite in celebrating said anniversary, in or near the village of the South Parish, in Reading, on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1844."

The following persons constituted the committee of arrangements : —

Capt. Ebenezer D. Batchelder, Thaddeus B. Pratt, Esq., Thomas Pratt, Dea. Eben Eaton, George Flint, Esq., Dea. Eliab Parker, Jr., Thomas Sweetser, John Adden, Jr., Charles Newman, Col. Jacob S. Rayner, Charles F. Flint, Amos Batchelder, J. B. Leathe, Maj. Oliver Swain, Dr. Solon O. Richardson, Benjamin B. Wiley, Esq., Capt. Aaron Foster, James Eustis, James Emerson, John White, Franklin Poole, Dea. Caleb Wakefield, Dr. Thaddeus Spaulding, Daniel Pratt, Jr., Samuel Gardner, Jr., Lilley Eaton, Esq., Dea. Addison Flint.

Note. — Capt. Thomas Emerson was afterwards elected a member to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Dr. T. Spaulding, who died while the preparations for the festival were in progress.

A POEM,

DELIVERED AT THE

READING BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION,

MAY 29, 1844,

BY LILLEY EATON, OF SOUTH READING.

"Of all the nations, far or near,
I count my native land most dear;
Of all the cities, east or west,
I love my native town the best."

AND when I heard of your command,
That I should sing this glorious land,
And celebrate, on this great day,
With poetry's inspiring lay,
The deeds antique, each worthy name
Of ancient and centennial fame;
Should brush the cobwebs and the dust
From the fair records of the past,
Hunt up the ancient settler's staff,
And sing the old, quaint epitaph;
Should cull the flowers that still unroll
About the ancient cellar hole,
Wasting upon the desert air
Their beauty and their fragrance there;
Rehearse the progress of that race,
Who first made this their dwelling-place,
Drove out the savage, wolf, and bear,
And made the forest to retire;
Who scattered fruits and flowers abroad,
Who raised the temple to their God,
And made this western wilderness
A pleasant, quiet resting-place;
My heart beat high with honest pride,
That you should thus in me confide;
That I should have the noble trust,
To celebrate the sacred dust
Of those who liv'd, and toil'd, and died,
Where we, their children, now reside.

Rapt with the thoughts of my great charge,
Fancy within began t' enlarge
Imagination's kindling fire,
My willing soul with zeal to inspire ;
With haste I hied me to the place
The Muses with their presence grace ;
Inhal'd Parnassian breezes there,
And sought to catch poetic fire.
Before Apollo's shrine I knelt,
Pour'd forth the longings that I felt,
My off'rings on his altar laid,
And to the oracle thus pray'd :
" Give me old Hercules, his zeal
And strength, to roll old Time's great whee
Back on the ages of the past,
And turn up centuries, at least ;
Give me the wingèd horse, whereon,
O'er the long track of times by-gone,
High-mounted, I may ride and see
The wonders of antiquity ;
Give me Briarean hands, and skill
T' employ them all, with ready will ;
To dig, mid dust of years gone o'er,
For ancient, curious, valued lore ;
To chisel new upon the stones,
Which tell where rest our fathers' bones,
The odd inscriptions wrote thereon,
The old death's head, the angel's horn, —
And O, that I possess'd, beside,
Old 'Zekiel's power, who prophesied ;
That I might call the slumbering dead
To rise from their long, darksome bed ;
And live again, a mighty host,
To grace this our centennial feast.
Give me, at least, to ascend thy seat,
And, standing humbly at thy feet,
Show me old Time's perspective glass,
Make pristine years before it pass,
That I may see, and learn and tell
What wonders our old sires befell."

Apollo smil'd, and struck his lyre, —
Bright sparkled forth poetic fire ;
Sweet " music of the spheres " I heard,
And soon I caught this gracious word : —
" Enter my courts ; to you the old
Historic page I will unfold : —
Your native land, your ancient sires,
To gratify your warm desires,

I 'll bring before your wond'ring view,
As they appear'd long time ago.
Four different views, each different stage,
As Reading look'd from age to age,
I 'll draw from th' old ancestral halls,
Where now they grace the dusty walls.
Select the years that best will please you,
I 'll spread them on a map before you."
I thank'd the oracle divine
For words so gracious and benign ;
" Give me, for picture number *one*,
The year our township first begun ;
Then number *two*, and *three* and *four*,
As each half century circled o'er."

Within a temple, large and high,
Where stores of antique science lie,
Within a dark recess, I found
Th' historic priestess of the ground,
With magic lantern in her hand,
Of compound lens and flaming brand ;
And on th' illumined plane she threw
A diagram of brilliant hue,
Whereon, the face old Reading wore
In sixteen hundred forty-four.

I scann'd the picture thus unroll'd,
To learn the story that it told, —
Fair, lovely lakes, with sparkling wave,
Where fowls, unscar'd, their plumage lave ;
The flowing, rolling, pleasant river,
All look'd as now, and will forever ;
But all the balance of the map
Show'd nature in its wildest shape.
A forest deep, scarce yet explor'd,
Where savage beasts both roam'd and roar'd,
Where bears ferocious boldly prowl'd,
And wolves and wild-cats nightly howl'd.
But in the Southern part I see
The rising smoke curl light and free,
Floating above the lofty trees,
Borne upward by the rising breeze ;
A closer look shows here and there,
Half hid by branches stretching o'er,
The settler's cottage, rude and small,
Its roof of thatch, of logs its wall ;
On either side attach'd thereto,
The barn appears, and hog-sty too ;

In front, the children and the pig
Together play, and run, and dig;
Within, the sober matrons sit,
And spin, and weave, and sew, and knit;
Without, the lowing, bleating herd
Browse up such food as woods afford;
And, clearing up the fertile tracts,
The sturdy settler swings his axe;
With homespun breeches, buckled tight,
With hempen frock, and cock'd up hat,
With leather apron, tied before,
And shoes with bearskin cover'd o'er;
His loaded gun stands resting near,
To shoot, if need be, wolf or bear.

I ask'd the dáme, who thus unroll'd
This ancient map of Reading old,
To write, above each cottage door,
The name its ancient owner wore;
And, lo! forthwith, each worthy name
Shone clearly on this roll of fame.

And first I saw upon the spot, —
Where now, in place of lowly cot,
A spacious house stands high and proudly, —
The old log hut of Deacon Cowdrey;
Where now resides the oldest man
At present living in the town;
An odd, eccentric sort of creature,
Who 's always call'd old Grandsir Sweetser;
A man who 's had the fortune rare
To vote at an "Election Fair,"
To the surprise of every one,
With son, grandson, and great-grandson!
This ancient deacon, that I nam'd,
Was long in this old township fam'd;
Was selectman and public clerk,
The man to do the penman's work;
And all these trusts, as it appears,
Discharg'd for more than forty years.

I farther look'd; and on the hill,
Where now the heirs of John Gould dwell,
Upon the western slope or pitch,
There liv'd old Zachariah Fitch;
His name he gave to hill and lane,
A name they both as yet retain;
'T was said, "so narrow was that street,
That loaded teams could not there *meet!*"
This Goodman Fitch was deacon too,
And I have heard the story true,

That when his neighbors were attack'd,
As with first settlers is the fact,
With chills and heat, with cold and shiver,
Sure consequence of aguean fever,
And so desisted from their labors,
And crawled about among their neighbors,
Old Father Fitch would laugh to scorn
Their shiv'ring pains and looks forlorn,
Would call them lazy, 'fraid of work,
And thus crack on the cruel joke;
But soon it happen'd, we are told,
The aguean fever, and the cold,
Seiz'd Mister Fitch, to his great grief,
And set him shiv'ring like a leaf.
His neighbors then, with roguish haste,
Came to console their friend's distress:
"O, Deacon Fitch! you lazy, too!
Come, go to work, we 'll venture you!"
"Ah," cried old Zachery, with a sigh,
"You were not half so sick as I."

I farther search'd; and on the plains,
Where now James Emerson remains,
There liv'd, untouch'd by breath of scandal,
Good Deacon Sergeant Thomas Kendall,
And on his tombstone you may see,
Inscrib'd in ancient poetry:—
"Here in the earth we lay,
One of the seven of this church's foundation;
So to remain till the powerful voice say,
Rise in health, a glorious habitation;
A pattern of piety and of peace,
But now, alas, how short his race!
Here we mourn, and mourn we must,
To see Zion's stones like gold laid in the dust."
His wife outliv'd for many years
The partner of her youthful days,
Was fam'd through all the region round,
As the best nurse that could be found;
She had ten daughters, and each one,
When married, christen'd her first son
Kendall, and thus we may infer
Why 't is these names so oft occur.
This ancient mother lived to see
Nine scores of her posterity,
Enjoy'd the power, before she died,
Of saying what 's to most denied:—
"Rise, daughter, to thy daughter run,
Thy daughter's daughter has a son."

A relic of this famous nurse
Has been preserv'd and shown to us ;
Excuse me, ladies, when I tell it,
I 've got old mother Kendall's skillet !
And here it is, the identic pot
She used for puddings, and what not ! *

Again the diagram I scann'd ;
And near the place, where now there stand
The buildings own'd by Major Winn,
Old Richard Walker's house was seen ;
Of Reading train-band he was first
Who held the Captain's lofty trust ;
A man of faith and courage great,
To fight the battles of the State ;
And thus we find, that with his men,
He went to Saugus, now called Lynn,
And fought the eastern Indians there,
" Whose poison'd arrows fill'd the air ;
And two of which, these savage foes
Lodg'd safely in old Walker's — *clothes* "
But when the order went about
To let the great guns thunder out,
Old Johnson † says, " their mighty shocks,
Their rattling echoes 'mong the rocks,
So scar'd these Indians with the sound,
That, with all haste, they quit the ground ;
And, like the ancient Syrian host,
In great dismay they fled the coast."

And on the same identic land,
Where Smith, the Deacon, lately own'd,
Old Richard Nichols did reside,
There liv'd and labor'd, pray'd and died.

Giving the map another look,
On Cowdrey's hill, near Bare-Hill Brook,
I find the now forsaken spot
Where Jonas Eaton rear'd his cot ;
The unfill'd cellar, swarded o'er,
The fruit-trees shading it before,
Some scattering roses, ling'ring round,
On this deserted, ancient ground,
Alone remain, the fact to tell,
Where this old settler once did dwell.

* An iron kettle, actually owned by Dea. Thomas Kendall, two centuries ago, used for making hasty puddings, frequently loaned to the Indians, and known as Mother Kendall's skillet, was here shown to the audience.

† See Johnson's Wonder-working Providence of Zion's Saviour in New England.

Old Eaton, as the record says,
Was selectman in former days,
Was farmer too — and if he fail'd
To make the *land* a *product* yield,
No want of *crops* was found *inside*,
The *children* grew and multiplied.
And like their ancient namesake, who
The old sirname of Eaton drew
Upon himself, because, by day or night,
He would indulge his appetite,
So they great eaters too became,
And ate them out of house and home,
And scattering from the homestead round,
You 'll find them now all o'er the town ;
And as those plants will thrive the best,
That, after all, are worth the *least*,
So this old race have long been spreading
O'er ev'ry part of ancient Reading.

Concerning one of this old race,
A wondrous tale I must rehearse :
Some seventy years ago, or more,
He died, his Christian name was Noah ;
He liv'd in that old honor'd mansion,
That Deacon Jacob owns, his grandson ;
Another house was standing near,
Where now the Spaulding buildings are.
'T was owned by Ephraim Weston's heirs,
The Weston homestead, it appears ;
This house was haunted, it was said,
And fearful noises there were heard :
The startling raps, by hands unknown,
The child-like cries, the horrid groan,
The doors self-open'd, and the chairs,
Unaided, rocking on the floors,
Till soon the house deserted stands,
Fear'd and avoided on all hands.
About this time old Noah died,
Was gather'd to his fathers' side ;
And on one dark and dismal night,
When moon and stars were hid from sight,
The old town-clock had toll'd the hour
Of midnight, some two hours before,
One Thomas Richardson was found
Within the old town burial-ground,
Walking along among the graves,
Near where the lakelet spends its waves ;
With gun and game-bag, pouch and horn,
And other traps to hunters known,

Was trudging on to try his luck,
In sitting for the untam'd duck, —
When, suddenly, a mighty sound
Came rushing fearful all around;
It seem'd as if the earth and heaven
Were to one great concussion driven;
A light unearthly glimmers round!
A form starts rising from the ground!
With face all ghastly, pale and white,
And body wrapp'd in winding-sheet!
The spirit shakes his palsied hand,
And bids the fright'ned hunter stand!
Who quakes through ev'ry joint and pore,
As he beholds old father Noah!
His hair erect stands stiff and straight,
His heart with rapid thumpings beat;
He, trembling, calls on Heaven to save,
And hears a message from the grave;
Agrees t' obey the dead man's prayer
Who straightway vanish'd into air.
The nature of this ghostly prayer
Old Thomas would not e'er declare,
Except that noises, heard before,
Would 'larm the haunted house no more.

About one other of this race,
A legend here must have a place:
Of one, whose house stood on those stones,
Where now John Pope, the deacon, owns;
One 'Thaniel Eaton, I've been told,
Deep-blinded by the love of gold, —
That cursed love which works all evil,
And makes men act just like the devil, —
'T was when our fathers sought applause
In the old French and Indian wars,
Once saw, within his quiet home,
A stranger, pale and trembling, come;
A man, impress'd perhaps to go,
Against his will, to fight the foe,
Had now deserted from his post,
And sought to gain his freedom lost;
He to this ancestor appeal'd,
Implor'd to be awhile conceal'd,
Until the ardor of pursuit
Should rise, pass over, and abate;
Nathaniel promis'd he would give
Asylum to the fugitive;
And, hunting up a sly retreat,
This poor deserter did secrete.

But when soon after it was told,
That a reward in shining gold
Would be paid over to the man,
Who this deserter should return,
Old Eaton's charity gave way,
And sordid mammon took the sway;
He seiz'd his lodger, bound him tight,
And back to camp he bore him straight,
Receiv'd the bribe his baseness earn'd,
And on his journey home return'd;
But ere he quite had left the ground,
He thought he would just look around, —
O! dreadful sight! the man he bare
Already hanging in the air!
'T is said, that while upon their way
Back to the camp the man did pray,
"That Heaven its direst curse would send
On him, who thus betray'd his friend;"
Fear seiz'd the traitor, inward dread,
The dead man's curse was on his head;
He found no peace where'er he went,
His days in misery were spent,
Till, Judas-like, he quit his pelf,
And straightway went and hung himself.
And some there are, think they can trace,
Through four successions of his race,
The consequences of that curse,
Pronounced upon old Eaton's house.

One story more, and I 'll let be
The ashes of this family:
Of Reuben Eaton, I must quote
One entertaining anecdote:
He liv'd within those cottage walls,
Where Adam Hawkes the senior dwells;
A place that once was occupied
By Felches, who remov'd or died,
And since by Pomp, a man of color,
Than whom, ne'er liv'd a better fellow.
'T was when the tocsin, loud and shrill,
Thundering along, o'er dale and hill,
Among our valiant sires arrive,
In se'enteen hundred se'enty-five;
And while his neighbors, bustling round,
Caught up such arms as first they found,
And hurried off upon the run,
Our hero coolly took his gun
And wash'd it out, new flint put on,
Replenish'd his old powder-horn,

His bullet-pouch he well supplied,
And ev'ry preparation made;
With rapid steps he then mov'd on
Along the road to Lexington.
He met the foe on their return
From Concord, routed, tir'd, and worn;
Forthwith he joined th' exciting chase,
And choosing some sly hiding-place,
Along the road, somewhat ahead,
On which the flying British sped,
Behind a house, a tree or wall,
He there let fly th' unerring ball;
And as he said, when thereof speaking,
"He did enjoy most glorious picking;"
But staying longer than he ought,
To give another, *one more* shot,
The flanking guard, with rapid march,
For secret shooters making search,
Surpris'd our hero at his post,
And, hasting, captur'd him — *almost* —
But our brave friend had no desire,
The foeman's galling chain to wear,
So, starting from the scene of strife,
He "*put her through*," as for dear life;
The British shot came whizzing on,
To bring this saucy rebel down,
But he the flash perceives and falls,
And o'er him pass the harmless balls;
Then springing up, he onward runs, —
Again crack off the British guns —
Again he drops upon his face,
Unhurt amid the dang'rous chase!
The foe, supposing they had slain
The man, march'd on, and he again
Sprang to his feet and thus got clear,
But not until he heard them swear,
"That twice they 'd pierc'd that Yankee's liver,
But still he 'd run as fast as ever."

And near old Jonas Eaton's ground,
I trace the spot, where once was found
John Damon's ancient domicil,
A man of note and pious will;
Was Selectman for many years,
Honest and faithful, it appears;
Samuel, his son, as I 've heard say,
When he was feeble, old and gray,
While riding 'long, 'side Reading pond,
Near where A. Foster's house is found,

His aged wife behind him sat,
When by a sudden, hasty fright,
They both were thrown from off their horse,
And aged Samuel found a corse.
A son of Samuel, John by name,
Who, to this western parish came,*
Built yonder ancient Damon mansion,
Now occupied by his great-grandson;
A relic of the *first* nam'd John
Has been preserv'd and handed down.
It shows us how, in pristine days,
Our early settlers ground their maize,
While yet the corn-mill, with its wheel,
Did not exist to give them meal;
Their mills were work'd, unhelp'd by water,
Here 's Father John's, a horn-bean mortar,
In which he bruised his corn and rye,
To make his samp and hominy.†

Again I scann'd the diagram,
And soon espied the ancient home
Of old Frank Smith, of whom 't is said,
For jack-knife new, with double blade,
He did induce an Indian chief
To make conveyance of the fief
Of large and valued tracts of land
Into his own soil-grasping hand.
They lay around that little lake,
That now the name, "Smith's Pond," doth take;
His house, which now remaineth not,
Was situated near the spot
Where liv'd and died old Doctor Hart,
A man well skill'd in Galen's art;
Who, in that dark and trying hour,
When we defied old Britain's power,
Among the first was found to go
And risk his life to meet the foe.
A son of Francis, Ben by name,
First rais'd that apple, known to fame,
So juicy, rich, of flavor fine,
That still for him is called "the Ben."
Ben married for his youthful wife,
To be the partner of his life,
Old Peter Palfrey's daughter bland,‡
Who planted, on her husband's land,

* The celebration was held at the *West* Parish of "Reading."

† A veritable horn-bean mortar, two hundred years old, the property and workmanship of John Damon, a first settler, was here shown to the audience.

‡ Peter Palfrey was one of the first settlers of Salem, and removed to Reading, where he died, in 1663 — his descendants remain at Salem.

A little tree, its fruit the same
They call'd Jeho'den, her Christian name,
And e'en till now you still may see
The old Jeho'den apple-tree.

A little south of Smith's was seen
The ancient seat of Major Green.
Down in that portion of the town,
Where Charles and Nathan live, and Brown;
Two special traits appear'd to be
Peculiar to this family;
The *first*, a strong desire to gain
Broad acres of the hill and plain,
A heart-case purse, well fill'd and lin'd
With gold and silver well refin'd;
And some are present here, who 've seen
That curious miser, Nathan Green,
Who liv'd a bach'lor's lonely life,
To shun th' expenses of a wife;
Who "would not give one whole hen's egg
To cure the dropsy in his leg";
Who hoarded thousands in the funds,
And said, for so tradition runs,
"If those, to whom my funds descend,
Take half the bliss my cash to spend,
That I 've enjoy'd in its pursuit,
Why then forsooth they 're welcome to 't."

Another feature of this race,
That time does scarcely yet efface,
Was this: to give their whole estate
Unto their sons, however great;
While daughters had no cash or house
To buy a living, or a spouse.
These ancient people us'd to wear
A wig of artificial hair, —
Here 's one old Thomas Greene once wore,*
Who own'd the mill in days of yore,
And who to customers would say:
"*I 'll promise you*, no grist to-day."

Another view the map unroll'd,
And show'd what 's now call'd "Little World";
Where once an iron furnace stood,
That made the castings strong and good;
And where John Wiley's house appears,
Its humble, clay-built wall uprears;

* Old Thomas Greene's wig was here exhibited.

'T was situated near the ground,
Where Ellis Wiley now is found,
And occupied those ancient lands,
That in his children's children's hands,
Have now two hundred years been seen, —
The instance sole, 'cept Major Green,
Excepting also one more case,
Namely, old Thomas Hartshorn's place,
Where his descendants still abide,
And Joseph Hartshorn does reside.
From father John a num'rous race
Have spread about from place to place.
And for one trait that must be nam'd,
This family has long been fam'd:
Music, the fair and heavenly maid,
Inspiring song and serenade,
Breathing, within her vot'ries' ear,
Sounds sweet, harmonious, and clear,
Has long made members of this race
The chosen objects of her grace;
And even *now* you still may see
Sweet singers in this family.

Recurring to another part
Of this old entertaining chart,
I see, upon the self-same ground
Where Abra'm Emerson is found,
Josiah Dustin's cottage door,
In which there liv'd, in days of yore,
Two daughters of this same Josiah,
Who caught fierce witchcraft's raging fire, —
That horrid madness they were curs'd in,
Their names were "Sal" and "Lydia Dustin";
The people thought that they possess'd
The devil's power within their breast,
And could infernal shapes assume,
Could ride on rails or on a broom,
And send all sorts of woe and pain,
To seize the maiden and the swain;
At length, howe'er, the magistrate
These girls arrested for the State,
Imprison'd them in Boston jail,
Where they their misery bewail;
New light at last the jury reaches,
And they acquit these harmless witches.

A little farther north, appear'd
The house John Batchelder first rear'd;
It stood upon that pleasant site
Since own'd by Evans, now by White.

At my old map I look'd again,
And found the house of Major Swayne;
'T was situated near the ground
Where Stowell, Issachar, is found.
This Major Swayne, the records say,
Was a great warrior in his day,
And in our ancient Indian wars,
A victor chief, beloved of Mars;
And when King Philip with his troop,
With tomahawk and dread war-whoop,
With poison'd arrows and fire-brand,
Bore down upon the pilgrim land,
Old Major Swayne, with courage true,
Forth to the post of danger flew,
Was made commander of the free,
And led them on to victory.
And once, 't is said, it so fell out,
While Major Swayne was on a scout,
Exploring swamps and other by-land,
Within the State of old Rhode Island,
He found the Indians, whom he sought,
Gathered in force, within a fort.
Our hero's numbers being few,
He wish'd to hide them from their view,
So lurking near their palisade,
Conceal'd them there in ambuscade;
Then, bold as e'er a lion was,
His glitt'ring steel the Major draws,
And, mounting on a rising stone,
He cries, in loud, undaunted tone:
"We 've found the foe, let 's storm the fort,
To drive them thence will be but sport:
Come, Captain Poole, and Sargent Brown,
Wheel up your squadrons into line."
The Indians heard this fearless boast,
And thought there came a mighty host:
With terror struck, and wild dismay,
They quit the fort and ran away;
Our little band with triumph then
Into the empty fortress ran,
Unfurl'd the flag of liberty,
And gain'd a bloodless victory.

A little farther east, I found
The mansion of old Nich'las Brown
The same old house, for aught I know,
That still is standing down there now.

A son of Nich'las, John by name,
In ancient days, was known to fame,
Was Captain, Squire, and Selectman,
And liv'd on Aaron Foster's land;
He married for his second wife,
To comfort his declining life,
The widow Joseph Emerson,
Whose husband preach'd in Mendon town;
A son of hers, whose name was Peter,
Married the Captain's only daughter,—
Another son was Ebenezer,
Who married one Bethiah Parker;
And thus was settled in the place
The Emerson's most num'rous race.

Another of old Brown's descent,
To fight the French and Indians went;
Thomas,* his name; while on a drive,
In sev'nteen hundred fifty-five,
To hunt the Indians at New York,
And stop their big and boasting talk,
Was, with his party, there surprised,
And by that ruthless foe was seiz'd,
Stript of his hat, and coat, and vest,
And sent to grace the victors' feast;—
But Thomas had a nimble foot,
As ever stepped in shoe or boot;
Desiring, too, to live and balk
The scalping-knife and tomahawk,
While through the forest he was led,
Escap'd their hands, and homeward fled;
And, leaping like a flying deer,
Outrun the foe, and thus got clear;
And when he reach'd old Reading town,
Hatless and coatless, tir'd and worn,
His friends laugh'd out to see the plight,
In which he 'd 'scap'd the Indian fight;
But Tom assures them, though they titter,
"To run for life 's no laughing matter."

Tom's younger brother, Sam by name,
Enjoy'd the high and glorious fame,
His blood for liberty to spill
At that great battle, *Bunker Hill;*
Of wounds he there received he died,
His country's honor and her pride.

* This Thomas Brown, who was born in 1738, was the son of Jeremiah, who was the son of Samuel, who was the son of Nicholas, who was the son of Cornelius, who was the son of Nicholas, the first settler.

Another of old Nich'las' race
Was once illustrious in the place;
He liv'd where Cutler's buildings are.
His name was General Brown, Esquire;
And, in our old colonial war,
He shone a bright and martial star;
He fought the foe at Saratog',
Crown Point, and at Ticonderog'.

At my old map again a seeker,
I find the house of Thomas Parker;
He liv'd where Obed Symonds dwells,
Was deacon, too, the record tells.

Another view the map doth turn up,
And shows the house of Isaac Burnap
'T was situated close by where
Now live John Brown and Jeremiah.

And to the North, on Saugus River,
Where Mister Newcomb 's now the liver,
I find the ancient Sawing Mill,
First built and work'd by one John Poole;
And where soon after one for corn
Was plac'd, that now it seems is gone;
This Mister Poole first owned the land
Where Deacon Wakefield's buildings stand;
His son, whose name was Jonathan,
Was second captain, selectman.

And last, not *least*, I found the site,
By our old fathers consecrate;
And where that humble temple stood,
By them first dedicate to God;
'T was built upon the common lands,
Near where the Wiley Hotel stands,
In which were certain seats and aisles,
Forbid to women, boys, and girls;
Where, if a dog dar'd venture in,
Was tax'd a sixpence for the sin;
And then the sexton, with a switch,
Drove him, loud-yelping, from the church;
Where Henry Green, their earliest pastor,
First preach'd the truths of Christ his Master;
Where Parson Haugh, and learned Brock,
Succeeded in the heavenly work.

But I 'm detaining you too long
With such *old* subjects of my song;

To *later* years I 'll hasten on,
For fear you 'll think I 'd best postpone
The balance of my vers'fication
To next centennial celebration.

The magic scene, on which I 'd gaz'd
With wonder, gratified and pleas'd,
Dissolv'd away, — and in its place
Old Reading shone, with alter'd face; —
Just fifty years had now pass'd o'er,
'T was sixteen hundred ninety-four.

And as with wonder I behold
Our Reading, half a cent'ry old,
The first great objects that attract
My gaze, that mournful sighs exact,
Are sad mausoleums of the dead, —
Where death has made the pilgrims' bed;
Where humble gravestones mark the place
Of our old fathers' burying-place;
And, as I scann'd the graves around,
The solemn truth I quickly learn'd,
That out of all that hardy band,
Who first were settlers of the land,
But four remain'd: old Major Swayne,
Old Mother Kendall, of the plain,
And Captain Brown, were living still,
And old John Damon, of the hill.
A town and school-house now is found
Within this ancient burial-ground;
A house, whose granite bases rest
Among the bones of pilgrims blest,
And children play without recoil
Upon this old sepulchral soil.

Another object meets my view,
On this old picture, number *two;*
The ancient church is taken down,
And, in what 's now a burial-ground,
Another temple rears its walls,
Where "Pierpont" gives the heavenly calls;
Where his successor, Richard Brown,
The next old pastor of the town,
And William Hobby, learn'd and good,
Within its sacred pulpit stood —
Hobby — whose son of promise fair,
Ere yet he 'd fill'd his twentieth year,
A senior in old Harvard's walls,
By death is seiz'd and early falls;

And on his gravestone thus you 'll find
His fame engrav'd in classic line :—
" Hic jacet filius Gulielmus,
Reverendi, Domini Gulielmus,
Et filius Luciæ Hobbi,
Nam maximus Collegii,
Clarus alumnus Harvardini,
Juvenis optima spei,
Obiit in mense Marcii,
Magnæ, deliciæ omni,
Anno mille septengenti,
Atque sex et quinquaginta,
Et ætate in viginti."
The windows small of this old house
Were made, 't is said, of diamond glass ;
Instead of pews, it had long seats,
Where men of age and large estates
Possess'd the front and best locations,
While younger men in lower stations,
Sat next behind, with humble mien,
And then the women next were seen,
And rear of all, close by the doors,
The girls appear, as well as boys.

Close by the church a school-house too,
With humble roof, comes to my view,
Wherein the children used to pore
The spelling-book and psalter o'er.

Over the map I spread my eye,
To see what changes I could spy —
New fields of cultivated land,
Where smiling crops abundant stand ;
New houses, scatter'd here and there,
Where nought but forest was before ;
Apples and pears, and other fruit,
Where once the oak and pine had root ;
New settlers too, of various name,
Have made this settlement their home.

And down where Noah Smith, Esquire,
Now builds his altar and his fire,
And from his boundless store-house quotes
The entertaining anecdotes,
" The worthy Captain Herbert " is,
A man, who 'd sail'd o'er distant seas,
Had " brav'd the battle and the breeze,"
Had sought this town to spend his days ;

Was chosen Clerk, as it appears,
Of our old town for many years,
And, as the records themselves tell,
Possess'd great chirographic skill.

New buildings now begin to show,
Along the road, through old "North Row";
A family of Pratts is found
Where now the Wakefields own the ground;
One Isaac Southwick owns the place,
Where now reside the Symonds race;
Eatons and Emersons are spread,
From place to place along the road,
And Batchelders upon the soil,
Where still their children's children toil.
And passing on beyond the river,
Where Indians wild, with bow and quiver,
Where savage beasts, with hideous sound,
Rove fearless through the forest round,
A few brave spirits now appear,
In spite of perils, settling here.

And near the spot, where now you see
One Jacob Gowing's family,
One Flint, whose Christian name was George,
First rais'd that building, strong and large,
In which the early settlers flock'd,
When they by Indians were attack'd,
And which, for many years, was known,
As the old "fort" and "Garrison."
Eben and Daniel, George's sons,
Were warriors, as tradition runs,
Enlisted in their country's cause,
And perish'd in the Indian wars.
And in those times of fierce alarms,
The women us'd to carry arms;
And once, 't is said, old settler Flint,
To church, with wife and children went,
And left two daughters, brave and fair,
To guard the house and take the care;
And as these girls with courage true,
Their trusty pistols charged anew,
One, pointing to the other's head,
Remark'd in careless, sportive mood:
"Now Sis, were you an Indian foe,
How I would let this pistol go!"
No sooner said — than, loud and quick,
The ball whizz'd deep in sister's neck;

And though this charge no death-wound gave,
The *slug* she carried to her grave.

This race of Flints, in our old town,
Have added much to her renown; —
Colonels and squires and politicians,
Men, great and learn'd in the professions,
Historians and poets too,
Whose names are known the country through
And now to-day the laurels grace
Another of this favor'd race,
Another stone from th' same old quarry,
Which has, through all our ancient story,
Built up so high our township's glory;
Another chip of th' same old block,
A smooth, high-polish'd, sculptur'd rock,
Comes up a lofty place to claim,
Within the temple fair of fame,
Ascends and takes the highest niche,
Among the diamonds bright and rich,
And like the *Flint* stone, sparkles thence
The flash of wit and eloquence.

A little west of Flint's old place,
A branch of th' old Eaton race,
And scatter'd here and there I found
The Uptons, Parkers, Taylors, round,
And other names, to speak of now,
The time, of course, will not allow.

Passing from hence, our steps we 'll bend
To what of old was call'd " Woodend,"
And some of those we 'll try to quote,
Who, at this stage, were men of note.

And first, I find upon the land,
Where Dana Parker's buildings stand,
The homestead of the Boutwell race,
A stanch old fam'ly of the place.

And 'gainst the Common, the west side,
The Parker family reside,
An honor'd race, from which arose
The noblest names our record shows.

And on the spot, where now I see
One Em'ry Bancroft's family,
Old Henry Merrow and his race
Long had their home and dwelling-place.

And farther west, upon the lands,
Where now Squire Prescott's mansion stands,
Another of that Eaton race, —
Who seem to be in ev'ry mess, —
One Joshua Eaton own'd the place ;
He was old Jonas Eaton's son,
Whom we have seen in the old town,
Went delegate to General Court,
Was otherwise a man of note ;
He had a grandson, Joshua,
Who went to fight the enemy,
And lost his life in Gates's line,
At the surrender of Burgoyne.

Still further west, I find the ground,
Where Deacon Thomas Bancroft own'd ;
Illustrious men of this old name
Throng ev'ry page of Reading's fame,
I 'll name but one — enough to glory in —
" Esquire George Bancroft, the Historian."

And near at hand there come to view
The Westons' place and Temples' too.

But I must let this picture be,
And hasten on to number *three*.
The priestess turn'd the canvas o'er, —
'T was seventeen hundred forty four.

But I 'll not stop to *specify*
The objects here that meet the eye,
But simply state, in gen'ral phrase,
How fifty years have chang'd the place.
The fathers, where are they? they 're gone,
Their children's children have come on ;
Houses improv'd in form and size,
New cultur'd lands before me rise.
The little scatter'd company
Are now a thousand, happy, free ; —
Old Parson Hobby, at the South,
With wig august, walks stately forth,
With buckles bright of monstrous size,
Upon his shoes and at his knees ;
With solemn gait, his desk ascends,
The gospel call of love extends.
And at the North, the portals fair
Of a new temple now appear,
Where Daniel Putnam, their first priest,
Spreads out therein the gospel feast.

The priestess chang'd the scene once more,
'T was sev'nteen hundred ninety-four ;
Bright shines our Reading at this stage,
Although thrice fifty years of age.

Columbia's eagle, strong and fair,
Sails proudly on, midway the air,
Majestic emblem to the free,
That o'er the land there 's liberty ;
On ev'ry hill-top, ev'ry plain,
The pole of liberty is seen,
And from its gilded summit wave
The starry banners of the brave ;
A race of patriots now appear,
The victor's laurell'd wreaths that wear,
Who, when oppression's thunder roll'd
Its war-cloud o'er this western world,
And when their country's voice was heard,
Calling her sons to seize the sword :
"*Strike*, till the last arm'd foe expires,
Strike, for your altars and your fires,
Strike, for the green graves of your sires,
God, and your native land,
Rush'd fearless at this battle cry,
To meet the foemen that were nigh,
Resolv'd to conquer them or die,
Amid their country's band ;
"They fought, like brave men, long and well,"
Thousands of foes before them fell ;
They conquer'd, and their country s free,
Hurra ! for them and liberty !

Among those great illustrious names,
Whose valor thus our homage claims, —
Heroes, who rais'd their country's name
Above all Greek or Roman fame, —
The Reading men distinguish'd stand,
A brave, unconquerable ban d;
A host, whose numbers, in amount,
Exceed what now I've time to count ;
These men had now return'd to plough
The land they 'd rescued from the foe ;
They 'd come triumphant from the war,
The sons of liberty and law,
To walk as freemen on the soil,
Enrich'd by blood, secur'd by toil ;
To nourish the *fair Olive* there,
And mingle with the *fairer fair*,

With mothers and with sisters too,
Who 'd help'd with pray'rs the foe subdue
A remnant of these braves still live,
Our gratitude and love t' receive :
There 's Sweetser, John, and old Cornelius
Who dar'd to tyrants act rebellious ;
There 's Joseph Hopkins, of Bare Hill,
And Ol'vr Walton, living still ;
That vet'ran "*Shoe Jour*," of "Ell Pond,"
Old William Emerson, lives on ;
David and William Parker too
Are yet among the precious few ;
Old Daniel Damon lingers here ;
And Wakefield, 'squire, brings up the rear.*
Of all that brave and hardy band,
That Reading sent to guard the land,
That number'd scores, and *fifties* even,
They 're all, we trust, gone home to heaven,
Save *nine* alone, whose ark of life
Still floats amid the tempests' strife.
Long may these vet'rans live, to see
Their country happy, prosp'rous, free ;
And when at last the time shall come,
That they must go to their long home,
In heaven's strength, may they then prove
Victorious o'er the monster's grave,
By angel bands escorted, rise
To meet their Captain in the skies,
And there sit down, the vict'ry won,
With all the saints — with Washington !

A new-built church now meets my eyes,
Whose top aspires to reach the skies,
Where Prentiss mild, with *kindly* word,
Entreats his friends to love the Lord.

And at the *north*, old Parson Stone,
In plain and *blunt*, but *honest* tone :
"This is the road, that God has given,
Walk ye therein, and go to Heaven."

And at the West, upon the lands,
Near where their present church now stands,
The *third* old Parish have uprear'd
Their earliest temple to the Lord ;

* Since writing the above, the author has learned that Samuel Damon, formerly of Reading, and now living in Lancaster, was a soldier of the Revolution.

Where Haven preach'd, who was the first
Who there discharg'd the *watchman's* trust;
Where Parson Sanborn, his successor,
Rouses the sinner and professor,
And by his heavenly eloquence
Calls forth the tears of penitence;—
This venerable priest and sage,
The pastor of a former age,
Still lives! O, may new days be given,
Late may our friend return to Heaven!

But leaving this *old* map and view,
Let 's now take up what 's *fresh* and *new;*
Pass all these types and shadows o'er,
'T is *eighteen hundred forty-four;*
And we are met to celebrate
Our fathers' home, our own dear seat.
Then let us hail with joy the land,
Where we, its favor'd children, stand;
"Trace ev'ry spot we love so well,"
In this fair city where we dwell;
Shout in the breezes from its hills,
And join the music of its rills;
Inhale the fragrance from its fields,
And taste the fruit its garden yields;
Unfurl our canvas on its lakelets,
And stroll its meads, along its streamlets;
Count up the num'rous muses' seats,
Where science holds her lov'd retreats;
Go worship where those shrines appear,
That number now some half a score,
Whose beauteous portals, op'ning wide,
Are now beheld on ev'ry side;
Count o'er the handsome cottages,
Tell all the shining palaces,
Enumerate the happy throng,
To whom these dwellings fair belong;
And then rejoice that we command
The fairest village of the land.
Now let us pray that while old *Time*
Rolls on the ages, yet to come,
And while our town, with *railroad* motion,
Improves its wealth and population,
Let us entreat our fathers' God,
Who long has blest this fair abode,
To scatter light and truth abroad;
That future generations here
Shall so increase, from year to year,

In those rich treasures, stor'd in Heaven,
To wisdom, knowledge, virtue given,
That when the sun's revolving way
Shall light our next centennial day,
Spectators may with joy behold
Those treasures grown an *hundred fold.*

THE CELEBRATION.

The morning of the 29th of May, 1844, was beautifully clear, and the day proved to be one of the finest which could have been chosen for such an occasion. The rising sun was greeted by a joyous peal from the bells in the several parishes in Old Reading, the whole place was soon alive with excitement and expectation, flags were displayed from the various flag-staffs, and the roads leading to the place of celebration were thronged with people wending their way, joyously, to join the great gathering at Union Hall.

At ten o'clock the procession was formed at Union Hall, in the South Parish, in Reading, under the direction of Daniel Pratt, Jr., Esq., chief marshal.

First came the escort, composed of three handsomely uniformed volunteer companies, the "South Reading Rifle Greens," commanded by Capt. Wiley, the "Brooks Phalanx," of Medford, commanded by Capt. Blanchard, and the "Woburn Mechanic Phalanx," commanded by Capt. Winn. The martial bearing of these several companies did credit to their discipline. They marched to the music of the "Malden Band" and the "Marion Band," of Woburn, whose performances sustained their reputation as excellent musicians.

Then came the orator and the poet of the day, the president and first vice-president, followed by the second vice-president and the chaplains. Immediately succeeding these came the committee of arrangements, with their families, four deep. Then came the coach with the soldiers of the Revolution, and just after it two gentlemen and four ladies, clad in the garb of the olden time. These "last of the cocked hats," who, while the soldiers of the Revolution seemed young again, appeared to have grown as suddenly old, attracted much attention. After the "old folks" came the choir, then the invited guests, with their ladies; these were followed by the clergymen, physicians, and lawyers, resident and non-resident, with their ladies, and the procession closed with the citizens and strangers generally, with their families.

The procession passed through the main street of the village, thence

up the Common between the elms, from which was suspended the inscription, decked with evergreens, "1844, BI-CENTENNIAL." At the entrance to the field selected for the exercises of the day an arch was erected, bearing the motto, executed in old style, "MDCXLIV incorporated." A platform for the officers of the day, speakers, invited guests, etc., was raised, and seats for the audience erected on rising ground in the form of an amphitheatre, where about four thousand persons listened to the exercises with great interest.

The services on the field commenced with music from the Malden Brass Band, which, with the "Marion Band," discoursed sweet music in the field, on the march, and at the pavilion. An appropriate prayer was then offered by Rev. Aaron Pickett, of Reading, South Parish, and passages of Scripture, selected from the Psalms, and adapted to the occasion, were read in a distinct, forcible, and devout manner, by the Rev. E. W. Allen, of Reading, North Parish, the chaplains of the day. The choir then sung, to the tune of St. Martin's, the following selected hymn, with fine effect: —

"Let children hear the mighty deeds
Which God performed of old;
Which in our younger years we saw,
And which our fathers told.

"He bids us make his glories known, —
His works of power and grace:
And we 'll convey his wonders down,
Through every rising race.

"Our lips shall tell them to our sons,
And they again to theirs,
That generations yet unborn
May teach them to their heirs.

"Thus shall they learn, in God alone,
Their hope securely stands;
That they may ne'er forget his works,
But practise his commands."

The Rev. Dr. Flint, a native of Reading, then delivered an address, which enchained the audience for two hours. He gave a minute history of the place, from its settlement to the present time, so far as the time would permit. The address was followed by a poem, which occupied one hour in the delivery, by Hon. Lilley Eaton, of South Reading. He retained the attention and sustained the interest of the audience to its close.

The following stanzas, selected from an ode written by Rev. Dr. Flint for a celebration at Plymouth, were then sung by the choir in excellent style.

"Come, listen to my story,
Though often told before,
Of men who passed to glory,
Through toil and travail sore;
Of men who did, for conscience' sake,
Their native land forego,
And sought a home and freedom here,
Two hundred years ago.

"Dark was the scene and dreary,
When here they sat them down —
Of storms and billows weary,
And chilled with winter's frown.
Deep moaned the forest to the wind,
And howled the savage foe,
While here their evening prayer arose,
Two hundred years ago.

"Of fair New England's glory,
They laid the corner-stone; —
This deed, in deathless story,
Their grateful sons shall own.
Prophetic, they foresaw, in time,
A mighty State should grow
From them, a few faint pilgrims here,
Two hundred years ago.

"From seeds they sowed, with weeping,
Our richest harvests rise;
We still the fruits are reaping,
Of pilgrim enterprise.
Then grateful, we to them will pay
The debt of fame we owe,
Who planted, here, the tree of life,
Two hundred years ago.

"As comes this period, yearly,
Around our cheerful fires,
We 'll think, and tell, how dearly
Our comforts cost our sires.
For them, we 'll wake the festive song,
And bid the canvas glow,
Who fixed the home of freedom here,
Two hundred years ago."

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Peter Sanborn, of Reading.

The procession then proceeded to a spacious pavilion, erected near the meeting-house, where sixteen hundred persons, "men, women, and children," were seated, and, after the invocation of the blessing of God, by Rev. Micah Stone, of Brookfield, a native of Reading, refreshed themselves with the good things provided for the occasion by John Wright, Esq., of Boston, one of the best caterers for such festivals. When ample justice had been done to the viands, the President of the day, Caleb Wakefield, Esq., in a few remarks, bade all a hearty welcome to this fraternal meeting, and concluded with the following sentiment: —

The day we celebrate. Sacred to the memory of our fathers — while we call to mind their trials and virtues, let us not forget their good example.

The "regular" and other sentiments, which follow, were interspersed with music from the bands, some excellent glees, by the "Croton Glee Club," from Boston, and a song in fine style by Mr. Reed, the leader of the choir, in the chorus to which the multitude joined.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The day we celebrate.* An unfrequent visitant — may its centennial return, till time's remotest century, mark, among our population, an increase of knowledge, morality, and virtue, of at least an hundred per centum.

The Old Men and Women present on this occasion. "The glory of children are their fathers" and mothers — and now, that they are *old* and *gray-headed*, let us pray that "God will never forsake them."

3. *The "May Flower," that arrived at Plymouth in* 1620. Its *petalous leaves* shed a *fragrance* all over the land, *richer* than the gales of *Arabia;* its *seeds*, *sown* in the *soil*, produced the glorious tree of civil and religious liberty, and the *more glorious fruits* of wisdom and virtue. *Reading planted* in *May*, was a *May flower*, of the same old *stock;* its *blossoms* are fair and its *fruits* rich — it *has* proved *centennial*, may it *likewise* prove *perennial.*

4. *The Farmers of Reading in the days of the Revolution.* They were *great* in the *pasture*, but *greater* in the *field* — and when they put their hands to the plough, whether agricultural or military, they turned the sward handsomely, and never looked back, but "put her straight through."

5. *Old 'lection day.* What glorious, happy times we used to have on this old, joyous anniversary! And, although our rulers have buried this old State holiday beneath the snows of January, yet, as it is our own *municipal* anniversary, we *will still* celebrate it *once* a century, hit or miss.

6. *Our Shoemakers, male and female.* May the men be of *prime stuff* and *bottom* — of *first rate souls* — of good understanding — may the *rubbers* of life make them pliable, strong, and *water proof.* May the ladies not be too high in the *instep*, but may they always be *trimmed* with the ornaments of modesty, quietness, and meekness, which in Heaven's market are all of great price, and surmounted always with handsome *beaux;* and may both male and female be cemented together with the *wax* of lasting friendship — well *bound* by the golden cords of love, and *tied* together by the silver clasps of wedlock — never giving or receiving *kicks*, but always abounding in a plenty of *kacks.*

7. *Old Methuselah.* When this old antediluvian had lived nine hundred years, and found some thirty generations of his posterity still living around him, what a glorious centennial celebration he might have got up.

8. *Our Cabinet Makers.* May the *tablets* of their hearts be *inlaid* and *veneered* with virtue, humility, and wisdom — their tongues always speak the *unvarnished* tale of truth — their *reputation* be *unstained* — may they be firmly united by the *glue* of friendship — recline upon the *sofa* of *competence* — sleep upon the *couch* of *contentment* and happiness; — and whether they shall *sit* in the great *chair* of state, or be engaged in *making* and *rocking* the *cradles* of innocence, may everything be done like *clock work.*

9. *The town of Reading.* Instead of again dividing her territory into two districts, she has decided that, for a while longer, Wood End must endeavor to "make both ends meet."

10. *Our farmers.* May they see a luxuriant crop of *Olive plants* springing up in their own good soil — may these *plants* be well *cultivated* — always *enriched* with education, *watered* by the *dews* of temperance, *warmed* and *enlightened* by the *sun* of science; and preserved by the pure moral *atmosphere* which their parents and friends shall *exhale* around them, from the *worm* of the still, from the *slug* of indolence, from *millers*, and all other *noxious insects;* and, in due time, may these *plants* be interchangeably *ingrafted*, and then may they "*bud* and *blossom* like the *rose*, and bring forth *fruit* even to old age."

11. *Old Bachelors.* They are like some of the old apple and pear trees, planted by our ancestors, some of which are still standing among

us, all covered with moss and thorns, whose fruit, if they bear any, is scattered, sour, and worthless ; and, just like these same old crab-trees, *they* ought to be grafted with scions of the *lady apple*, the *belle flower*, the *sweeting*, the *catherine*, the *julienne*, etc., or, if they refuse to submit to this, they should be forthwith transplanted into the deserts of Africa.

12. *Time.* Swifter than a steam locomotive — swifter even than the passing of a lightning's flash, it flies along its track to eternity — may all of us obtain seats in that train, that runs up the shining way — whose conductor is God, whose depot is Heaven.

13. *The Ladies of Reading*, from its earliest settlement to the present time. We have heard that some of our earliest settlers were accused of witchcraft ; whether *they* were guilty or not, we know not ; but one thing we do know, viz. that, in these modern times, conclusive evidence has been given by many a *Swain* and *Batchelder*, by some *Parsons* and many other *Persons* in town, that in *melting Harts* of *Flint* and *Stone*, the ladies of the present day have a most *Wiley* and bewitching power.

The following were among the volunteer sentiments offered on the occasion.

The oldest Minister of this town. As was the outward man in 1790, so is the inward man in 1844, active and vigorous. "The fathers, where are they?" Oh! gone. "The prophets, do they live forever?" Why, how changed!

The Rev. Peter Sanborn, who was settled in Reading in 1790, and who is now nearly fourscore years old, in responding to this sentiment, drew an interesting contrast between the town as he first knew it, and its present condition, and closed with the following : —

Our Children and their Descendants. May they shun all the vices, and cherish all the virtues, of their fathers.

By the Orator of the day. *The fairer and better half of the towns of Reading and South Reading.* The worthy daughters of worthy mothers — may they be the mothers of daughters as worthy.

By Rev. Micah Stone. *Dear Old Reading.* Although long absent, I love thee still, my *native place.*

"*There is Bunker Hill, and there it will remain forever.*" The fire of patriotism lighted in 1775 does not cease to burn in the bosoms of her sons at this day.

This called up Richard Frothingham, Jr., Esq., of Charlestown,

who responded in an interesting historical speech, and offered the following: —

New England Towns. Nurseries of public spirit and political independence — their records contain full details of the art as practised by conscience-governed and liberty-loving men, of making a small people a great nation.

Hon. David P. King, our Representative in Congress — ever watchful of the interests of his constituents.

A letter from Mr. King was read, concluding with —

The Descendants of the Worthies of Reading. May it ever be remembered by them, that an honorable ancestry is best commemorated, and most honored, by the patriotism and virtues of their posterity.

Salem, the oldest town of Massachusetts Colony. Her sons inherit the energy of their sires.

A letter was here read from Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, of Salem, whose mother was a native of Reading, and daughter of the Rev. Richard Brown, the fifth minister of the first church in Reading — concluding with the following sentiment: —

Our Ancestors, — "who left their pleasant homes in England," and came to "this outside of the world" for "freedom to worship God." The *sequel has shown*, that *Johnson*, in his "Wonder-working Providence," spoke in the spirit of prophecy, when he said, "Time shall discover the wisdom with which they were endued; and the sequel shall show, that their policy overtopped all human policy of this world."

The Clergy. Trusty sentinels, now on our spiritual walls — "Watchman, what of the night!"

To this sentiment, the Rev. Aaron Pickett, of Reading, responded in a short but eloquent speech.

By Capt. A. Foster, of South Reading. *The surviving Soldiers of the American Revolution.* Though not members of any *Peace Society*, yet they were strong advocates of pacific principles; and as they were in olden time, so they are now, still determined to maintain peace under all circumstances and at all hazards, even though they should *shoulder their guns and fight for it.*

The Physicians of Old Reading, — at the head of whom stood His Excellency John Brooks, and the Hon. John Hart — may their prescriptions prove as efficacious as that of the doctors of the Revolution, when, after a consultation, they told John Bull, "that a limb must be amputated."

Dr. Horace P. Wakefield, recently of Oakham, and a native of Reading, responded to this sentiment, and offered the following: —

The sovereign remedy of Uncle Sam for John Bull — Lead pills, followed with sulphur and nitre — if found to operate well, double the dose.

School Masters. In *olden* time, we used to hire our teachers from Cambridge, Boston, Charlestown, and other large towns, and pay them *ninepence* a day, and some of them were *dear* at that; — at the *present* time, we send out to those old seats of learning, teachers of our own raising, who command their *thousand* a year, and are *cheap* at that.

Paul H. Sweetser, Esq., a teacher of a public school in Charlestown, and a native of Reading, was called up by this sentiment, and made an animated speech, closing with,

The old town of Reading. For two centuries her course has been onward and upward — may her motto ever be *excelsior.*

The Boston and Maine Railroad Extension Company. May their success be equal to their enterprise. "Look out for the engine while the bell rings."

The late Members of the Executive Council, Hon. Edmund Parker and Hon. Thaddeus Spaulding. Their memories are engraven on the hearts of their fellow-citizens.

By Rev. William Wakefield, Jr., of Reading. *The third Centennial Celebration, May 29th,* 1944. May those who shall, one hundred years hence, gather around our wasting dust, have cause to remember us with such affection as we bear to our good old fathers; and bless God that they were descended from men who were not degenerate, who lived for their children, and their children's children.

Francis A. Fabens, Esq., formerly of Reading, transmitted the following sentiment: —

The town of Reading. May we so administer the inheritance which our fathers have left us, that our children, on some future occasion, may take as much pride in recalling the events of our local history, as we to-day are able to do.

By Rev. Reuben Emerson, of South Reading. *Th risen and rising generations.* May they imbibe the principles and adopt the practices of their venerable fathers and mothers, which, under God, have raised us up to what we are, with full assurance that the causes which, in their unrestrained operation, have given us the elevation we glory in, can only perpetuate, by their continued operation, the inestimable privileges, civil, social, literary, moral, and religious, the inestimable bequest of their fathers.

By James Eustis, 1st Vice President of the day. *The Press.* May its mighty power ever be used in the dissemination of *truth.*

John Prentiss, Esq., editor of the Keene, N. H., "Sentinel," a native of Reading, and only surviving son of the late Rev. Caleb Prentiss, of Reading, rose, and after some remarks, offered the following: —

Old Massachusetts and her glorious institutions.

This called forth a letter from His Excellency Governor Briggs, and the following sentiment: —

The ancient town of Readin. After two hundred years of progress in the cause of education, and of civil and religious freedom, the sentinel from her watch-tower proclaims "All's well": may the same cheerful cry be heard on the morning of her third centennial birthday.

By the poet of the day. *The Readings* —

South, and West, and North —
Three sisters born at the same birth —
Have met to-day, 'mid joy and cheer,
To celebrate their natal year;
And tho' their age is now ten score,
They 're fairer now than e'er before;
And tho' they ne'er had spouse or brother,
Yet thousands joy to call them mother;
Long may these sisters fair, survive,
Together live, and love, and thrive,
Rear up the children for all uses,
To make the bureaux and the shoes'es.

The escort of the day. Like the volunteers of this town, under the command of Governor, then Captain Brooks — ever ready at a minute's warning. With such soldiers for her defence, our country fears no enemy.

Captain S. Blanchard, of the "Brooks Phalanx" of Medford, gave, in reply: —

The minute men. The first to peril their lives for their country's safety, the last to prove recreant to her glory.

The following letter, with the sentiments, was received from Rev. James N. Sykes, formerly of Reading: —

BRISTOL, R. I., May 24, 1844.

CALEB WAKEFIELD, Esq.:

Dear Sir, — Accept my thanks for the invitation presented me by your committee, to unite with you in your celebration. To be absent is a sacrifice which a stern necessity imposes on me. A compliance with the invitation would be every way grateful to my feelings. Such a service is honorable. It is filial to observe it. It is wise to note those days on the dial-plate of time which have been peculiarity set apart by the Providence of God. Our republican simplicity has prevented such from becoming too numerous; and, while other countries have devoted each day in the year to some pious saint or impious hero, until, for want of room, they have given one

to "All Saints," ours has been peculiarly sparing of such favors. This is not for lack of stirring incident or noble names. We are rather parsimonious of our honors, and I therefore rejoice in each attempt to rescue us from a dishonorable exception. There is something amiable in such a gathering. It is a pilgrimage to the tombs of our sires, which the voice of nature so loudly inculcates that she compels the half-civilized Chinese annually to present his offerings on the grave of his fathers. Our industry may apologize for a more rigid economy of time than he employs, but it cannot let us do less than *once* in a *century* to fulfil the office. It is well that we remember the past. In reality, it draws for a moment aside the curtain that hangs before the future. From the deep recesses of the past there comes up a voice solemnly reminding us that "that which hath been, is that which shall be"; that our swift career is towards the grave, whither our fathers have gone; it tells "what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."

I have walked among the graves on your green hills; have paused to spell out the names of your honored dead; and, in the solitude of the city of the dead, have contemplated the history of those who *were* actors on the stage before us. On such an occasion as this, their memories must come up fresh in the mind, as when one stands by the gray and time-worn monument. Let us not turn away until we have learned some useful lesson.

I had almost forgotten that I was writing to an individual, and have unconsciously fallen almost into a speech, when you asked only for a sentiment. I hasten to make amends by offering one.

To the dead of Reading. Their memory is their most enduring monument — their deeds their noblest epitaph.

I can hardly consent to leave the living so cavalierly. Presuming not less on the richness of what your orator shall give you in his oration, than relying on the memory of one of her most distinguished writers and sons, Rev. Timothy Flint, I venture the following: —

Old Reading. She has more than renewed the prodigy of the wonder-working rod. This drew only *water* from the rock — she, *honey* from the Flint.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES N. SYKES.

By Joshua Prescott, Esq. — Two hundred years ago this day the town of Reading was incorporated, being settled by the descendants of Puritans, whose love of liberty, pure patriotism, and equal rights, has been handed down and maintained from generation to generation, to the present time; and when the genius of liberty shall be forced to take her flight (which we pray God may never happen) from these United States, may she love to linger in this town, being cherished and loved so long as there shall remain a single inhabitant in it.

By John Weston, Esq. — *The pilgrims, our ancestors.* May we *imitate* their *virtues* and *shun* their *vices.*

By Hubbard Emerson, Esq., of Lynnfield — *The Genealogical Tree of the Ancestors of Reading.* May it continue to bud and blossom; and the fruit thereof never fall until it is ripe for the harvest.

The Memory of Col. Daniel Flint, a Revolutionary Soldier. One whose numerous virtues, as a Christian and peace-maker, are still held in estimation by all who knew him. May the earth rest lightly on his ashes.

By Dr. Joseph Poland.— *Our Social, Civil, and Religious Institutions.* They cost great efforts, great suffering — much treasure, much blood; but not one half what they are worth.

George Bancroft, the accomplished historian of the United States. Although sprung from us, he belongs to the nation.

William F. Harnden, the originator of the Express system. Would we acquire the distinction of our former townsman, let us emulate his energy and enterprise.

By Calvin Temple. — *The Inhabitants of old Reading.* One hundred years hence, when our posterity shall celebrate the third centennial anniversary of the incorporation of this town, may we, "by faith and patience," have obtained seats in that pavilion of God "not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

A little before the sun had hid his face beyond the western hills, this happy company, having enjoyed one of the most pleasant meetings that has ever fallen to their lot; with no accident to mar their enjoyment, and naught to cast a gloom, save the thought that, before another anniversary of a similar character shall dawn on the mother, all her children that have participated in the joyous scenes of this shall be sleeping beneath the clods of the valley — *adjourned for one hundred years!*

CHAPTER XI.

HISTORICAL RECORDS OF THE TOWN OF WAKEFIELD,

FROM 1844 TO 1874, WITH IMPORTANT TOWN ACTION, ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW STREETS; AND LIST OF PROFESSIONAL SONS AND GRADUATES OF READING AND WAKEFIELD.

1845. — The Extension of the Boston and Maine Railroad from Wilmington, through Reading, Wakefield, and Malden, to Boston, was this year completed, and passenger cars were first regularly run on July 4th.

The prediction of some of our leading citizens, made before the Legislative Committee, previously, "that South Reading would probably furnish as many as *thirty daily passengers*," has been *abundantly* realized. (See Railroad Statistics, Chap. XII.)

Chestnut and Railroad Streets were this year laid out.

While workmen were employed in the removal of a portion of the hill, at the northerly end of "Smith's Pond," a human skeleton was discovered, a fuller description of which will be found elsewhere in this history.

March 3. — Town voted, "That the Superintending School Committee be hereby authorized to establish an English High School, for the ensuing year, to commence as soon as may be feasible, to be taught by a competent master; the scholars for which to be selected by said committee from the several Primary Schools, in accordance with such rules as shall be adopted for that purpose; provided, that the whole of instruction, rent, and incidental expenses for said school, shall not exceed the sum of $600."

Also, voted, "That in the event such a High School is established, as above provided, the several Primary Schools may be taught wholly by female instructors."

August 18. — Town voted, "That the Selectmen, for the time being, be a committee, from henceforth, to oppose by all legal measures, the drawing of either of the ponds belonging to this town, below their natural level."

1846, December 26. — Town voted, "To proceed to ballot for a *new* Town name," with the following result: —

For Winthrop, seventy-one; So. Reading, thirty-five; Florence, six; Shawmut, five; Calais, five; Lakeville, four; Vernon and Greenville, one each.

Accordingly, a committee appointed for that purpose, petitioned the Legislature that the name of Winthrop might be assumed, instead of So. Reading, which petition was not granted.

This year, the Lakeside Cemetery Association was organized.

1847. — The academy building was purchased by the town for the use of the high school.

The town petitioned for a portion of Stoneham to be annexed thereto.

First steam mill in Reading erected.

Grove, Linden, and Bow Streets were laid out, and the several lines of road in the town were this year named, as follows: —

1st. From Reading to Malden, through the centre of the town, "Main Street";

2d. From Reading Line, near Jona. Brown's to the late Daniel Gould's estate, "Lowell Street";

3d. From Eaton's corner, easterly, to Lynnfield Line, "Salem Street";

4th. From the pond through the Sweetser farm, "Cordis Street";

5th. From Elias Boardman's to E. S. Upham's, "Pleasant Street";

6th. From Thomas Skinner's to Thomas Green's, "Back Street";

7th. From the Common to Adam Wiley's, "Mechanic Street";

8th. From rear of Jacob Eaton's old house to Sumner Pratt's, "Eaton Street";

9th. From Baptist Church to Leonard Wiley's, "Crescent Street";

10th. From Fred. Slocomb's to Saugus Line, "Water Street";

11th. From Paul Sweetser's corner to Saugus Line, "Nahant Street";

12th. From Jotham Walton's corner, easterly, "Oak Street";

13th. From John Brown, Jr.'s, to Stoneham Line, "Brown Street";

14th. From the Common, along by the Depot, to Stoneham Line, "Albion Street";

15th. From the Depot, northerly, to highway near J. W. Atwell's shop, "Railroad Street";

16th. From Daniel Norcross' to the Railroad, "Chestnut Street";

17th. From B. B. Wiley's store to Old Meeting House, "Common Street";

18th. From Eaton's corner, westerly, to Cowdrey's Hill, "Church Street";

19th. From Old Prentiss House to William Deadman's, "Lafayette Street";

20th. From foot of Cowdrey's Hill, westerly, to Woburn Line, "Prospect Street";

21st. From James Emerson's to Stoneham Line, "Cedar Street";

22d. From Davis Foster's, around the hill, to Prospect Street, "Brook Street";

23d. From foot of Cowdrey's Hill, northerly, to Reading Line, "Elm Street";

24th. From Daniel Nichols', northerly, to Lynnfield Line, "Vernon Street";

25th. From near David Pratt's house, easterly, to Lynnfield Line, "Pine Street";

26th. From Leonard Walton's, westerly, to Stoneham Line, "Greenwood Street";

27th. From house of J. H. Sweet, northwesterly, to Reading Line, "Hopkins Street";

28th. From the Town House to the Pond, "Pond Street"; and the upper lake was designated as "Quannapowitt," while the lower one received the title of "Wappahtuck."

1849. — The several school districts had their boundaries particularly defined and established.

"Wiley" Street was laid out, and "Greenwood" Street (which was laid out in 1828, and no record thereof made) was re-laid out and established.

1850 — "Avon" Street and "Eaton Court" were this year laid out.

Dr. T. Scott Lambert presented sixty-two copies of his work, entitled, "Popular Anatomy and Physiology," and the thanks of the town were duly returned therefor.

1851. — Town voted, "That the members of the Engine Company, not exceeding forty-five in number, and containing none under 18 years of age, be paid for their services the sum of $5 each, per annum, and, in addition thereto, have the amount of their Poll taxes refunded."

1852. — This year the town adopted the principle of the "Maine Law."

"Park," "North Mechanic," "Broad," "Sweetser," and "School" Streets were laid out.

The "Yale" engine was purchased, and a new engine house ordered to be erected.

1853. — "Richardson," "Melvin," "Farm," and "Forest" Streets were laid out, and "Pearl" Street was accepted, conditionally.

Town of North Reading was this year incorporated.

New engine house in South Reading was erected, and a system of rules and orders for the government of town-meetings, including, also, the plurality rule, were this year adopted.

1854. — The Eastern Railroad asked of the Legislature leave to discontinue a portion of the South Reading Branch, between South Reading and South Danvers, and a committee was appointed by the town, and instructed to oppose such a discontinuance.

Fire department this year established.

1856. — A new town almshouse was this year erected, and a public town library was authorized.

"Gould" Street was laid out, and Chestnut Street was extended.

1857. — Town voted to receive a sum of money from Ezra Eaton, of Boston, and to appropriate the interest of the same in keeping his burial lot and tomb in good condition.

The Constitutional Amendment, requiring voters to be able to read and write, was this year adopted, eighty-eight to nine.

Town voted, "That hereafter the Annual Town-Meetings shall be held in April, instead of in March."

"Washington" and "Lake" Streets were this year established.

1858. — Greenwood school-house was removed from its former site, on Main Street, to its present location on Oak Street.

1859. — The "old church" (Congregational) was removed from its former to its present position, and was thoroughly remodelled.

The town changed the name of that portion of its territory long known as the "East Ward," to that of "Montrose."

The common was drained and graded, and a change of grade was made in high school yard.

The old bell was removed to the town house.

The Yale engine house, of wood, was burned, and a new one, of brick, was erected.

The Jewish Cemetery, on the western border of Lake Quannapowitt, was laid out.

1860. — Town accepted and adopted report of a committee, previously appointed to estimate the expense of fencing the public common; said committee estimating the expense of said work at seven hundred dollars. The same committee being authorized to secure the completion of said work, it was accordingly erected at a cost of $636.75.

1861, May. — Town voted, "That the treasurer be hereby authorized and directed to hire the sum of five thousand dollars, for military purposes."

1862, August 25. — Town voted, "That one hundred dollars be paid to all who enlist in the 'Richardson Light Guard,' for service under the nine months' call, provided that they receive no bounty from any other town, and that they are at this time residents of the town of South Reading."

Sept. 8. — Town voted, "That such citizens of South Reading as are serving in the ranks of the Federal Army, whose settlement at the time of enlistment was in this town, and who have not received a bounty from the town, shall each receive from the town treasury, at the expiration of such service, or honorable discharge therefrom, the sum of one hundred dollars; and to such as may fall in battle, or die in such service, it shall be paid to the widow of such deceased soldier (if he leaves one); otherwise, to his legal representative: provided, however, that the bounties shall not be paid until the right of the town to do so shall have been secured by law; provided, also, that in case any one of said volunteers has received of the town aid for his family, or those dependent upon him for support, to a larger amount than is refunded by the State, such excess of aid thus furnished, shall be deducted from the bounty now voted."

1864, April. — Town voted, "That the selectmen be instructed to take measures for the placing of a gate, or flag-man, at the R. R. crossing on Salem Street, near the residence of William Brown."

Also voted, "That the town appropriate one hundred and twenty-five dollars to be paid to each volunteer enlisted and completely mustered into the military service of the United States, as a part of the quota of South Reading, under the last call of the President for 200,000 men."

1865, May. — Town voted, "That Lilley Eaton, in preparing a history of South Reading, be authorized to expend such sums as may be necessary to secure facts and other material for the work, and present the bills to the town for payment."

1866. — Town chose a committee to co-operate with a similar committee from the town of Lynnfield, to make application to the Supreme Judicial Court, for the enforcement of the contract between the Eastern Railroad and the South Reading Branch R. R. corporations.

"Yale Avenue" was laid out and accepted.

1867. — "Franklin" Street, and a new street from Albion Street, southerly, to Broadway, were laid out.

1868, January 20. — Town chose a building committee to superintend the erection of a new town hall building, the gift of Cyrus Wakefield, Esq., of which committee Mr. Wakefield was chairman.

Town also voted, "That the selectmen be directed to prepare a petition in the name and behalf of the town, to be presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts, praying that the name of the town of South Reading may be changed to that of Wakefield."

(N. B. For a fuller account of these matters, see Appendix M and P.)

April. — Hon. Lilley Eaton, chairman of library trustees, presented their annual report, and thereupon it was voted, "That in consideration of the fact that Lucius Beebe, Esq., had presented for the use of the library, the sum of five hundred dollars, the thanks of the town be presented for his generous gift, and that the public library be hereafter known as the "Beebe Public Library of Wakefield."

New Street laid out and accepted, from Gould to Albion Streets.

1869. — The improvement and drainage of Main Street, in accordance with recommendation of a committee, was authorized and effected.

"Bryant" Street laid out; also, a new street from Water to Vernon Streets.

And a new street was laid out from Greenwood to Brown Streets, the expense of which was to be assessed upon the owners of adjoining lands, according to law. This street was subsequently named "Myrtle Avenue."

1870. — "Centre" and "Traverse" Streets were laid out.

1871. — The name of "Washington Street" was changed to that of "Foundry Street."

May 1. — Town voted, "That the committee, appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the cost of land, which was desired for the extension of the common, be instructed and authorized to purchase said land for such purpose, in accordance with a plan submitted by said committee, provided that, in their judgment, the prices are reasonable, and, for the payment of the same, the treasurer is hereby authorized to hire a sum, not exceeding nineteen thousand six hundred dollars, for a term of ten years."

Resolutions Adopted by the Town.

"Whereas, Cyrus Wakefield, Esq., in accordance with an offer previously made, and with a liberality scarcely paralleled, at his own expense has erected a town house, massive and graceful in its proportions, elegant in its architecture and appointments, ample and convenient for the purposes which were contemplated in its construction, and has presented the same for the unrestricted use of the citizens of Wakefield, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we, the said citizens, in town-meeting assembled, in approval and endorsement of the acts of our municipal officers which marked their reception of this building, hereby tender to Cyrus Wakefield, Esq., this sincere and unanimous expression of our gratitude for his munificent donation.

"*Resolved*, That, fully recognizing and appreciating the magnitude of the gift, as well as the benefits it confers, we will use our best endeavors to preserve this building in its original beauty and attractiveness, — and so transmit it, unimpaired, to our children, that they also may hold the generous donor in grateful remembrance."

May 1. — Town voted, "That the sum of thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated for the purchase of land on the corner of Common and Lafayette Streets, and for the erection of a school building thereon."

Town voted, "That the sum of seven thousand dollars be appropriated for the purchase of land near the junction of Franklin and Nahant Streets, and for the erection of a school-house thereon."

Town voted, "That the town treasurer be authorized to hire the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the term of five years, and the further sum of nineteen thousand five hundred dollars, for the term of ten years."

"Emerald" Street and "Fitch Court" were this year laid out and accepted.

August 14. — Town voted, "To purchase one chemical, self-acting fire engine, manufactured by the N. E. Fire Extinguisher Co., of Northampton," and a committee was authorized to make the purchase.

Oct. 2. — Town voted, "That the engineers be authorized to erect a suitable engine house, in Montrose, for the accommodation of the engine to be purchased by the citizens of that district."

"Lawrence" Street was accepted.

1872, Jan. 8. — Town voted, "That the treasurer be authorized to hire the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars by the issue of notes or bonds, for a term not exceeding ten years, for the purpose of funding a portion of the town debt, due on demand, and for re-funding that portion of the funded debt maturing the present year."

April 1. — Town voted, "To change the names of 'Bow' and 'Grove' Streets, to 'Railroad' Street."

Town voted, "To purchase a hook and ladder carriage, at a cost not exceeding one thousand dollars."

Town voted, "That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be appropriated] for the finishing and furnishing of the new high school-house, and that the treasurer be authorized to hire that sum for a term of ten years, by the issue of bonds."

Town voted, "That the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars be raised and appropriated for the erection of a new school-house in the Woodville district."

"Highland" and "Cedar" Streets were laid out and accepted.

New streets were also laid out and accepted, as follows: from Water Street, near the Centre depot, easterly, to Water Street, near Mr. J. Colman's house; and from Vernon Street, easterly and southerly, to Melvin Street.

November 5. — The following communication was presented to the own, by the chairman of the selectmen: —

To the Selectmen of Wakefield, Mass.

I, Harriet N. Flint, as an expression of my regard for the town of my nativity, propose to give to the town of Wakefield the sum of one thousand dollars; the same to be held in trust by the treasurer of said town, and the interest thereof, and that only, to be annually expended in the purchase of books for the Beebe Town Library.

It is my desire that the interest, as above, should be annually paid by the town treasurer to the treasurer of said library, that the books should be selected by the library trustees, and that, upon the acceptance of this fund by the town, it should be designated and known as "The Flint Memorial Fund."

Witness, (Signed) HARRIET N. FLINT.
L. B. EVANS.

Edward Mansfield, Esq., then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: —

"*Resolved*, That the generous proposal of Mrs. Harriet N. Flint to present to the town the sum of one thousand dollars, for the purpose set forth in her communication to the selectmen, is hereby gratefully accepted by the citizens of Wakefield, in town meeting assembled.

"*Resolved*, That the town treasurer be hereby authorized to receive the said sum of one thousand dollars in trust, and that he be instructed faithfully to comply with the wishes expressed by the liberal donor, as to the disposition of the same.

"*Resolved*, That the cordial thanks of the citizens of Wakefield are hereby tendered to Mrs. Flint, for her eminent generosity; and that the town clerk be instructed to forward to her a copy of these resolutions."

1873, Feb. 10. — Town voted, "That the selectmen be authorized and instructed to draft and present to the Legislature a bill for the purpose of authorizing the town of Wakefield to pay such bounties to any soldiers (who served in the recent war and were credited to the quota of said town) as they shall deem expedient."

April 7. — Town voted, "That the rule adopted by the town at a previous meeting, requiring the votes for town officers to be cast on *one* ballot, be suspended and abolished."

Town voted, "That the selectmen be instructed to appear before the County Commissioners of this county, at their meeting in Cambridge, and in behalf of the town, protest against any further assessments being laid upon the town for the support of Malden Bridge."

Town voted, "That J. S. Eaton, Lucius Beebe, Richard Britton, and Chester W. Eaton, be a committee for the purpose of securing the completion and publication of the 'Town History' (left incomplete at the decease of the late Hon. Lilley Eaton), in accordance with a report from the selectmen; the town assuming an expense therefor not exceeding the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars."

PROFESSIONAL.

List of Graduates.

	GRAD.	COLLEGE.	DIED.
Samuel Bacheller,	1731,	Harvard.	1796
Daniel Emerson,	1739,	"	1801
Joseph Swain,	1744,	"	1792
Aaron Putnam,	1752,	"	1813
Elias Smith,	1753,	"	1792
Jacob Emerson,	1756,	"	1811
Samuel Dix,	1758,	"	1797
Amos Sawyer,	1765,	"	1769
Samuel S. Poole,	1770,	"	1836
Jacob Burnap,	1770,	"	1821
Martin Herrick,	1772,	"	1820
Jacob Herrick,	1777,	"	1832
Brown Emerson,	1778,	"	
William Hobby, Jr.,	Died Sen. y'r.	"	
Aaron Bancroft,	1778,	"	1839
Edmund Foster,	1778,	Yale.	1826
Nathaniel Parker,	1779,	Harvard.	1792
Micah Stone,	1790,	"	1852
Jacob Flint,	1794,	"	1835
Charles Prentiss,	1795,	"	1820
Reuben Emerson,	1798,	Dartmouth.	
Timothy Flint,	1800,	Harvard.	1840
James Flint,	1802,	"	1855
Elias Upton,	1802,	"	1857
Nathan Parker,	1803,	"	1833
Thomas Pratt,	1815,	"	1820
Samuel Green,	1816,	"	
Samuel Hart,	1817,	"	
Jona. Weston,			

	GRAD.	COLLEGE.	DIED.
Daniel Temple,	1817,	Dartmouth.	1851
John Batchelder,	1823,	Harvard.	
Amos B. Lambert,			
J. M. Nelson,	(Expelled),	Brown.	
Thomas Sawyer,			
Cyrus Nichols,			
Warren Nichols,			
Charles M. Emerson,	1826,	Dartmouth.	
William Gage,	1828,	Amherst.	
George Nichols,	1828,	Harvard.	
Benj. W. Parker,	1829,	Amherst.	
Stillman Pratt,	1831,	"	
Horace P. Wakefield,	1832,	"	
John S. Wallace,	1832,	Yale.	
Francis Smith,	1837,	Brown.	
William F. Wallace,			
Wm. Wakefield, Jr.,	1839,	Amherst.	
Pliny F. Sanborn,	1840,	"	
Thos. M. Symonds,		Waterville.	
Fred. Wiley,	1847,	Brown.	
Fred. S. Wiley,		Waterville.	
Wm. L. Brown,		"	
T. Albert Emerson,		Yale.	
Henry Putnam,			
Charles Hewes,			
Aaron H. Sawyer,			
E. A. Upton,	1855,	Dartmouth.	
C. W. Eaton,	1859,	"	
Edwin Sweetser,		Tufts.	
Alfred Sweetser,		Waterville.	
Joseph Burditt,		Harvard.	
M. Hutchinson,		"	

LAWYERS.

In Reading.

Joshua Prescott.
A. A. Prescott.
Solon Bancroft.
Carroll D. Wright.
Francis A. Fabens.
Chauncy P. Judd.
B. M. Hartshorn.
—— Fuller.
George Minot.

In Wakefield.

William Nichols.
Martin L. Stow.
H. F. Barstow.
O. B. Potter.
E. A. Upton.
C. W. Eaton.
E. M. Cunningham.
R. Rantoul, Jr.
William St. A. Stearns.
William L. Brown.
J. O. Boswell.
S. K. Hamilton.
C. F. Blandin.

In North Reading.

Thomas Sawyer.
Henry Putnam.

PHYSICIANS.

In Reading.

John Brooks.
Nathan Perry.
John Hart, Jr.
Abner Phelps.
Daniel Gould.
S. H. Spaulding.
F. F. Dole.
F. F. Brown.
J. H. Hannaford.
Nathaniel Parker.
—— Skilton.
Nathan Richardson.
Samuel Hart.
Kendall Davis.
H. P. Wakefield.
John N. Sanborn.
Leonard Block.
M. Berry.

In Wakefield.

James Stimpson.
Eben Stimpson.
Benjamin Swain.
Thomas Swain, 2d.
William Hay.
John Hart.
S. O. Richardson.
S. A. Toothaker.
Jos. D. Mansfield.
Josiah Poland.
Josiah Norcross.
M. S. Brown.
W. W. Eaton.
J. R. Mansfield.
William Stimpson.
Jeremiah Swain.
Thomas Swain, 1st.
Oliver Swain.
John Hay.
Nathan Richardson.
Thaddeus Spaulding.
Josiah Abbott.
Wm. H. Willis.
W. W. Cutler.
J. G. Brown.
Charles Jordan.
S. W. Abbott.
E. P. Colby.
Azel Ames, Jr.

IN NORTH READING.

Daniel Putnam. Martin Herrick.
Jacob Goodwin. D. A. Grosvenor.

PROFESSIONAL SONS OF READING, WHO SETTLED IN OTHER PLACES.

Rev. S. Bacheller.
" David Emerson.
" Jacob Emerson.
" Joseph Swain.
" Amos B. Lambert.
" Samuel Green.
" Frederic Wiley.
" Edwin Sweetser.
" Samuel Nichols.
" Winfield S. Hawkes.
" Joshua Burnham.
" Charles Bryant.

Rev. Elias Smith.
" George Evans.
" Brown Emerson.
" William Gage.
" Francis Smith.
" Fred. S. Wiley.
" T. A. Emerson.
" A. H. Sweetser.
" Michael Burditt.
" Ebenezer Nelson, Jr.
" B. W. Atwell.
" Granville S. Abbott.

Dr. Charles Hay.
" Samuel Hart.
" Harris Cowdrey.
" L. M. Yale.
" R. E. Smiley.
" Abram Gould.

Dr. John Hart.
" B. B. Emerson.
" Alex. Poole.
" J. M. Eaton.
" Daniel Gould.
" L. E. Emerson.

Dr. T. S. Lambert.

Prof. B. F. Tweed.
" J. C. Emerson.
" C. M. Emerson, Esq.
" Harrison Tweed, Esq.

Prof. B. Badger, Jr.
" George A. Walton.
" Charles A. Tweed, Esq.
" T. B. Brown, Esq.

COLLEGE GRADUATES OF READING.

The following is a list of persons who have graduated from college while belonging to this town: —

Rev. Samuel Batcheller, graduated at Harvard College in 1731, was settled as pastor in the West parish in Haverhill in 1735. In 1769 and 1770, he was representative from that town. He died in March, 1796, in Royalston, Mass. Chase, in the History of Haverhill, calls him a man of superior talents and attainments.

Samuel S. Poole, graduated at Harvard College, class of 1770. He took sides with the Tories in the war of the Revolution, and like many others of that class when they "wanted more room," he removed to Nova Scotia, where he became a judge. He lived on the place formerly owned by Dea. Wakefield, in the easterly part of the town.

Rev. Jacob Burnap, D. D., son of Isaac, Harvard College, class of 1770. Was ordained first pastor of the first church in Merrimac, N. H., Oct. 14, 1772, "in which honorable position," says his historian, "he remained until his death, Dec. 6, 1821, a period of more than forty-nine years."

Rev. Aaron Bancroft, D. D., son of Samuel, Esq., Harvard, class of 1778, settled in Worcester in 1785, where he died in 1839, aged 84. He was father of George Bancroft the historian, and published several works. He shouldered his musket as a volunteer at Lexington and Bunker Hill.

Rev. Edmund Foster, a graduate of Yale, 1778, was ordained third pastor of the church in Littleton, in 1781. He died in 1826. Early in the war of the Revolution he was very active in the cause of the people, and was one of the minute men that enlisted under the command of Dr. (afterward Gov.) John Brooks, who then resided here.

Nathaniel Parker, Harvard, class of 1779, studied medicine, and settled at Salem.

Thomas Pratt, son of Isaac, lived where N. P. Pratt, Esq., now lives, graduated at Dartmouth, 1798. Spent some time as teacher, and finally became a merchant at Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Rev. Nathan Parker, Harvard, 1803. Became D. D., and settled in Portsmouth, N. H., where he remained as pastor nearly thirty years. He is said to have been "successful almost without a parallel in the ministries of the growing denomination to which he belonged." Those who remember him say he was a man of talent, genial, and very unassuming. He was born and lived where Mr. James Davis resides, and was brother of Hon. Edmund Parker.

Jonathan D. Weston, son of Capt. Jonathan, Cambridge, 1802. Became a prominent lawyer, removed to Eastport, Me. Said to have been "one of the smartest men ever raised in Reading." He served also as collector of the port. There was a Judge Weston, at Eastport, erroneously supposed by some to have been Jonathan, the lawyer.

Elias Upton, Harvard, 1802, lived for a time with his brother where Dr. Kimball lives. Was a successful teacher. Went to Blue Hill, Me.

Daniel Temple, Dartmouth, class of 1817; Andover Theological

Seminary in 1820; ordained in 1821; went as a missionary to Malta in 1822; removed to Smyrna in 1833; returned to the United States in 1844; died August 9, 1851, at the house of his brother, Dea. M. M. Temple, at the age of 61, and was buried in this town. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Goodell, the Missionary with whom he had long been associated, both as a classmate and in missionary interests. Mr. Goodell said "among the various nations and tribes and sects of the East, his name is held in high estimation. . . . He evidently endeavored to be as upright, sincere, cordial, gentle, kind, benevolent, economical, true, and good, as he expected everybody would be in the millennium." His life and letters, forming an interesting volume of nearly 500 pages, were published in 1855.

John Batchelder, Harvard, 1823. He taught school in Nantucket for some time, and in 1827 opened an Academy here in a building erected for that purpose and designed in part for a church, by the Unitarian society that then existed in town. The building stood on the present site of the residence of Dr. F. F. Brown. The school prospered for many years, and numbers of young men from this and the surrounding towns were fitted here for college. Mr. Batchelder was succeeded in 1843 by a Mr. Waitt, who soon gave up the school here and opened one in Greenwood, where the inebriate asylum of Dr. Day has recently been established. The academy was converted into a dwelling-house, and is now the residence of H. G. Richardson, Esq. Mr. Batchelder served the town for thirty years with distinguished ability as one of their school committee, commencing in 1828, and continuing nearly every year until 1863. He was also once chosen Representative to the General Court, and served some years as selectman. He died July 7, 1871, aged 80 years 2 months 12 days.

Rev. Benj. Wyman Parker, Amherst, 1829; Andover, 1832. Went as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands the same year. He still resides there. He has also a son settled there as pastor. It is no small honor to have been one of the band that have lifted a nation from paganism to Christianity.

Rev. George Nichols, son of James, graduated at Yale, and studied theology at New Haven, but never preached much. Was a successful teacher for a term of years at New Haven and Hadley, and for a long term at Springfield, Mass., where he died at the age of 46.

Rev. Cyrus Nichols, brother of Rev. George, graduated at Williams, and studied theology at Auburn. Has long been in the service of the Home Missionary Society, first in Missouri, now in Wisconsin.

Rev. Warren Nichols, another brother, graduated at Williams and

Andover, and labored also in Missouri for the Home Mission, till his death.

Adams Nichols, M. D., practised at Rockport, Mass., but removed to Quincy, Illinois, where he has an extensive field of labor, and is a popular physician. He is brother of the three last named. Their sister, Mrs. Oliver Peabody, still resides here.

Rev. Stillman Pratt, son of Benjamin, graduate of Amherst, 1831, studied theology, and graduated at Andover. First settled at Orleans, where he remained four and a half years, and preached at Eastham six months. He then removed to South Adams, Mass., and after doing missionary work several years, succeeded in establishing a church, of which he became pastor. After nine years of labor at Adams, he removed to Melrose, laboring among the people, holding meetings in the depot, and formed a church there, over which he was settled about three years, and which, like that at Adams, still continues to flourish. He removed to Carver, and was pastor three years. He published the "Mother's Assistant" two years, and the "Middleborough Gazette" from that time to his death, Sept. 1, 1862, at the age of 53 years. He was the author of four volumes published by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, a life of Gen. Fremont, two editions of Sabbath School Questions, and a biographical catalogue of the class of 1831, Amherst College, and a genealogy of the Pratt family. Under his ministrations seventy-one were added to the church in Orleans, fifty at South Adams, twenty-five at Melrose, fifteen at Carver. His son, Stillman B. Pratt, is the present editor and proprietor of the Randolph, Mass., "Register," and of the "American Workman," 37 Cornhill, Boston, and was the candidate of the Labor Reform Party for Secretary of State in 1869. Another son, Ransom D., is connected with the Mass. Bureau of Statistics. A third son, Thomas S., was former editor of the "Abington Standard."

Horace P. Wakefield, son of Dea. Caleb, Amherst, 1832, practising physician at Oakham, Mass., for several years, where he held the office of selectman and town clerk, and was twice elected as Representative to the Legislature. Returning to Reading, he was elected Senator for this district, in 1862, and served one year, and also as school committee and town clerk for several years, and justice of the peace. He then was appointed as inspector of the almshouse at Tewksbury, and afterward physician there. Subsequently he was transferred to the superintendency of the State almshouse at Monson, which he still retains.

Rev. William Wakefield, son of William, graduated at Amherst, 1839,

taught the South Reading Academy one year; Codman School, Dorchester, about two years; graduated at Andover, 1845; went as Home Missionary to McConnelsville, Ohio, remaining there six years; preached at Madison, Ohio, three years. In April, 1855, he removed to Harmar, a village of Marietta, where he was settled as pastor for many years.

Edward Hartshorn, M. D., formerly of this town, studied medicine, settled at Berlin, has an office in Boston, and is proprietor of the well-known bitters, "Key to Health."

S. O. Richardson, M. D., son of Dr. Nathan, of this town, resided in Wakefield, and was widely known for his "Sherry Wine Bitters."

It may not be inappropriate to quote here a remark of Dr. H. P. Wakefield, while physician at the State almshouse, in his address at the celebration in honor of the change of the name of South Reading to Wakefield. Referring playfully to Dr. Richardson, he said, "he, Dr. Richardson, engaged in the sale of bitters and became wealthy." "I," said Dr. W., "peddled pills and have got into the almshouse."

Jared Reed, son of Rev. Jared, formerly pastor of the Old South Church, in this town, graduated at Yale, 1846; resides at Stockbridge, Mass., where he is engaged in teaching.

John S. Wallis, Yale, 1832; studied law; is now a farmer at Bolton, Mass.

William F. Wallis, brother of John S., studied at Yale, but died probably before graduating.

Rev. Pliny F. Sanborn, son of Rev. Peter Sanborn, Amherst, class of 1840. Settled for some years at West Bloomfield, N. Y., now at Springfield, same State.

Rev. George E. Sanborn, brother of Pliny F., Amherst, 1843. Preached at Georgia, Vt., Mt. Vernon, N. H., Northboro', Mass.; and is now superintendent of the orphan asylum, at Hartford, Conn.

Joseph C. Sanborn, M. D., of the same family, though not a college graduate, is a physician in Boston.

George W. Symonds, son of Obed, not a college graduate; studied medicine; formerly was in practice at Lancaster, now at Clinton.

Daniel Temple, son of Charles; not a graduate; is a dentist. Has resided in the Southern States; he first went there as an agent of Dr. Morton, and engaged in introducing ether as an anæsthetic in surgical operations.

Stillman E. Parker, Esq., entered Amherst College, 1841. After studying about two years, was obliged to leave on account of ill health; is now engaged in the manufacture and sale of shoes; has served on

the school committee in this town longer than any other man, excepting Mr. John Batchelder. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1859, and holds a commission as justice of the peace. His son, Edward H., spent one year in the State Agricultural College at Amherst.

Alfred A. Prescott was a member of the class of 1843, Harvard College; began the practice of law in 1845; was register of probate about six years, 1852–8. Has always been a resident of Reading, having an office here.

Rev. Thomas M. Symonds, son of Eben D., graduate of Waterville College, Me., 1847; Newton Theological Seminary, 1850; was never settled as a pastor; labored under the directions of the Home Missionary Society with a good degree of success, at Green Bay, Wis., where he died July 5, 1852, at the age of 31.

William L. Peabody, son of Enoch; Dartmouth, 1856; studied law, practised several years at Lynn, and is now established in his profession at Omaha, Neb. In 1873 he was elected judge of probate.

Benjamin M. Hartshorn, son of Benjamin, graduated at the Harvard Law School, and opened an office in this town. He was chosen for three years as one of the general school committee, and in 1867 was elected chairman of the board of selectmen. He died the same year, aged 27.

John M. Bancroft, son of Joseph; Dartmouth, class of 1859; went west as civil engineer till the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted as a private in the Second Michigan Infantry; was in sixteen battles; served three years, and attained the rank of captain; he was then offered the colonelcy of a regiment of cavalry, which he declined on account of health; removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and was engaged for a year or two in laying out the public park there; he is now employed by ten New York insurance companies, as surveyor, which gives him employment in different parts of the country, with his principal office in New York.

E. Bentley Young, son of Edward; graduated at Dartmouth, 1862; sub-master in Brimmer School, Boston.

Wm. Wallace Davis, nearly two years a student at Dartmouth; left the college and enlisted as a soldier in August, 1862; he received a bullet wound in his right wrist at the battle of Gettysburg, on account of which he was discharged from the service; enlisting again in December, 1863, in the 59th regiment, he was promoted to first lieutenant the next year; he lost his left arm in the battle of Petersburg, July 30, 1864, and again received an honorable discharge Nov. 29,

1864. He was a bookkeeper in Boston several years, but has now resumed his profession as land surveyor and civil engineer.

Solon Bancroft, son of Emery, graduated at Dartmouth, 1864, studied law, and is now in practice; has an office here, and also in Boston. He was for some time employed in teaching in one of the city schools.

Gilman L. Parker; Dartmouth, 1868; is now in business with T. T. Briggs, in Boston.

Walter S. Parker, son of Henry F.; Dartmouth, 1868; taught school in Bradford, Sherborne, and at the Farm School, Thompson's Island. Is now sub-master of the Dwight School, in Boston.

Thomas Appleton went through the regular course of study in the high school, and entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., where he graduated in the class of 1868, with the degree of civil engineer. He has been employed on various railroads, and was engaged for two years on the Boston and Maine extension.

Rev. Wm. Wakefield now preaches at La Harpe, Ill.

Sydney P. Pratt, Harvard College, class of 1873; is now a member of Boston Law School.

Howard A. Hanaford, Tufts College, class of 1873.

Those now pursuing courses of study: —

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Herbert Barrows, class of 1874.
George H. Barrus, " "
Walter B. Barrows, " 1876.
E Harley Gowing, " 1877.
Arthur W. Temple, " "

WORCESTER FREE INSTITUTE.

Frank E. Appleton, class of 1874.

CHAPTER XII

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOPOGRAPHY, MANUFACTURES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, LIBRARIES, POPULATION, VALUATION, ETC.

It was said by the ancient Woburn historian, Johnson, in writing of Reading in 1651, that "Reading hath her habitation in the very centre of the country," meaning, we presume, that its location was in the centre of that portion of New England which was then settled. And now after the lapse of more than two centuries, the territory of old Reading, including the present towns of Wakefield, Reading, and North Reading, is still the centre of a periphery not less considerable and important; for within a radius of fifteen miles of its central point, are no less than eight flourishing cities, viz. Boston, Salem Lynn, Chelsea, Charlestown, Cambridge, Lowell, and Lawrence, containing a population of more than 350,000; with many large towns within the same circle.

This territory of the Readings contains about thirty square miles, or about 18,000 acres; of which Wakefield contains 4,568 acres, and its central village is in latitude 42° 30′ 26″ N., and in longitude 71° 4′ 42 W., and is ten miles from Boston.

Reading contains 5,941 acres, and its central village is in latitude 42° 32′ N., and in longitude 71° 6′ W., and is twelve miles from Boston.

North Reading contains 7,649 acres, and its central village is in latitude 42° 34′ 31″ N., and in longitude 71° 5′ W., and is fifteen miles from Boston. The whole territory is bounded *northerly* by Andover, *easterly* by Middleton, Lynnfield, and Saugus, *southerly* by Saugus, Melrose, and Stoneham, and *westerly* by Stoneham, Woburn, and Wilmington. The central village of Wakefield is two and one half miles southeast from that of Reading; the central village of North Reading is three miles northeast from that of Reading, and five miles north of that of Wakefield. The entire territory is agreeably diversified with hill and plain, woodland and meadow, lake and river. There are no lofty eminences. Its soil is generally fertile and productive. There

is a fair share of water scenery. Ipswich River, taking its rise in the meadows of Wilmington and in Haggett's Pond, in the northwesterly part of North Reading, forms the boundary line between the westerly portions of Reading and North Reading, and then runs through the central part of North Reading, and passing through the town of Middleton empties into Ipswich Bay. Quannapowitt Lake, in Wakefield, contains four hundred acres, and Crystal Lake, also in Wakefield, contains one hundred acres. Saugus River, composed of two streams that flow from the two lakes in Wakefield, and which unite near the eastern boundary of Wakefield, runs through the town of Saugus and empties its waters into Lynn Harbor. These rivers, lakes, and ponds afford considerable water for mills and factories, furnish much romantic scenery and many fine building sites.

WAKEFIELD.

The town of Wakefield is *mainly* a place of manufactures and trade, but includes many pleasant fields, gardens, and orchards. Its principal manufactures are those of boots and shoes, rattan goods, iron castings, medicines, razor straps, shoe tools, etc. The boot and shoe business, mainly ladies' shoes, has long been an important branch of industry in the place. As long ago as 1677, the town assigned to Jonas Eaton "the privilege of wood and herbage on a tract of land, on condition that he remained in town, and followed the trade of a *shoemaker*." He remained, and many of his descendants and successors, from that year to this, have exercised that honorable handicraft. The manner of carrying on this branch of industry has greatly changed within the last few years. Formerly nearly every shoemaker was his own "Boss"; that is, "he worked his own stock"; he cut, his wife and daughters bound, and his sons and apprentices, with sometimes a few journeymen, finished up the work. His principal market was Boston, to which place, sometimes in saddle-bags and on horseback, and sometimes in a shoe cart, he transported and peddled from store to store his goods.

The introduction into this manufacture of labor-saving machinery, a full supply of which is too expensive for small operations, together with the greatly increased demand from a widely extended market, for boots and shoes, has thrown their manufacture into large establishments, so that while the amount of goods manufactured has increased, the number of those who carry on the business, has diminished.

The value of boots and shoes now (1868) annually manufactured town exceeds $400,000. The number of shoe factories averages abou

twelve. Until within some forty or fifty years the journeymen shoemakers received their pay for their labor largely by way of barter, — in groceries and other articles at their employers' own prices. Much credit is due to Hon. Thomas Emerson, Col. James Hartshorn, Col. Lemuel Sweetser, and others, who, some fifty years ago, introduced a system of entire cash payments for labor, much to the advantage of the employees, — a system which still continues.

About the year 1822, Dr. Nathan Richardson removed from Reading, where he had long been a successful practitioner, and settled in Wakefield. Dr. R. had been accustomed to prepare sundry articles of medicine, especially sherry wine bitters, which had become justly celebrated for their excellent medical and health-giving properties. After his removal to Wakefield, in connection with his son, Dr. Solon O. Richardson, and subsequently by the son alone, the preparation of these medicines was improved, systematized, and their sale widely extended, and the fame thereof spread the country over; the business in 1868 amounting, it is said, to $100,000 annually.

Razor Straps. — The manufacture of the celebrated "Emerson Razor Straps" was commenced in Wakefield more than fifty years ago. Charles Emerson, the original inventor and manufacturer, was a native of Wakefield, and a resident here, when the first *strap* was made. He subsequently removed to Charlestown, where he and his successors continued the business; but razor straps, similar to Emerson's and not inferior to them in excellence and beauty, are still made in Wakefield by the Messrs. Atwell, to the amount of $25,000 annually.

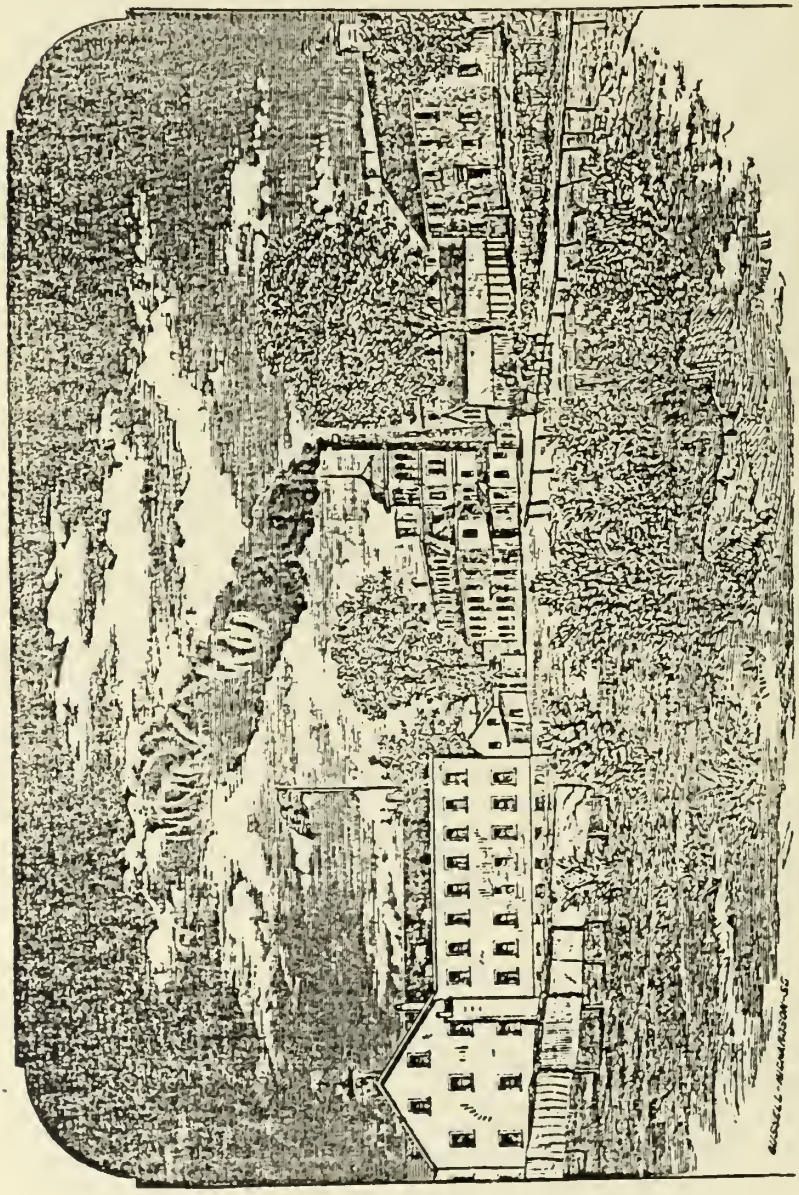
Shoe Tools, especially *awls*, of an improved kind, were manufactured in Wakefield, by Thomas Woodward, Senior, as early as 1810, perhaps earlier. It is believed that he was the first *American* manufacturer of such articles, and his tools, particularly his *awls*, being far better and more finely finished than those imported from England, soon came into general use. His grandson, James F. Woodward, still continues the business in Wakefield, and on a much larger scale than his ancestor, and now manufactures some $25,000 worth annually.

Rattan Works.

The rattan works of the late lamented Cyrus Wakefield, Esq., in their present magnitude and completeness, are a marvel of patient energy and perseverance. From the smallest beginning, under the greatest difficulties, they have grown to the most entire and perfect success. They are located on Water Street, and occupy the mill priv-

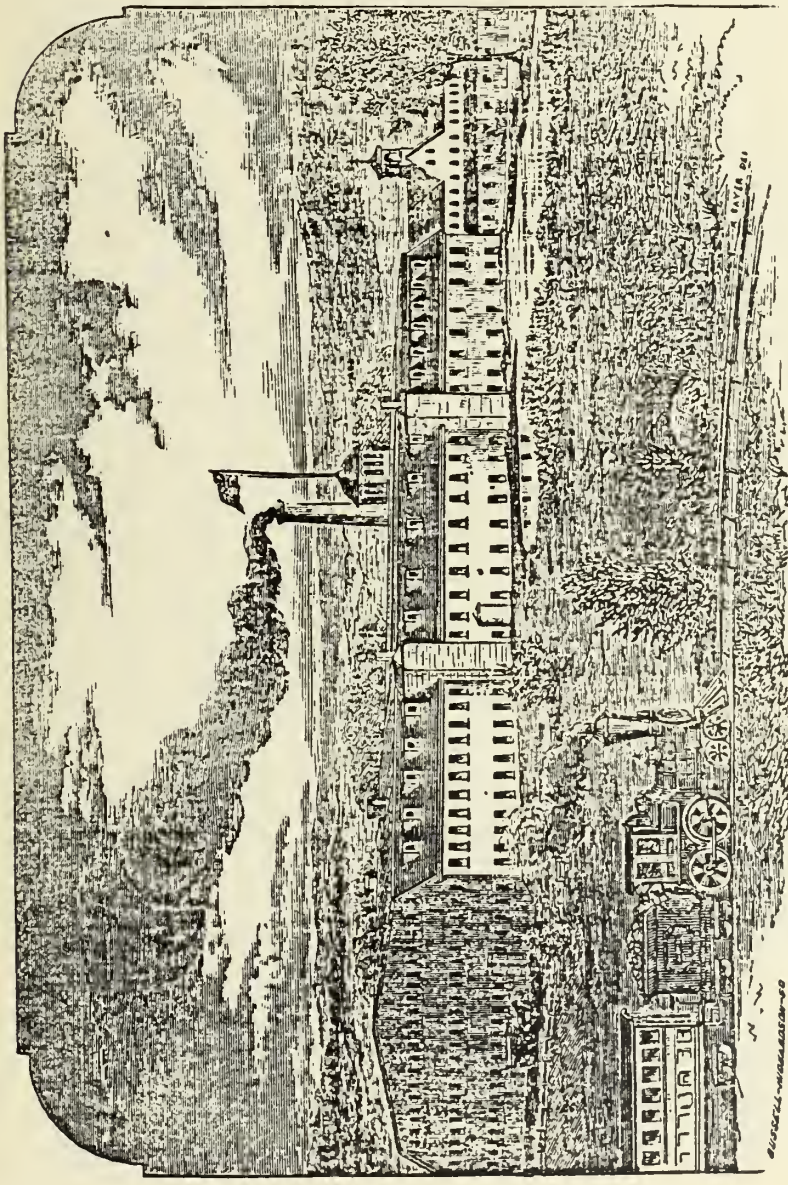
ilege and homestead known in the early history of the town as "Green's Mill."

At the time of the purchase by Mr. Wakefield of this property, in 1855,



RATTAN WORKS.

it consisted of two mill ponds, one on each side of the road, and a few small buildings, which had been used for various manufacturing purposes, together with the old "Green" dwelling-house. The premises



RATTAN WORKS.

were first occupied by Mr. Wakefield for the manufacture of rattan into skirt-reeds and baskets. When its use for skirts was superseded by steel, his attention was given to the production of cane for chair-seating by hand labor. The experiment of this process was not brilliant, and Mr. Wakefield soon saw that the whole enterprise would end in failure, unless some arrangement could be made to use machinery. This, with his accustomed energy, he set himself about, and finally succeeded. From this time his course was onward, and soon the cane manufactured at these works was in demand all over the United States.

The different processes of manufacture may be briefly described as follows: The raw material, as it is imported, is of all sizes, and must be first assorted; it is then straightened, washed in huge revolving boxes, and scraped, by which it is brought nearly to a uniform size in its whole length. The next step is peculiar: each separate stick of rattan being passed through a machine which divides the outside surface into five, six, seven, or eight strands, as the case may be, and leaving a smooth, round centre, the length of the original stick. This is called the pith, and is used for baskets, etc. etc. The strands are then shaved smoothly and tied in bunches containing one thousand running feet, bleached, put up in bundles of one hundred bunches, and the finished chair cane is ready for the market. The shavings, which have been referred to, are utilized by being spun into a coarse yarn, then woven into carpeting and mats, braided for open mats, etc. etc. In 1863, the number of hands employed was about two hundred. This number gradually increased, until in 1873 it exceeded one thousand. The present works consist of one brick machine shop, 158 x 60, of four stories, eight large workshops and store-houses, and a number of smaller buildings, and occupy ground to the extent of about four acres. The power required to run the immense machinery contained in the buildings is furnished chiefly by two magnificent steam-engines of two hundred and fifty horse-power each. This sketch would not be complete without mention of the names of Mr. Amos W. Chapman, the present superintendent; Mr. Chas. W. Trow, master mechanic, and inventor of much improved machinery; and Mr. William Houston, foreman of the mat and carpet department, whose ingenuity and untiring perseverance has brought this branch of the business to its present state of perfectness. Many others are also worthy of honorable mention, but the length which this sketch has already reached, forbids further extension.

SCHEDULE OF GOODS MANUFACTURED. — Seating cane for chairs;

matting, many varieties; mats of all kinds; baskets of all kinds; chairs for ladies, gentlemen, and children; cradles, cribs, tete-a-tetes, sofas, baby carriages, window shades, brooms, brushes, table mats, wall screens, fire screens, wall pockets, slipper holders, clothes beaters, etc. etc.; rattan used in the manufacture of whips, umbrellas, corsets, saddles, etc. etc.

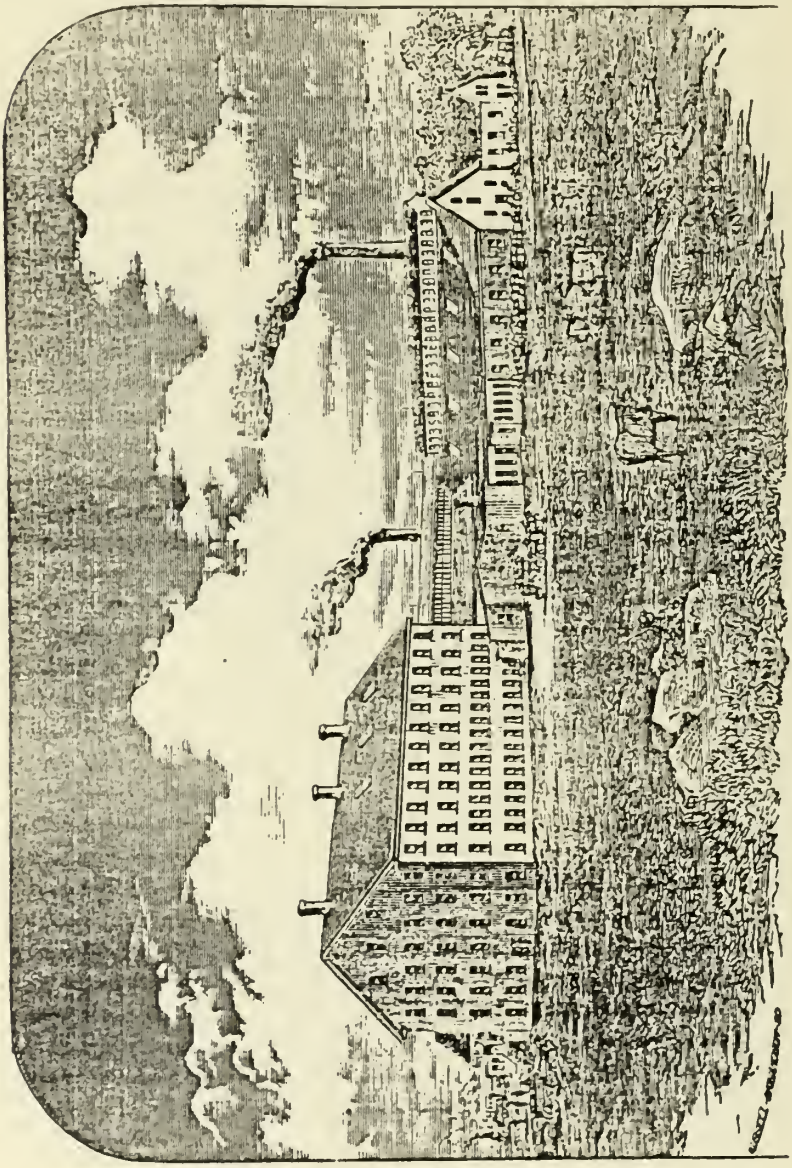
THE BOSTON AND MAINE FOUNDRY.

Near the centre of our town, and close beside the track of the Boston and Maine Railroad, stand several brown and dingy buildings, of various shapes and sizes, surrounded by dust and smoke, and to which, in the morning, numbers of stalwart men may be seen wending their way. The stranger passing in the cars is told that this is the Boston and Maine Foundry, but of the extent of the business carried on here, the classes of goods manufactured, and the various new and improved processes employed, even most of our own residents are ignorant.

Like many other important enterprises, this foundry had its commencement in a comparatively small business, but its growth has been rapid and continuous. Previous to the year 1854, stoves and other articles of iron for household use were made of imperfect and ancient patterns, and needlessly large and heavy. During the early part of that year, Mr. A. J. Blanchard, residing at South Reading, having dissolved his connection with Messrs. Hartshorn & Ames, iron founders at Nashua, N. H., conceived the plan of erecting an iron foundry on the line of the Boston and Maine Railroad, in what was then a part of Stoneham, and producing iron goods of improved patterns and construction. He selected a piece of land belonging to Mr. Cyrus Wakefield, and which, although thickly covered with oak, he considered well suited to his purpose. Consulting with Messrs. Charles Tarbell, William Stewart, and J. F. Dane, with whom Mr. Blanchard soon after became associated in partnership, it was determined to purchase this site, if possible, and proceed to the erection of buildings suitable for the business. On conferring with Mr. Wakefield, who was then, as well as since, well known and respected for his liberality and public spirit, the project immediately met his hearty co-operation.

Work was commenced in clearing the land, building material was collected, and early in the fall of 1854, the corner-stone of the original buildings was laid by Mr. Blanchard, and the work vigorously pushed forward by Messrs. Blanchard, Tarbell, Stewart, and Dane, under the firm name of Blanchard, Tarbell & Co., with a capital of $20,000.

The buildings originally erected were, — 1st, a moulding room 150 feet in length, 60 feet wide, and one story high, with arched roof, large windows, and well ventilated, and which is still standing; 2d, a build-



FOUNDRY BUILDINGS.

ing 65 feet long, 56 feet wide, and two stories high, connected with the former, and which was used for a store-house and mounting room. This has since been rebuilt and greatly enlarged.

Within the space of four months, the first productions of the new firm were placed on the market, and they gave employment to about fifty men. The amount of the first year's business was such that larger capital was required to make those additions and improvements that would enable them to supply the demand for their goods. Overtures having been received from parties to invest in the enterprise, it was finally determined to form a stock company, which was organized Feb. 4, 1856, under the present style of the "Boston & Maine Foundry Co." This company consisted of the members of the old firm of Blanchard, Tarbell & Co., with the addition of Messrs. Sewall G. Mack, Cyrus Wakefield, and others. Sewall G. Mack was elected president; T. C. Whittemore, secretary; and A. J. Blanchard, agent and business manager. The capital stock was increased to $30,000, and the real estate, stock, and good-will of the firm of Blanchard, Tarbell & Co. were purchased by the company.

The tract of land which was deeded to the company by Mr. Wakefield March 15, 1855, comprised about 65,000 square feet.

The business of the company steadily increased each year under the skilful management of Mr. Blanchard, aided in "hard times" by the calm and far-seeing advice of Mr. Wakefield, and the clear and able judgment of Mr. Mack, until June 29, 1866, when a serious fire checked the business, and involved the company in heavy loss. The most untiring and vigorous efforts of the employees, firemen, and citizens only sufficed to save the moulding room, the rest of the buildings being totally destroyed. This loss was the more disastrous because occurring at a time when the company had on hand a large stock of manufactured goods and raw material. Five hundred tons of castings were melted or broken by the fall of the building, and a large quantity of wood patterns was destroyed. The loss by the fire was $80,000, with $50,000 insurance.

The company immediately commenced clearing away the ruins, and in a short time the present building, 125 feet long, 56 feet wide, and 4 1-2 stories high, occupied the site of the one destroyed. Many alterations and improvements were adopted in the new building, and new and improved machinery introduced, as suggested by the long experience of Mr. Blanchard, so that at the commencement of 1867 the foundry and its connections were the most complete and convenient of any in New England.

The loss having amounted to the sum total of the original capital, it became necessary either to increase the capital stock or to meet the cost of these improvements from the profits of the business. The former being considered the safest and most convenient plan, $60,000 was added, making the capital stock $90,000, and with these improved facilities the business was correspondingly increased.

It has ever been the endeavor of the company to secure the best of raw material, and skilful and experienced employees to work it, thereby manufacturing first-class goods, and to sell them at the lowest prices. Through the able management of their foreman, the late lamented Mr. T. B. Walker, a thoroughly practical moulder, experienced in the charge of men, and who was greatly beloved by them, the company has gained the credit of manufacturing some of the finest castings in the market.

They now manufacture every description of cast-iron goods for domestic and plumbers' use, besides much jobbing from outside parties. Here also are manufactured the well-known car-seat fixtures, the invention of Mr. George Buntin, which may be found far and wide over the country in the cars of nearly all our railroads.

Two furnaces are employed, one constantly, and the other as a relief in case of accident, and a powerful blower furnishes the blast. From twelve to fifteen tons of pig and scrap iron are daily melted in these furnaces, for which there are required about three tons of coal. The iron and coal, as well as the moulders' sand and other raw material, are landed directly from the cars, upon a large platform which is at a suitable level for immediate delivery to the furnaces. A storehouse 135 ft. x 35 ft. has been built beside the track, for the reception of sand, and capable of holding 300 tons of sand and 300 tons of small coal.

In 1862 and 1864 there were added to the original moulding room two others, called the west and south shops, each of the same dimensions as the first. There are employed in these rooms about 75 moulders, under the care of Mr. J. G. Savage, who are busily engaged during the early part of the day in the preparation of the moulds for the reception of the iron. The furnace is "charged up" about twelve o'clock, and about three o'clock the iron is in a suitable state for "pouring off," as it is called, when each of these moulders, with a long-handled ladle, takes his turn at the spout of the furnace, and soon the dingy room is lighted up by the glare of the molten iron, which is hurriedly carried to all parts of the building and carefully poured into the moulds. In a few minutes the articles are cooled and hardened, and the "flasks," as

wooden boxes used for moulding are technically called, are emptied of the sand, and various shapes of iron with which they are filled.

The sand is scraped into a corner and repeatedly used, while the moulded articles, which are rough and covered with sand, are removed to another room, scarcely equalled for its dust, where the loose particles of sand are brushed off from the larger articles with a wire brush, and the smaller articles are packed into a revolving cylinder which speedily accomplishes the same thing.

In the morning the slag from the previous day's charge is removed from the furnace, and being placed in a cylinder with iron balls and made to revolve, the slag is broken up and sifted out, while the pieces of iron with which it was mixed remain in the cylinder in suitable form to be again used.

After the sand has been brushed from the goods, they are taken, should they be parts of a stove, to the mounting room, where thirty men, under the charge of Mr. Edwin E Gates, are employed in fitting the various parts to each other. Each piece is tried carefully, and ground upon emery wheels until a perfect joint is secured, which is then filled with a cement which makes it practically air tight. These castings are now packed away in the store-room, ready for shipping to the dealers in hardware, or they are set up complete for use, the company being prepared to fill orders for all descriptions of cooking and parlor stoves in either form.

Many of the articles of hollow ware, such as pots, kettles, saucepans, urns for parlor stoves, etc., are in these days lined with enamel, which makes them smoother and easier to clean, and prevents them from rusting. The Boston & Maine Foundry Company were formerly obliged, in order to supply the wants of their customers in this line, to ship the goods to New York, where the enamelling was done, and then they were sent back. The cost of this enamelling was thus found to be a heavy outlay, as well owing to the freight both ways, as to the cost of the enamelling; and about a year since, Mr. Blanchard, with his usual enterprise, determined to erect enamelling works, and thus do his own work on his own premises, as well as to be prepared to do enamelling for other parties in New England who were also then obliged to send to New York. A building 45 x 55 feet, two stories high, was therefore erected, and two furnaces for enamelling constructed, as well as a smaller furnace for the manufacture of the enamel, which is a species of glass. Into this smaller furnace, which is capable of containing several hundred pounds, the mixed materials are placed, and melted together When properly mixed, the mass is allowed to run into a

tank of cold water before the furnace, which makes it brittle, and breaks it into small pieces. It now resembles saltpetre, some pieces being clear and transparent, while others are more opaque. It is afterwards dried and finally ground. The articles to be enamelled are carefully turned and cleaned of all roughness, and the enamel is then applied. The ware is afterwards placed in the oven and heated to a cherry red, and on removal is found to be coated with the fine white enamel so well known as "porcelain lining."

This company was the first in this country to produce enamelled bath tubs. When Mr. Blanchard first stated his intention of making them, he was assured by those experienced in such matters, that he would find it an impossibility. He was determined, however, to make the attempt, and in eight weeks from making the pattern, a perfect bath-tub of cast-iron, lined with enamel, was completed. This department is under the charge of Mr. L. Lefferts, an experienced enameller, who is assisted by ten men.

Previous to 1871, all the wooden patterns used by the company in the moulding of their various goods, were made by Mr. Edward Mingay, of 164 Portland Street, Boston; but the business of the company increased to such an extent that it was necessary to do this part of the work here, and last year a two-story building was erected, 90 x 55 feet, the upper story of which is used for making wood-patterns, and the lower story for brass-founding and polishing. The pattern room, which is thought to be the finest in New England, is under the charge of Mr. L. M. Bates, and there are facilities for the employment of from twelve to fifteen men. As each part must be an exact fac-simile of the finished article, some idea may be gained by examining the parts of a stove, for instance, of the ingenuity and skill necessary to form these out of simple wood.

The patterns used in the moulding room are subjected to such constant use, that wooden patterns would soon wear out; consequently the wood patterns are usually employed only for the production of iron ones, which last for a long time. These iron patterns are cast in the usual manner in the moulding room, from whence they are taken to the pattern finishing room, where they are carefully finished and fitted. This department employs four men, under the charge of Mr. Joseph Chadwick. A large room is filled with these iron patterns, containing a copy of every design ever produced by the company.

In the brass foundry there are facilities for the melting of a ton of brass daily, and for the employment of ten men, and it is under the

charge of Mr. Geo. Savage. Here the company manufacture all their brass rivets, and a great amount of car supplies.

In the polishing room portions of some of the goods are ground bright on emery wheels, and especially the arms of the Buntin car seats, and other articles, which are to be nickel-plated.

A carpenter's shop is attached to the works, which employs four men, under Mr. Curtis Clifford, in making the flasks and other needed carpenter's work.

The company employ two tin and sheet iron workers in manufacturing parlor stoves, and tin-ware for the cook stoves ready for the market, although most of their goods go into the hands of dealers who prefer to furnish these. This department is under the charge of Mr. Josiah R. Goddard.

A fine steam-engine of forty-five horse power, under the charge of Mr. John Rayner, furnishes power for the machinery of the various departments of the works.

The whole number of men employed by the company is about one hundred and seventy-five, and a finer class of men can be found in no manufacturing establishment in the country. In 1854, Mr. Blanchard, having in mind the comfort of his men, built a bath-house, the first of its kind in New England, with a tank in the centre, supplied with hot and cold water, and containing also a shower bath. The floor is of cement, so graded that perfect drainage is secured. Each man changes all his garments on entering the works in the morning, and resumes them after a bath at night; and here may be seen, or might if we were privileged to be present, such a display of physical development as would cheer an admirer of muscular Christianity. An old steam boiler, raised to the top of the south moulding room, and supplied by a force pump in the engine room, furnishes a tank from which the bath-room and all parts of the works requiring water are supplied.

It is necessary that all the moulders' sand should first be dried and finely ground and sifted. Formerly this was accomplished by hand; but in 1865, Mr. Joseph G. Savage invented a machine for grinding and sifting by power, and now the sand, after being dried in a room heated by steam, is put into the machine in this room, which performs in a few hours daily what formerly required the constant labor of three men.

Between the moulding rooms and the main store-house a brick wall with iron doors greatly reduces the danger of fire. In the store-house, running from basement to attic, a fine elevator is placed, furnished with Fairbanks platform scales to weigh all goods shipped. This is a

feature introduced by Mr. Blanchard. The building is four and a half stories high, with capacity for the storage of one thousand tons of castings, which are manufactured largely in advance of orders, so that the company are able to fill any reasonable demand at any time.

By means of the elevator, the goods are delivered on the floor directly on a level with the cars, which stand on a side track at the door of the works; and so perfect are the arrangements for shipping goods that in all kinds of weather they may be sent without danger of exposure or injury by wet. Many goods are shipped north and south, and thence east and west without change of cars; but so extensive is the business of the company that they employ a shipping clerk in Boston to attend to the transfer of goods, which must be re-shipped there. The shipping of goods is under the care of Mr. Joseph Scully, the efficient clerk, who, by his courteous and gentlemanly bearing, has made himself a favorite of the employees, as well as all who have dealings with him.

Nearly all the buildings are so connected by covered passage-ways that all the business can proceed without the slightest interruption from the weather, and it may be safely said that in its facilities for the reception of raw material, the delivery of goods, and the general conduct of business, this establishment is not surpassed, if equalled, by any of its kind in the country.

The monthly pay-roll of the company is $10,000 or $12,000, the disbursement of which, and its consequent distribution in the community, adds not a little to the material prosperity of the town. Its employees are thinking men, and form an important portion of the producing class, on which the prosperity of a community depends; and on the whole, it is difficult to compute the value and influence of this establishment in our midst, — an influence yet in its infancy, and destined to be greatly enlarged by the inevitable increase and extension of the business.

The company have a fine office and sales-room in Boston, at 46 Canal Street, fronting also on Market and Friend Streets. This store is 145 x 22, and seven stories high, and here they have on exhibition samples of all the goods manufactured by them.

The Citizens' Gas Light Company, of Reading, Wakefield, and Stoneham, was organized in 1860, with a capital of about $93,000. Its gas house and works are located in Wakefield, but its pipes extend to Reading and Stoneham. It manufactures annually, at present (1868), about 4,000,000 cubic feet of illuminating gas, which sells for about $20,000.

Edward Mansfield, Esq., is its *president;* Thomas Winship, *secretary* and *treasurer;* B. B. Burbank, Esq., *superintendent; directors*, Stephen Foster, of Reading; Luther Hill, of Stoneham; William Hurd, of Stoneham; E. Mansfield, of Wakefield; J. F. Emerson, of Wakefield; Thomas Emerson, of Wakefield; C. Wakefield, of Wakefield (deceased).

Various other branches of manufacturing industry might be enumerated and described, if space permitted. Suffice it to say, that the total value of goods annually manufactured in Wakefield (including the value of ice, of which $100,000 worth are annually gathered) exceeds, it is estimated, $1,500,000.

The number of employees necessary to carry on this amount of manufactures, gives occasion for a lively and extensive mercantile business, and so we find that there were in Wakefield (in 1868) stores as follows: —

For groceries, grain, etc., 8; dry and fancy goods, 4; clothing, 3; shoes and boots, 3; apothecaries, 3; provisions, 3; fruit and confectionery, 2; furniture, 2; wood, coal, and lumber, 2; wood and ice, 1; jewelry, 2; bread, 1; shoe findings, 1; hard and tin ware, 1; periodicals, 1.

The annual sales, by these stores, was supposed to amount to $500,000, in 1868.[1]

NEWSPAPERS.

In 1854, the publisher of "The Middlesex Journal," a weekly, printed at Woburn, offered to establish a South Reading Department in his paper, if the people of South Reading would furnish the matter. Whereupon several persons, "a combination of gentlemen" they were called, undertook the duty. The introductory article was written by Professor Tweed, in behalf of the South Reading editors, and was published April 15, 1854.

They say in that article that they "propose to help make it the medium of communication among our townsmen; hoping also to cultivate a better acquaintance with our friends in the circle of towns in which our homes are set. As a free circulation of pure air is necessary to the full development and play of our bodily organs, so is a free circulation of thought and feeling requisite to a healthy social system; and we hope by means of this *register* to admit and let off streams

[1] Since the preparation of these statistics, the business of Wakefield has very *largely* increased; but we are unable to furnish the exact figures for 1873.

from the current of daily life around us, which may tend in some measure to the promotion of virtue, intelligence, and good neighborhood."

This "combination of gentlemen" included B. F. Tweed, Edward Mansfield, P. H Sweetser, L. Eaton, J. S. Eaton, Jonas Evans, and others. Soon, however, it was found that Edward Mansfield, Esq., possessed the peculiar talent and the willing disposition to indite and collect the necessary items to make the weekly contributions, and by degrees the whole labor of so doing was devolved upon him, and for a whole decade he performed this service with great ability and punctuality, and without remuneration, making the South Reading Department of the "Middlesex Journal" a most useful and desirable visitor. Mr. Mansfield's valedictory was published Dec. 24, 1864, and thus ended our connection with the Woburn journal.

In 1858, W. H. Hutchinson, Esq., from Boston, established the "South Reading Gazette," which was published by him and his successor for about three years, and was a very useful and entertaining weekly.

In 1868, A. A. Foster, Esq., of Wakefield, commenced the publication of the "Wakefield Banner," a weekly sheet of respectable size, which was merged in the "Citizen," a paper which continues to be issued by the "Citizen Association," and which receives liberal support.

The "Wakefield Banner," a weekly, edited by W. H. Twombly, Esq., is also now published.[1]

LIBRARIES OF WAKEFIELD.

At the beginning of this century there was a library in this place, called the "Social Library." The writer has not been able to trace it to its origin, but it is supposed to date back some fifty years in the last century. And one evidence for this belief is the very antique appearance of some of the books, and especially of the book-case, as remembered in their earliest years by some of our oldest present citizens. It consisted chiefly of books on theological subjects, by Baxter, Aliene, Doddridge, and such standard authors, and on ecclesiastical history. It was usually kept at the residence of the pastor of the Congregational church. About the year 1812, Mr. Lilley Eaton (father of the late Hon. Lilley Eaton) was elected librarian. The library was increased by the addition of some volumes of history and other works, and removed from the residence of Rev. Reuben Emerson to the store of Mr.

[1] The two papers have recently been united, and one weekly paper is now issued under the title of "The Wakefield Citizen and Banner."

Eaton in the large building still standing at the corner of Main and Salem Streets.

At one time prior to this date, conflicting opinions in regard to the character of the books to be added by purchase, or some other cause, created unpleasant differences, destroyed harmony, and led to a decided change in the list of subscribers and the government of the library. Some members withdrew their names and their support, having previously, however, drawn out as many books as would be equal in value to their shares in the library, and never took the trouble to return them.

This library continued in a vigorous state for many years, until supplanted by one of more modern date. Its last act was in the beginning of the year 1836, when its treasurer passed over the balance of funds in his hands to the treasurer of the Franklin Lyceum, for the benefit of its library, though its active existence closed more than a year before.

In the early part of the year 1831, the young men of the town, including those connected with the "South Reading Academy," formed an association called the "South Reading Franklin Lyceum," and later in the same year established a library in connection with it, known as the "Franklin Library." This consisted more of works of art and science, civil history, travels, geography, medicine, etc.

In 1834, negotiations were entered into between the "Social" and the "Franklin" libraries, with a view to uniting them in one. Committees were appointed by the two bodies to favor the object, and at a meeting of the proprietors of the Social Library, held Dec. 3, 1834, it was agreed to make over all the books belonging to the Social Library to the Franklin Library, on condition that each member of the former should of right be a member of the latter library. This condition was accepted by the proprietors of the Franklin Library at a meeting held on the 26th of the same month, and a committee was chosen to receive the books and book-case, in behalf of the Franklin Library. This library was accessible six days in the week, and occupied a very important place in the community for many years. It was liberally patronized by old and young, especially in the earlier days of its history.

Though established in 1831, a librarian does not appear to have been appointed until the fall of 1832, and the first record found of the delivery of books is under date of October, 1833. The names of those who drew the first books from this library are, Abner Breeden, Asaph Evans, and Samuel Kingman; and the last books drawn therefrom, on Dec. 5, 1849, were taken by Rev. Reuben Emerson, Moses Boardman, William Chamberlain, Henry W. Brown, and Rev. Mr. Clayes.

Its first librarian was Hon. Lilley Eaton; its last was Abel F. Hutchinson, Esq.

In the year 1838, great interest was felt by many of the young men in the subject of phrenology, that was attracting general attention about that time. L. N. Fowler, Esq., of New York, an extensive phrenological lecturer, visited this town, and spoke enthusiastically of the new "science," as it was called. Some of his lectures were delivered before the Franklin Lyceum, followed by lectures from other gentlemen upon the same subject. The members of the Lyceum also discussed the correctness of its principles in set debates, and waxed warm in the presentation of their arguments, *pro* and *con;* and during the month of September, 1840, the secretary of the Lyceum, Franklin Poole, Esq., delivered a course of nine lectures before that body upon that favorite topic. In connection with this phrenological excitement, some twenty-five or thirty of the young men formed themselves into a club, in order more thoroughly to prosecute their investigations, and to become more intimately acquainted with a subject so attractive, and seemingly so important. Among other books, they procured the entire works of Spurzheim, which they read with avidity, and examined craniums, until they thought they could tell a man's character by the bumps on his head. This collection of books was styled the "Phrenological Library," and many of its founders are still with us, men of marked intelligence, prominent and deserving citizens.

In March, 1842, the Legislature passed a resolve appropriating fifteen dollars for each school district in the State that would raise an equal sum to establish in each district a common school library. Soon after this generous encouragement from the State, such libraries were established in most, if not in all, the districts in town.

These books were selected and prepared by the Board of Education with great care, free from politics and sectarian bias. They were taken home, like books from other libraries, and read by the scholars and their parents. In some households, probably, these were the principal new books to which they had access, and consequently were very highly prized. These libraries met an important want in the education of the young, especially, who had not then such facilities for securing the use of profitable books as now. Though these libraries performed a valuable office for a time, they had not the elements of permanency; for, as the teachers were constantly changing, upon whom depended much of their efficiency, the books were neglected, and allowed to be carried away without proper care for their return, and finally, as libraries, were disused. It is not known that any of the books found their way into

a subsequent library. Such as have not been appropriated to individual use, or destroyed, may doubtless be found boxed up, or on the shelves, or in the old closets of the school-houses of the several districts.

Some years subsequent to the last mentioned date (1842), another library was organized, known as the "Prescott Library," of which very little can be said, inasmuch as the prime movers in it have deceased, and no record of its beginning, continuance, or ending is known to exist. It was named, as is supposed, after Prescott the historian, as it contained his works as its prominent feature. It was kept in a little room at one corner of the hall in the old town house. Its subscribers (probably about fifty in number) were among the most intelligent and energetic of our citizens, many of whom still remember the interest they felt in perusing the books, without any particular impression as to the date of its origin, or to incidents in its life.

In 1856 was formed the Public Library of South Reading, now known as the Beebe Town Library of Wakefield, its name having been changed, in 1868, in honor of Lucius Beebe, Esq., a generous contributor to its funds. A place was fitted up for it in one of the lower rooms of the old town house, where it remained until 1871, when it was transferred to an apartment in the new town house especially provided for its use. At the commencement there was a public reading-room connected with it, where might be found the most important newspapers and other periodicals, gratuitously furnished by the liberality of some of the citizens.

The act of the Legislature, authorizing towns to raise money to establish and support public libraries, was passed during the session of 1851, and the town of South Reading, having already shown its liberality in making appropriations for the support of free schools, was among the first of the country towns of this Commonwealth to avail itself of the provisions of the statute, and establish a free town library.

At the annual town-meeting this year (1856), held March 3d, it was voted that it was expedient to establish a public library for the use of the inhabitants, and the sum of $500 was raised and appropriated for that purpose, with the expectation that the books from the former libraries of the town, owned by individual subscribers, would be donated to this library, as also contributions were anticipated from associations and individuals. At that meeting seven persons were elected as trustees.

At this stage of the history of libraries, we see nearly all those previously mentioned now converging to a point.

As a large river is fed by many little streams, so nearly all the libraries that previously existed in town became tributaries to our present free library.

These tributaries were not large, but proportionate to the body that received them.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the present library in its start received donations as follows: volumes from the "Social," "Franklin," "Phrenological," and "Prescott" library associations, 259; from Mechanics' Association, 130; from pupils of the high school, from exhibitions, 121; other individuals, 217; total, 727; being about the same number of volumes that were furnished by the town the first year. During the second year, the scholars of the high school, and citizens in various capacities, contributed upwards of $200 in addition to the town appropriation.

This library has met with constant favor from the people since its commencement. The town has made some appropriations for it every year, and individuals have borne testimony to their interest in its welfare. In 1867, Lucius Beebe, Esq., presented it with five hundred dollars, to be spent in the purchase of books, to which generous gift he has since added several hundred volumes, selected expressly for this library. In 1872, another liberal-minded, public-spirited individual, Mrs. Harriet N. Flint, donated to the town the sum of one thousand dollars, the income of which is to appropriated to the purposes of the Beebe Town Library.

Trustees in 1873. — Edward Mansfield, chairman; Lucius Beebe; M. J. Hill, secretary; Chester W. Eaton, treasurer; D. H. Darling, J. O. Burdett, Cyrus Wakefield (died in October).

In 1860, Mr. John Reynolds, from Concord, Mass., establisher of agricultural libraries, procured twenty-one subscribers in this town to an association called the South Reading Agricultural Library. Certificates were issued at five dollars each, and were dated Jan. 31, 1860. Although this organization was designed to advance the interests of agriculture, it must not be supposed that only farmers were members of the club. The various interests of the town were represented, being composed of five merchants, four farmers, three carpenters, two manufacturers, two physicians, and one each of five other occupations.

In 1861, the members of this association transferred their several shares in said library to the South Reading Horticultural Society, on condition that said Horticultural Society should raise fifty dollars in aid of the library, and consider the members of the Library Association as members of the Horticultural Society, entitled to all its privileges, which included an equal right to the use of the library.

This collection consisted of some 150 or more valuable books, which for several years were sought after and read with a great deal of profit by the various classes in the community, as the improved state of our gardens, fields, etc., will bear unmistakable testimony. This library is still in existence, in good condition, and open to its members. Though the books are not so much drawn out for reading as formerly, they are consulted as works of reference.

POPULATION AND VALUATION.

Reading.			South Reading.			North Reading.		
A. D.		No.	A. D.		No.	A. D.		No.
1765,		1530						
1776,		1984						
1790,		1802						
1800,		2025						
1810,		2228	1812,	Incorporated.				
1820,		*2797	1820 (Estimate),		1000			
1830,		1806	1830,		1311			
1840,		2193	1840,		1517			
1850,		3108	1850,		2407	1853,	Incorporated.	
1855,		2522	1855,		2758	1855,		1050
1860,		2662	1860,		3207	1860,		1193
1865,	Ma. 1158 / Fe. 1278	2436	1865,	Ma. 1494 / Fe. 1750	3244	1865,	Ma. 488 / Fe. 499	987

A. D.	Polls.	Valu.	A. D.	Polls.	Valu.	A. D.	Polls.	Valu.
		£ s. d.						
1791,	462	3,225 17 1						
1802,	496	$17,468 00						
1812,	596	19,772 00						
1821,	425	14,747 43	1821,	293	$9,263 51			
1831,	511	385,501 00	1831,	412	247,084 00			
1840,	691	463,024 61	1840,	449	279,409 00			
1850,	906	1,071,042 00	1850,	630	755,019 00			
1860,	732	1,269,570 00	1860,	868	1,861,319 00	1860,	325	$527,890 00
1863,		1,299,648 00	1863		1,803,903 00	1863,		552,565 00

WAKEFIELD.

Town Valuation, 1873.

Real Estate	$3,146,235
Personal	898,227
Total	$4,044,462

* This number includes the population of South Reading, which was not taken separately.

AMOUNT OF ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.

For town charges	$71,275 00
" State tax	5,152 50
" County tax	2,935 26
Total	$79,362 76

RATE OF TAXATION, $18.50 ON $1,000.

Number of polls	1,960
" " dwelling-houses	941
Acres of land taxed	3,913

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE TOWN, MAY 1, 1873.

School-houses	$91,000
Other public buildings	113,200
Public grounds and parks	40,000
Other real estate	3,000
Cemetery	1,000
Public library	4,200
Fire apparatus	7,000
Trust fund	1,100
Other assets	4,200
Total assets	$264,700
Town debt	$139,467 63

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS, 6,041.

Males	2,922
Females	3,119
Under five years of age	678
Over five and under fifteen years	1,061
Fifteen and upwards	4,302

THE OLD BUILDINGS OF WAKEFIELD.

The march of improvement, very rapid and noticeable recently, is fast removing the ancient landmarks from our midst; and a few years hence the visitor will search in vain for the traces even of their former existence.

To give space for the erection of the new High School Building, the

"Old Prentiss House" was removed from the site it had so long occupied; and in view of its removal, the following lines seem eminently appropriate, and worthy of preservation:—

"Farewell to the house where my father was born,
I shall never behold it again;
Its roof and its walls will soon fall to the ground,
Thro' the interposition of men.

"'T would be foolish to weep o'er this wreck of a home,
Which was once of South Reading the pride;
The 'parsonage house' of an earlier day,
Where a past generation have died.

"These walls once resounded with innocent mirth,
When children ran over the floor;
Wit, culture, and beauty were found by its hearth,
And piety guarded its door.

"Death came to its chambers and took in his prime,
The pastor, the father, the guide;
And the grave-yard adjacent will tell how his sons
And daughters lay down by his side.

"The children remaining were scattered abroad,
From Kentucky to picturesque Maine;
And around the warm hearth, once so cheerful and bright,
They never collected again.

"These walls now so desolate, aged, and lone,
My affection and interest claim;
For thro' every mutation and stage of decay,
They have borne the family name.

"Farewell to the house where my father was born;
May its timbers and boards help to make
Some beautiful place, which descendants may love,
As do I, for the ancestor's sake!"

The "Old Hart House"

Was removed from its ancient site in 1857, and at that time, the author of this history wrote, with reference to it, as follows:—

"The history and traditions connected with this venerable old mansion, long owned and occupied by the late Hon. John Hart, M. D., so far as we have been able to obtain them from a hasty inquiry, are as follows:—

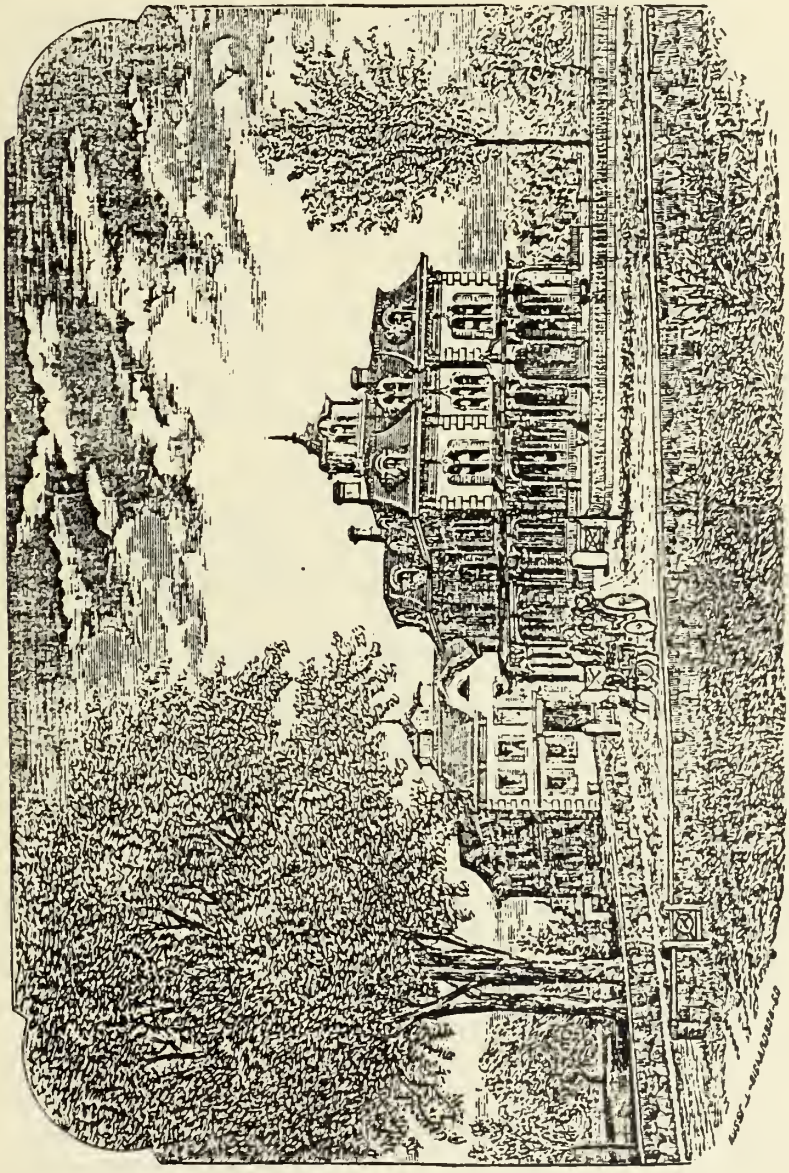
"It was erected about one hundred and fifty years ago, by the Smith family. It appears that among the early settlers of Reading was a

John Smith, with his sons John and Francis, who purchased of the Indians, for a jack-knife, and some other articles of cutlery, a considerable tract of land in the southeasterly part of what is now South Reading, extending from the northerly shore of 'Smith's Pond,' long so called (now 'Crystal Lake'), into that part of the town called 'Little World.' The first house erected by this family stood very near the spot now occupied by the station of the South Reading Branch Railroad.

"Francis Smith succeeded his father at the old homestead; married Ruth, daughter of Elias Maverick, of Charlestown; had six sons and three daughters; was selectman, innholder, and authorized by the General Court 'to draw wine for travellers'; was a deacon, and died in 1744, aged 85 years.

"He gave to each of his six sons a farm out of his own. Their names were John, Isaac, Abraham, James, Benjamin, and Elias. One lived on the place now the town farm; one on the place now owned by Mr. Lowell Emerson; one on the place now owned by Dea. Ezekiel Oliver; one on the 'Walton farm,' near Dea. Oliver's; one, probably Isaac, occupied the house which is the subject of this article; and one, Benjamin, succeeded his father on the homestead. We say that Isaac *probably* lived in the house now being removed, because of the fact we are not certain, and because we find from an old map of South Reading, made about one hundred years ago, that this house was then occupied by Isaac Hart; and as we learn that the Smith and Hart families were related, we infer that this Isaac Hart may have been the successor, perhaps the namesake and relative, of said Isaac Smith. Dr. Hart purchased the place about the year 1783, and occupied it until his decease in 1836. After the death of his widow in 1838, the house and a portion of the farm were sold to strangers; since then it has been rented to various and changing tenants, and now at last it has rolled away. Venerable old edifice! that has long been a landmark in geography, as the old maps of the county will testify; that was esteemed almost as fixed and permanent as old Cedar Mountain, at whose base it stood; that was once among the most spacious and respectable dwelling-houses of the town; that stood among the highest in the assessors' valuation; distinguished as the abode of wealth, gentility, and professional power; the home of wisdom, refinement, and hospitality, and the nursing-place of beauty and literature, — O! how lost and fallen from its ancient standing and renown! *Change* has now come over it; the auctioneer has seized it, the shambles have encompassed it; and after having been for a while a medium of barter and

exchange, it has at last become *currency*, and has been *passed off*. It has gone — the place that so long knew it will know it no more. 'Thus passeth the glory of the world away.' How suited is this event to



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE CYRUS WAKEFIELD.

remind us all that the 'houses we live in' will soon fall, and to suggest the importance of securing a title to that house 'not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.'"

If it were within our power and province to reproduce from the dusty archives of the vanished years the traditionary records connected with ALL these ancient dwellings (now so rapidly disappearing from their former sites), such records would furnish, we presume, very many entertaining reminiscences; but the limits assigned us forbid such an attempt, and we proceed to a brief inspection of

THE NEW BUILDINGS OF WAKEFIELD.

Descriptions of the Town Hall, and of the High School Building, appear elsewhere in these pages; and among other new and imposing public and private structures, we select a description of the new Baptist Church edifice, of which a correct illustration has been furnished.

The New Baptist Church.

Our citizens have watched with general pride and interest the gradual but steady growth of the beautiful house of worship which the Baptist Society have been rearing in a most commanding and eligible location at the corner of Main and Lafayette Streets.

In the spring of 1871, the capacity of their former edifice having become inadequate, the society determined upon the erection of a new one, and secured for that purpose the large area now occupied by them as above mentioned. Having secured this territory, building operations were speedily commenced, and work upon the foundation was in progress, when on the night of the 21st of June, 1871, their old edifice nearly opposite, at the corner of Main and Crescent Streets, was destroyed by fire. Since the fire, the erection of the present completed structure has been pushed with zeal, but not with that haste that would necessitate lack of care or workmanship. The beautiful building, as it stands in its completeness, prominent among the adorning features of our main avenue, is as nearly perfect in all its details as it is well possible for the work of man to be, and compels more than denominational pride and gratification. Ground was broken for the new edifice early in June of 1871, and the building had received the principal external finish before winter closed in. The final internal touches have been completed, and a general survey of this elegant ornament and honor to our town will not be without interest to our readers.

BAPTIST CHURCH, WAKEFIELD.

The building is of wood, and of the Romanesque order, which has the past few years become quite the favorite with church-builders; and the style in this structure has been nearly maintained in its purity, combining the sharply pitched roof, the bastioned tower, the minaret and pinnacles, and the lofty spire incident to this order of architecture.

The building is of the stone tint, popularly known as French gray, and the prevailing tone forms a pleasing contrast with the green of its surroundings, and the brighter colors of its illuminated windows. The dimensions of the building are 105 feet on the north side, from the front of the tower, which projects two feet on either angle from the main structure to the rear end; 103 feet on the south side, 71 feet across the front end to the point of the tower, and 69 feet to the rear end. The distance to the eaves is 41 feet, and to the ridge of the roof 75 feet. The height of the tower and spire to the point of the vane is 180 feet, making it the loftiest spire in this region. The height of the minaret is 100 feet, and to the tip of the pinnacle is 75 feet. The front of the building and the tower are finished in narrow sheathing, furred out from the building and thoroughly laid, forming a plain but elegant finish, admirably calculated to give the full effect of the capitals, corbels, dentels, etc., with which it is richly relieved. The front façade, which faces east, is additionally relieved by heavy pilasters; by an exceedingly tasteful portico (strongly brought out by the unusually fine character of its ornamentation, the dentel work of its pediment, the carvings of its pinnacles, and the capitals of its columns being both unique and beautiful); by a grouped arrangement of the windows, and by the salient angles of the tower (which is by far the finest we remember to have seen); by mosaic belts, which are brought in with fine effect both on it and on the spire and upon the minaret, and by the heavy mullioned windows of the tower, which are unusually fine. The sides and rear end of the building are finished with clapboards having an ogee edge, and both side elevations are relieved by sheathed buttresses, nine on each side, capped with metal and tastefully headed. The southern façade is further relieved by a convenient portico in harmony with the general order of the building, and of similar ornament, opening upon the wide concrete driveway leading to the carriage sheds in the rear of the church. A doorway at the rear angle also relieves this façade, making three entrances to the building. The architraves of the windows, their circular heads, and the coving finish, are all especially fine.

Ascending the easy slope from the broad sidewalk by a wide path of concrete, we pass through the main entrance. On either hand, as we

enter, are doors leading to the cellar, the stairways thereto being amply lighted. Directly in front are two pairs of doors, giving entrance to the main vestry, and at the extreme of the main hall at each end a flight of stairs ascends to the hall of the main audience room. The floor of the hall is of hard pine, the large door-mats being let into the same. The wall finish is a delightful combination of ash and black walnut. The stairways have hard pine treads and risers, with ash and black walnut stringers, and highly wrought black-walnut balustrades of unique patterns. The wall is of smooth finish, the ceiling being tinted a French gray, with lines of blue, red, and Bismarck brown, the walls being of a light tint shading upon buff. Three gas-burners, of three lights each, light the lower hall, which also receives light from the semicircular ornamental window over the doors and the stairways, and lighted by the windows on either side set with stained glass, the windows of the lower story being filled with flecked glass. Ascending the stairway, we reach the upper hall, which is similar in most respects to the lower, but having a heavy black-walnut balustrade about the large aperture which opens in the floor, giving light, air, and roomy appearance to the lower hall. From this hall four pairs of doors opening *outward* give entrance to the main auditorium. A stairway at either end gives access to the balcony, the finish-trimmings of the walls and woodwork being the same as below stairs, as are also the gas-fixtures.

The doors throughout the interior of the building are of ash, with black-walnut mouldings, except the inside of the doors of the main audience room, which are solid black walnut.

Entering the principal chamber of worship, than which few can be more beautiful, one is charmed with the simple elegance of the entire whole. The lofty ceiling divided into two planes by the longitudinal ribs, and by a difference of a few feet of elevation, and subdivided by transverse beams, presents a fine harmony of colors, the panels of the upper plane being tinted cerulean-blue, picked with gold and shaded by pannellings of delicate brown; the lower plane furnishing a combination of flesh tint, blue, buff, and bistre, the flesh tint prevailing, and serving as a ground for the blue fret-work openings for ventilation.

Across the front of the church a wide, low balcony extends, its front finished in the arcade pattern, and supporting two imposts with Roman chaptrels, from which springs an arch having in its reveal the illumined group of windows of the centre of the church front, the centre one bearing the representation of the cross and the crown. Over this arch appears the inscription in illuminated text, "My house shall be called a house of prayer." The pulpit platform, the front of which is finished

richly in arcade of black walnut, as is also the desk itself, supports also two imposts, with Roman chaptrels supporting an arch some 26 feet in diameter, beneath which is the pulpit alcove, divided by a heavy walnut balustrade into areas for the choir and for the preacher. Beneath that occupied by the preacher, the large baptistery is located, capable of holding some eighteen hundred gallons, and supplied with heating facilities, and the most complete arrangements for use. On the north side of the alcove is located the organ-box, and on the south two doors, one affording entrance and exit to the choir, and the other passage to and from the rear vestry entrance, the lower rear hall, the pastor's study, etc. The wall faces at either hand of the alcove are heavily mullioned, that on the north embracing the richly figured organ pipes, and that on the south containing in its three divisions under the captions, Worship, Salvation, and Service, selections of Scripture in illumination, while over the pulpit arch there appears, in old English, the text, "To you is the word of His Salvation sent."

The fresco upon the rear wall of the pulpit alcove presents corresponding columns of Roman design to those supporting the arch, and in the centre panel an open Bible, the whole being well executed, while the Rose window is the finest in the building.

There is a notable absence of stucco about the interior; the mouldings, dentels, drops, brackets, corbels, consoles, all being of carved wood, and of the most enduring class, and highest style of art. The walls are of a general neutral tint, finely relieved by their pickings of color and the Persian belt that sweeps the heads of the windows, and encircles the house.

The whole building is provided with extraordinary facilities for lighting, and the pendants from the ceiling of the main auditorum are specially tasteful in their color (blue) and their design. The lighting arrangements are such that the whole house can be lighted and fed from a small overflow pipe, until such time as it may be desirable to turn on the main. The most ample and sensible arrangements for ventilation both from the floor and ceiling are perfect, there being twelve ceiling and four floor ventilators, with extra opportunities of cold air supply to furnaces from within and without.

The auditorum is 67 feet by 78 feet long, exclusive of the pulpit and gallery alcoves, and is intended to seat, with the gallery, one thousand persons. The pews are of a new pattern, are of black walnut, highly ornamented and finished, and are more pleasing in their general effect than any we know of. The carpets are a pleasant combination of red and black, in two-ply, and are uniform throughout the house.

The elegant marble Howard clock upon the face of the balcony was the gift of the children of the late Lilley Eaton, Esq., father of the late Hon. Lilley Eaton. Descending to the lower front hall, we open one of the double doors, descend a few steps, and are in the main vestry, finished like the rest of the building in ash and black walnut, and divided by a sash and wood partition (capable of being raised and so uniting all) from the adjoining subordinate rooms.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the wonderfully substantial, skilful, and elegant character of the construction of this edifice. Few buildings in any section of the country can boast of more conscientious and efficient care in their arrangements for stability, strength, and convenience, and the result is alike creditable, in a high degree, to the architect and builders.

RAILROADS.

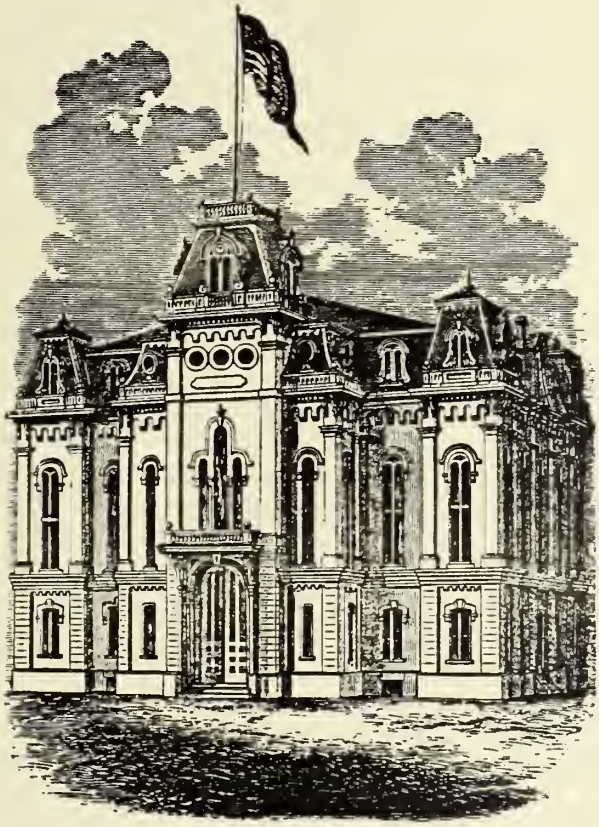
The railroad facilities now enjoyed by the inhabitants of Wakefield are so ample and important as to merit a brief description.

The extension of the Boston and Maine Railroad (opened in 1845) from Wilmington to Boston, thus placing this town on its main line, furnished easy and frequent communication with Boston, as also with the northern sections of the State and of New England, and contributed largely to the growth of the town.

The later construction of the Danvers Railroad (nine miles to Danvers) and of the Newburyport Railroad (from Danvers, twenty-one miles to Newburyport), both of which are leased and operated by the Boston and Maine Railroad, opened avenues to another portion of the State; while the South Reading Branch Railroad (eight miles to Peabody), operated by the Eastern Railroad, placed the means of reaching Salem by rail within reach of our inhabitants.

Thus, by successive developments, the present town of Wakefield has become an important railroad centre; being very nearly equidistant from the cities of Boston, Cambridge, Somerville, Chelsea, Lynn, Salem, Lawrence, and Lowell, with the immediate prospect of a closer connection with the latter city by means of the Andover and Lowell Railroad (now being constructed), and enjoying means of easy communication with other flourishing cities and towns, not distant from those above named.

As might be expected, possessing so desirable a location and offering so many attractive situations, the recent growth of our town in population and resources has been alike noticeable and rapid.



WAKEFIELD HALL.

In this sketch we have space for but few statistics, and we insert the following figures, that the curious in such matters may clearly note the changes of the recent years.

On the completion of this portion of the Boston and Maine Railroad, in 1845, it was predicted that the present town of Wakefield would furnish that road with *thirty* daily passengers.

We have no record for that year; but in 1848, the whole number of passengers during the year, for all points, was 45,574, or an average of 146 daily passengers.

In 1873, the number of *Boston* passengers alone was 320,172, or an average of 1,025 daily passengers.

In 1848, the whole amount of passenger and freight receipts at South Reading was $12,532.00.

In 1873, the *Boston* passengers to and from Wakefield furnished the sum of $53,186.00.

THE PRESENT TOWN OF READING.[1]

The Post-Office.

The Post-office was first established in this town in 1811, in a building that stood where the bank now stands. Col. Nathan Parker was postmaster. He was succeeded in 1815 by John Weston, Esq., who held the office until his death, in 1849. It was kept for a time in the Weston house at "Hill End," and then for a short period in Johnson's store, that stood where Thomas Pratt's garden now is. It is said that Mr. Ambrose Kingman had charge of it for a time, and kept it in his house. It was then removed, and kept in a house nearly opposite Lyceum Hall, just south of W. R. Perkins's house, since removed. John P. Sherman, druggist, was the next postmaster, appointed probably in 1849 or '50, and the office was kept in the north side of the building occupied by Beard's watch store. He resigned on account of ill-health. Capt. Thomas Richardson became his successor, and was followed when the administration changed, or some time subsequently, by Horatio M. Cate, who was appointed by President Pierce. He removed the office to the market building. In the course of two or three years, C. D. Brown was appointed to the place, and held it till the appointment of Mr. Gleason, the present postmaster, by President Lincoln, in May, 1861. Mr. Gleason removed the post-office from

[1] The following pages in this chapter have been prepared and contributed by Hiram Barrus, Esq., of Reading.

the market building near Stephen Foster's, to Lyceum Hall building. It is a noteworthy fact that not one of Mr. Gleason's predecessors is living.

For many years the Concord stage brought one mail a day from Boston, over the "turnpike," now Main Street. When the stage came to the top of the hill, in the south part of the town, in sight of the village, the driver blew a powerful blast with an immense tin horn, which was the signal for getting another set of horses ready on his arrival, that he might change his team without delay.

After several years, Mr. Samuel W. Carter, who had been doing a general express and freight business since about 1821–2, put another stage on the route between here and Boston, carrying the Stoneham mail and passengers. He drove four horses, said to have been one of the best teams that went into Boston.

After politics began to affect the post-offices, another party was appointed to carry the mail to Stoneham, *via* Malden. Many were disaffected at the change, and a meeting of the citizens of Reading resulted in sending Mr. H. G. Richardson to Washington to lay the matter before the Postmaster-General. This was in 1843. On Mr. Richardson's arrival at the Capitol, he obtained an introduction to the Postmaster-General through a former postmaster of Washington city, with whom Mr. Richardson had had business transactions for many years. The Postmaster-General, Mr. Wickliffe, received Mr. R. very cordially, and introduced him to Mr. Hobbie, the First Assistant Postmaster General, who listened attentively to Mr. Richardson's statements, and directed him to call the next morning at 10 o'clock. With characteristic promptness Mr. R. was on hand at the moment, and was assured that his requests would be granted, and the papers promptly forwarded.

An interesting incident occurred while Mr. Richardson was sitting in the Postmaster-General's office. An old man who had been for some time quietly sitting there, said to Mr. R., "Young man, where do you belong?" — "In Boston, Massachusetts." — "Your name?" "Richardson."—"Well, my name is Richard M. Johnson. I am glad to see you. I am always glad to see a citizen of Massachusetts."—"I am glad to see you, sir, responded Mr. Richardson, who also referred to the ex-Vice President's fight with Tecumseh. Col. Johnson continued, "Yes, I have reason to remember it. You see I still carry the marks of those days." He then exhibited his arm, which was deeply engraved with frightful scars. Reference was made to his age. "Young man," said he, firing up with what must have been something

of his youthful vigor, "young man, if my services were again needed, I would mount my horse soon as ever." Mr. Richardson returned, and the desired arrangements were soon established. Mr. Carter continued to carry the mail till after the opening of the Boston and Maine Railroad, which commenced running its trains through this town July 1, 1845.

LIBRARIES.

The first library in the West Parish, now Reading, was established Sept. 27, 1791, and was known by the name of "The Federal Library." It was owned and managed by an association which held its first meeting at the date above given. Rev. Peter Sanborn, Dea. Timothy Pratt, John Emerson, John Temple, and John Weston, were a committee "to take care of the affairs of the society." Mr. Sanborn was the first librarian, and seems to have served till 1814. It had a membership of about sixty persons. Rights of membership were sold at first, at a dollar each, which was afterwards increased to two dollars, and an annual tax of twenty-five cents.

In 1817 the association assumed the form and powers of a corporation. Abijah Weston was chosen clerk; John Weston, librarian; David Emerson, treasurer. The number of members increased to seventy-five, and the librarian was paid five dollars per annum for his services. The records close in 1830. The books were sold at public auction Jan. 24, 1831. Jonathan Frost and Charles Parker, the committee making the sale, reported the number of books sold 273. Net proceeds $97.12, to be divided among fifty-seven proprietors. This closed the existence of the "Federal Library" at the age of forty years.

The next was known as the "Franklin Library." The application of the proprietors for a meeting to organize was dated Dec. 25, 1841. It was signed by Stephen Foster, Dr. Kendall Davis, H. G. Richardson, and others. The organization was completed Jan. 1, 1842. John Batchelder, 3d, was elected president; Geo. Bancroft, vice do.; Oliver Peabody, clerk, treasurer, and librarian; Kendall Davis, Thomas Sweetser, Stephen Foster, Nathan P. Sherman, Haven P. Cook, Chas. Newman, Loea Parker, curators. The constitution and by-laws were signed by one hundred and three persons, who probably included nearly all that ever belonged to the association. The terms of admission were two dollars for each member, with an annual tax of fifty cents. Dr. H. P. Wakefield succeeded Mr. Batchelder as president in 1855; Milo Parker followed in 1858; J. H. Bancroft, 1860; Stephen

Foster, 1862. In 1869, by vote of the members, the library — four hundred and sixty-two volumes — was transferred to the trustees of the Reading Public Library. The last meeting of the members was held Jan. 7, 1871, practically dissolving the association after an existence of thirty years.

The Agricultural Library Association was formed in March, 1860. N. P. Pratt, Esq., was its first president; Thos. E. Prescott, vice-president; J. W. Manning, secretary; Thos. Richardson, librarian. The members paid each five dollars as admission fee. Mr. Richardson continued to serve as librarian till his decease in April, 1864. Miss Emily Ruggles was his successor. The books, numbering one hundred and sixty-six volumes, were transferred to the town library in January, 1869. Mr. Manning was the only person who served as secretary of the association.

The present public library was established by votes of the town passed March 2, 1868, and Nov. 3, 1868. The trustees chosen were: Ephraim Hunt, Edward Appleton, Chauncey P. Judd, Francis H. Knight, Hiram Barrus, and William Proctor; the amount of money appropriated, five hundred dollars. The trustees organized by the choice of E. Hunt, president, and F. H. Knight, secretary and treasurer. The whole number of volumes procured during the first year was 823. Of these, 199 volumes were presented by school districts Nos. 5, 8, and 9; 186 by the Appleton family; 18 by F. H. Knight; 210 by purchase; and the remainder by donations from various sources. The library, located in the high school building, was opened for circulation of books Feb. 17, 1869, Miss Mattie H. Appleton, librarian. During the following year the library received a donation of five hundred dollars from Dr. Horace P. Wakefield, which amount was offered in 1867, on condition that the town should appropriate an equal sum for the founding of a public library. In 1871, a donation of one hundred dollars was received from the estate of T. Ward Hartshorn; Loton Parker presented 228 volumes; Edward Appleton and sister, 38; Rev. Dr. Barrows, 15; John B. Lewis, Jr., 100; and, with other liberal donations from friends of the institution, added to the purchases by the town, the number of volumes in the library, reported March, 1871, was 2,475. F. O. Dewey, Esq., the largest donor since that date, presented in 1873, a complete set, numbering 115 nicely bound volumes, of "Littell's Living Age."

Dr. Hunt resigned his position as trustee of the library in April, 1871. F. O. Dewey was chosen his successor, and Edward Appleton, president. Stephen Foster, Esq., succeeded C. P. Judd, Esq., in 1872.

The remaining trustees belonging to the original board are still in service. Miss Appleton resigned her position as librarian in the summer of 1873, and Miss Alice Temple was appointed. The library was removed the same season to the Perkins building, corner of Woburn and Lowell Streets. The whole number of books then reported as catalogued was 3,237 volumes. The whole number of volumes taken out for circulation during the year was 14,671.

THE READING CHRONICLE.

The publication of the "Reading Chronicle" was commenced in 1870 by H. C. Gray, Esq. The first number was issued Saturday, May 28th. The first local item relating to Reading announces that a veteran association has been formed, and Col. C. D. Wright has been chosen commander. Another item refers to the death of Mrs. C. Augusta Soule, Aug. 20th, at Newark, N. J., sister of Dr. E. Hunt, of this town, and formerly a teacher in the Reading High School. Reference is also made to the Reading Brass Band, which flourished for several years; and to the services of Wm. H. Temple as auctioneer, who still continues to act in that vocation. S. Temple & Co. advertise millinery goods, now succeeded by Miss Charlotte Buck; R. M. Boyce offers coal for sale; Charles Schweizer supplies bread, cake, and pastry from his bakery, now carried on by J. & T. Carley; J. W. Manning, nurseryman, offers fruit trees, in large variety, and fifty kinds of grapes, which business he still pursues with undiminished energy.

THE READING FEMALE ANTISLAVERY SOCIETY.

The preamble of this society explains its purposes and objects in the following language: —

"Whereas we believe that slavery is contrary to the precepts of Christianity, dangerous to the liberties of the country, and ought immediately to be abolished; and whereas we believe that the citizens of New England not only have the right to protest against it, but are under the highest obligations to seek its removal by moral influence; and whereas we believe that the free people of color are unrighteously oppressed, and stand in need of our sympathy and benevolent co-operation; therefore, recognizing the inspired declaration, that God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and in obedience to our Saviour's golden rule, 'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them,' we agree

to form ourselves into a society to be governed by the following constitution."

The object of the society is declared to be, to endeavor, by all means sanctioned by law, humanity, and religion, to effect the abolition of slavery in the United States; to improve the character and condition of the free people of color; to inform and correct public opinion in relation to their situation and rights, and obtain for them equal civil and political rights and privileges with the whites.

The payment of three dollars constituted a membership for life, or the payment of twenty cents, membership for a year, with power to vote in all meetings. The society met in Union Hall, and organized March 22, 1833, choosing the following officers: Mrs. Sarah Reid, president; Mrs. Sarah Parker, vice-president; Mrs. Hepzibah S. Temple, secretary; Mrs. Esther Kingman, treasurer; Mrs. Julia P. Eaton, Mrs. Susan S. Perkins, Mrs. Sophronia Kingman, Mrs. Susan W. Peabody, Miss Lucy Parker, counsellors.

The first name on the list of members was that of Mrs. Polly Chute, wife of Daniel Chute, Esq., a lady then about seventy years of age.

The first vote of the society, after adopting their constitution, was for appropriating money to Mr. Garrison's mission. The records being defective at this point, a letter of inquiry to Mr. Garrison elicited the following interesting reply: —

ROXBURY, March 4, 1874.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of inquiry, I would state that I have carefully examined the early copies of the "Liberator," and I find that the historical honor belongs to Reading of giving birth to the first Female Antislavery Society ever formed in this country. . . .

In the month of May of that year, 1833, I went on my first antislavery mission to Great Britain; and among the credentials I carried to commend me to the respect and confidence of British abolitionists was an approving testimony from the Reading Female Antislavery Society, which, in the dearth of such testimonies at that time, was of real service to me, and elicited so kind a response from the antislavery ladies of England as to cause the following action: —

"At a meeting of the Reading Female Antislavery Society, on the 29th of October, 1833, called for the purpose of hearing the letters sent to us from the ladies in England, and also to dispose of their presents, the following resolution was adopted: —

"*Resolved*, That to the ladies of England we extend the hand of affection, reciprocate their good feelings, and cherish their presents as mementoes of those, our fellow-beings, who are groping in worse than Egyptian darkness, and whom they, in common with us, are striving to put in possession of all those rights which nature and nature's God ever intended they should enjoy."

This society continued for several years to be an efficient antislavery instrumentality, and helped to give a strong impetus to the whole movement. You very justly say, — "The time has come when such efforts are remembered with respect," — and

I am glad to know that you are "desirous that the ladies of Reading should have all the honor they deserve"; and that I conceive to be very great.

But Reading has not only the honor of having formed the first female antislavery society, but also the first male society auxiliary to the New England Antislavery Society. The latter was formed on the 13th of March, 1833, a few days prior to the former. Its officers were: president, Rev. Jared Reid; vice-president. Capt. Jonas Parker; secretary, Horace P. Wakefield; treasurer, Ambrose Kingman; counsellors, Enoch Peabody, Jesse Frost, Hiram D. Sweetser, Henry Kingman, Caleb McIntire.

This society was also very active and efficient. For some time Reading continued to be "the banner town" in the antislavery conflict.

Respectfully yours,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

HIRAM BARRUS, ESQ.

It is unfortunate that the letters from the ladies of England cannot be found. They were probably destroyed in the fire that consumed the house of Mr. Ambrose Kingman, in 1865. The presents referred to consisted of a china tea-set, each piece ornamented with a picture representing a kneeling slave, with manacled hands raised in the attitude of prayer. These were distributed among the members, and are still preserved with religious care.

The records of the society show that it was actively engaged in carrying out its professions. Frequent contributions of money were made to the antislavery societies in Boston and New York, and to special objects. Appropriations were made in behalf of Miss Prudence Crandall, of Canterbury, Conn., who was "suffering under the wicked law of that State for endeavoring by her personal instructions to elevate the intellectual and moral character, and thus improve the condition, of a portion of the free people of color." Aid was sent to Rev. S. J. May, agent of the American Antislavery Society; to Rev. H. Wilson and Father Hanson, for the support of colored schools in Canada; to the African captives taken in 1840 on board the brig "Amistad"; to Rev. Charles T. Torrey, the antislavery martyr; to the New York and Boston vigilance committees in charge, probably, of the famous underground railroad. Antislavery documents were circulated among the people, and lectures by distinguished advocates were given in behalf of the cause. Names were obtained and petitions sent to Congress against the admission of slave States, and among those presented by John Quincy Adams, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, was one forwarded from this society.

The records of the society close in 1850. Mrs. Sarah G. Temple was then chosen president; Mrs. Rebecca Parker, vice-president; Mrs. Nancy A. Gleason, secretary; Miss Elizabeth Gardner, treasurer. The

counsellors were Mistresses Clarissa E. Weston, Selina Cheney, Sarah Wakefield, Elizabeth Porter, Roxana G. Weston.

RAILROADS AND EXPRESSES.

The Boston and Maine Railroad, when first built, did not run through this town. Its trains from Wilmington to Boston passed over the track of the Lowell Road.

In January, 1843, Mr. W. R. Perkins, learning that an effort was making for extending the railroad from Wilmington through Woburn to Boston, immediately set to work to divert it from that, to its present route. Messrs. Stephen Foster and Sylvester Harnden, with Mr. Perkins, visited Haverhill to see the president of the road, Mr. West, who met them on the following day, with Mr. Hayward, the engineer, at Wilmington, and went over the proposed route. A hasty survey resulted, and in ten days from the start, the petition for the road was brought before the Legislature, with plans and estimates.

Substantial aid was rendered by Messrs. Thaddeus B. Pratt, Joshua Prescott, Thomas Sweetser, H. G. Richardson, Daniel Pratt, Abiel Holden, Warren Perkins, and others of Reading; and Hon. Lilley Eaton, Dr. Thaddeus Spaulding, Benj. B. Wiley, and others of South Reading, now Wakefield.

A charter was procured after a short but memorable struggle, and the road was located over the present route. The speech of Dr. Wakefield, then a member of the House from Oakham, during the contest, is still remembered and referred to, as one of his best and most successful efforts. It presented the claims of this route in a strong light, and greatly aided in securing the passage of the act of incorporation.

The first train over the road was from Portland, in the afternoon of July 1, 1845. Mr. Calvin Temple was station agent here then, and continued in the service till Jan. 1, 1866. The fare to Boston was at first thirty cents, but it was soon reduced to twenty-five, and packages of fifty tickets were sold as family tickets at twelve and one half cents each.

The old depot, used for more than a quarter of a century by the people of this town, was the largest structure of the kind, and originally designed to be the best and most convenient, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, out of the city. It sheltered both tracks, and was more than one hundred feet in length. It was erected in 1845, and came near destruction at the time of the burning of the wood-sheds and freight house, April 18, 1868. The present depot, on the side of

the track, has been in use about two years. Another new depot has been erected near Mr. O. Foote's, a half mile north of the present station.

Of the original conductors, Messrs. Tucker and Smith are still employed. Aborn, conductor, was then station agent at South Reading, and Smart was conductor of a freight train. Mr. Wm. Carter has been conductor since 1855. Mr. Clark, the present station agent, succeeded Mr. Temple.

Mr. Ebenezer Emerson did a general express and freight business between Reading and Boston for many years previous to 1820. He drove a team of two yoke of oxen and a horse. He usually started for Boston in the afternoon, stopping at Charlestown for the night, went into the city the next morning, gathered up his load and returned to Reading before he slept, unless he slept by the way, for he often did not reach home till midnight. He sometimes spent a day extra on the way doing a job of plowing or other team work for persons who desired his help. Evidently the steam whistle had not worked people up to the appreciation of telegraph lines and lightning trains as mediums for doing business at that time. About the year 1821 or '22, Mr. Carter, as before stated, commenced the express and freight business, using horses, going to the city twice a week and returning the same day. There were three stores here that did considerable business at that time, — Thomas Pratt's, Thomas Parker's, and Daniel Pratt's.

Mr. Carter sold his express and freight business soon after putting on his stage, to Capt. Thomas Richardson. Mr. Stowell succeeded him, and at his death the business fell into the hands of Mr. Cummings, the present efficient proprietor of the original line.

Mr. C. H. Lang has, since his return from service in the late war, been also doing a successful business in that department.

Our modern facilities for rapid conveyance and intercourse with all parts of the country and the world, do not enable us to appreciate the difficulties that surrounded our forefathers. Long journeys were made chiefly on horseback or on foot. Forty-five years ago, Erie canal packet boats were a popular means of conveyance for travellers from Albany to Buffalo.

Heavy freights were transported by ox teams. "Going West" for a long period did not imply going beyond the bounds of Massachusetts. Early in the present century, "The West" was understood to be in central, and then in western New York ; or in the "Western Reserve," Ohio, and so onward till it finally had as little of definiteness in its meaning as had "The North" in England, when Pope wrote : —

"Ask where 's the North, — at York, 't is on the Tweed ;
In Scotland, at the Oreades ; and there,
At Greenland, Zembla, or the Lord knows where."

The early roads were little more than bridle paths from one neighborhood to another, —

"Winding as old roads will,
Here to a school-house, and there to a mill."

Those who had horses used the pannier, a sort of basket, or the wallet, a bag that, like the pannier, hung on each side of the horse, over his back, in which parcels were carried.

Squire Sweetser, now in his eightieth year, relates that when a small boy, he went in company with two of his brothers to Poole's mill to catch alewives, taking a horse with them to aid in bringing home the fish. One boy rode astride the horse, and one in the wallet on each side. They had unexpectedly good luck, and caught several bushels of fish, which they carried home upon the horse. Instead of the expected commendation for their successful expedition, they were mildly rebuked by their father for the unmerciful burden they had inflicted upon the horse.

Squire James Bancroft had a chaise as early as 1790.

Wagons began to be used a little previous to 1807. Rev. Mr. Sanborn had one of the first. Mr. Ephraim Weston at that time had a chaise, and probably there were others. Col. Nathan Parker had, about the same time, a farm wagon which had an iron axle, the first in use here.

During the winter months, hand-sleds were much used for the transportation of the lighter articles of commerce. Shoes, produce, etc., were carried to the cities, and supplies obtained for the family. Salem was more popular as a place for trade, till a comparatively recent date, than was Boston. Parties of several men, each with a loaded hand-sled, frequently went to Salem in company, going and returning the same day.

Newhall's tavern, near the present Lynnfield hotel, was the usual halting place for rest, refreshment, and the indispensable "mug of flip." One of these parties in a happy mood, before starting off homeward in the evening from this tavern, added a heavy stone to the load of one, who had rather boasted over the others of his superior strength and agility. The stone had a free ride to Reading, and the weariness it brought to the one that drew it was greatly enjoyed by those who perpetrated the practical joke. Mr. Phineas Sweetser, uncle of Thomas,

Esq., when once drawing his sled load of shoes to Boston, found the rivers so open that he was obliged to go around the city and come in over Roxbury Neck. After doing his business, he took on another load, and retracing his steps came home the same night, nearly exhausted.

MERCANTILE AFFAIRS.

The first intimation of there being a store in this part of the town is found among the writings of James Bancroft, Esq., in a paper dated May 15, 1761. It commences with the preamble, "Whereas I, James Bancroft, of Reading, have lately been at considerable expense to furnish myself with sundry sorts of West India goods (and other goods), as molasses, sugar, rice, tea, coffee, etc., and earthenware, in order to accommodate my neighbors, determining to sell the same as reasonably as they are sold at Medford, Charlestown, and Boston. . . . I think it might be an advantage to me by increasing my custom, and to others by accommodating them, if I might be approbated and have license to sell spirituous liquors." The paper asks for signatures signifying a willingness that he should be a retailer of spirits; but as no names are subscribed, and as there is no other evidence to suggest that he engaged in the sale of spirits, it is doubtful whether the paper was ever presented for signatures. How long he continued to sell the other kinds of goods named is unknown.

The first store of any importance in the village was that of William Johnson, which was built in the fall of 1801. It stood in the garden, just below the present store of Mr. Thomas Pratt. Johnson built a house in connection with it the next year, which was the second house built on the common, Rev. Mr. Sanborn's being the first. The Johnson house was removed in 1855 or '6, and is the house now owned by the heirs of Thomas Day. The house of Mr. Silas Smith was probably the next. The house of Mr. James Davis, then owned and occupied by Col. Nathan Parker, was built earlier, and was occupied for a long series of years as a tavern.

The store of Mr. Thomas Parker, on the lot near where the house of the late Sylvester Harnden stands, was probably opened about 1810, or soon after. Mr. Parker built a house adjoining it in 1828, which was removed to make room for Mr. Harnden's house, now owned by Col. Carroll D. Wright. Mr. Parker continued his store till his decease, Oct. 3, 1832.

Mr. Ephraim Weston had a store in the western part of the town as early as 1807, in connection with the shoe business. The store was

continued by his sons till Mr. Holden took it for a year or two, and it was then resumed by Mr. Weston, who kept it till 1833. In that year his grandson, J. Brooks Leathe, purchased the goods, and continued the business till 1864, when he relinquished it to enter upon the duties of U. S. assistant assessor in the Internal Revenue Department. This office he held till the office of assessor was abolished in 1873.

Daniel Pratt, Esq., continued a dry goods and grocery store for many years in connection with his shoe business. Thomas Pratt, his brother, as intimated in another connection, was probably longer in the business than any other person that has lived here. For many years Reading was the centre of trade for Wilmington, Tewksbury, Middleton, and several other neighboring towns, and the stores here had a flourishing business. Medford rum was formerly a very popular article of traffic, and one of the stores is said to have sold it at the rate of a hogshead of one hundred and twenty gallons per week, while another was thought to have sold twice that amount.

Mr. Thomas Pratt has transferred his business to his son Thomas B., who continues to carry it on at the old stand, where it has been pursued for more than half a century.

Mr. William Parker commenced in the grocery and West India goods trade in 1830, in a store that stood near where W. R. Perkins's house is located. He afterwards occupied the store of D. Pratt, Esq., for a time, and then the Thomas Parker store. In 1841, he removed to the store he now occupies. This building was first erected for a store, in Wakefield. It was removed to Mr. Etson Damon's, and used for a time as a cabinet shop.

Mr. F. Fletcher opened a dry goods store here about 1855. He had previously been in the trade about ten years. He was first to occupy the late post-office room in Lyceum Hall building, which he left to be the first to occupy one of the stores in the Bank building, where he remained till he built his present store. He deals in ready-made clothing, and employs tailors for custom work.

Mr. Amos Temple was several years a dry goods dealer here in the store now occupied by Reed & Buck.

Mr. James Reid, who was formerly associated with Mr. Fletcher, commenced dealing in dry goods in 1866. He still pursues the business in company with Mr. George F. Buck.

Mr. Jonathan Frost began to trade in 1828, in the Spokesfield house, and in 1831 removed to his present residence. He still continues the business.

Miss Sukey Parker, daughter of Benjamin, had the first dry goods

and millinery establishment here. It was kept in the store that stood where Mr. Foster's house is, previous to 1823, and afterwards in Market building till about 1850. The boys of her time remember an ancient looking picture. which she preserved with pious care, and impressed them with the belief that it was a likeness of the Saviour painted from the original. The present milliners are Mrs. Abbie Nichols, Miss Charlotte Buck, and Mrs. H. B. Remick.

Mr. Silas Smith kept a limited stock of dry goods for several years in the house built by him and still occupied by his widow, 90 years of age, the oldest person in town, save one. She was the daughter of Aaron Parker, and sister of Dea. Jabez D. Parker. Mr. Smith was the principal dealer in cotton sheetings, being manufacturer's agent for the sale in this vicinity. His son Cyrus was for a time engaged in the business, and kept a store in the same house.

Copeland and Bowser have been in business, in Gowing's Block, since its erection in 1871, commencing April 1st. They keep a general assortment of dry goods and gents' furnishing goods. Mr. Copeland had been for several years in the employ of F. Fletcher.

The store near the depot at the foot of Haven Street was built and occupied about 1851 by Mr. Franklin Putnam, who continued the grocery business for ten years. He was succeeded by Pierce Bros., Colman, and others, for short periods. Mr. T. T. Greenwood purchased the store and had charge of it for several years. He was succeeded by James H. Davis. Lucius Turner was in trade there from 1867 to April, 1873. S. N. Stone succeeds him.

Mr. Salma A. Gould built a store near the Woburn Street Schoolhouse two years since, in which he continues to trade.

John Adden kept a store in connection with his shoe business, at the corner of Main and Summer Streets, about thirty-five years since.

Meat and Provision Trade.

In addition to the supplies furnished by the several stores, the town is served by three markets, kept by Messrs. Harnden and Tweed, T. C. Trow, and B. F. Adams. Mr. Charles Tweed was the pioneer in the business. Timothy Temple, Wm. H. Temple, L. G. Richardson, J. R. Morton, and others have formerly been employed in it. J. R. Brown has a fruit and provision store in the Appleton building near the depot.

Shoe Stores.

Those now doing business here in the retail shoe trade, are N. D. Stoodley, Ira Atkinson, J. A. Bancroft, D. F. Weston, S. Doucette.

Miscellaneous Stores.

F. J. Bancroft opened a store in 1873 for the sale of music and musical instruments.

Lewis E. Gleason has papers, periodicals, and a variety of other articles in the store connected with the post-office.

Mr. Francis Bartley succeeds James T. Norris in the sale of men's clothing and furnishing goods. M. Hanley deals in furniture. J. & T. Carley carry on the bakery which has been in operation several years. Robert J. Bell has a drug store near the depot.

Lyceum Hall.

The association that built Lyceum Hall was organized in the month of May, 1854, under an act of incorporation approved April 24th of the same year. Edward Safford, Samuel T. Ruggles, Ignatius Sargent, their associates and successors, were made a corporation, by the name of the Reading Lyceum Hall Association. The first meeting for the choice of officers was held May 29th. Horace P. Wakefield was chosen president; Sylvester Harnden, vice-president; Stephen Foster, secretary; Ignatius Sargent, treasurer; Alfred A. Prescott, Edward Safford, Reuben Weston, directors; C. P. Judd, John Damon, Thomas Richardson, standing committee. A building lot was purchased of Lilley Eaton for $927. Edward Safford contracted for the erection of the building at $4,800.

The frame of the original building was raised in November, 1854. When the work was completed, the cost of the building, furniture, and land amounted to about $8,000. A portion of this had been raised by subscription, ten dollars entitling a person to one share and the privilege of membership. Each member had a right to as many votes as he owned shares, provided no member had more than ten votes. The balance of the money not secured by the sale of shares was borrowed to pay the expenses. This was repaid from the yearly receipts before making any dividend among the stockholders. The first dividend was in 1859, of fourteen per cent, the second in 1860 of fifteen per cent. During the war the rents were reduced, and the profits also. The store now occupied by G. W. Atkinson was first rented by a union store association, and kept by J. S. Campbell. W. J. Wightman succeeded in 1857, and remained till 1865, when Mr. Atkinson took it. Capt. Thomas Richardson kept the drug store till 1862, selling out to John Dole, who sold to Dr. W. H. Willis, the present occupant, in 1865. Miss Emily Ruggles has occupied the

same store she now does, from her commencement in business soon after the completion of the building. Miss Ruggles is also real estate broker. Mr. Gleason, the present postmaster, in May, 1861, removed the post-office from the market building near Stephen Foster's to Lyceum Hall building, where it still remains, though it was removed from the room now occupied by Mrs. Remick for millinery purposes to the present, in December, 1873. Ira Gray & Son had their clothing store in the story above till the erection of the bank building in 1860–61, to which place he removed. Since that time the rooms have been variously occupied. Clarkson Parker has for nearly five years used the room he now does for a barber shop.

The first movement for the building of Lyceum Hall was prompted by the felt need of the people for a hall suitable for public gatherings, and the wants of a small organization that has since merged into the Christian Union Society, for a place to hold their meetings. The efforts for obtaining funds by subscription for building the hall were nearly a failure. There was at that time little surplus wealth in town that could well be spared for such an investment. Mr. Stephen Foster and S. Harnden, impressed with the need of such a work, and foreseeing that the public would be ready to sustain it, engaged in the enterprise with others, and helped carry it forward to completion. In November, 1870, an additional piece of land was bought, that formerly belonged to the old estate of Dr. Daniel Gould, to which the first purchase from Mr. Eaton had originally belonged, and proceeded after some delay to the building of the extension just now being completed.

The present officers of the association are: E. Safford, president; Samuel Pierce, vice-president; Stephen Foster, secretary and treasurer; Reuben Weston, G. W. Atkinson, H. E. Cox, directors; C. W. Perkins, N. P. Pratt, standing committee. Mr. Foster has been secretary from the organization, and Mr. Weston one of the directors. Dr. H. P. Wakefield was continued as president till 1868, when his services for the State required his removal from town.

The Watch and Clock Business in Reading.

Mr. Benj. E. Beard was probably the first in town who made the watch and jewelry trade a distinct business. He opened his store in 1847 in Harnden's building, and continued there till his death in 1868. His son, W. E. Beard, succeeded him, and in December, 1873, removed the business to Lyceum Hall building. He is assisted by Mr. D. A.

Emery. Dea. Amos Evans had been earlier engaged in watch repairing, which he long continued after Mr. Beard commenced the business. A Mr. Wheeler had also had a room in a small building on the east side of the street, below the Common, where he dealt in watches and repaired them. Mr. Daniel Putnam acquired many years ago a good reputation as a repairer of watches, and his friends claim he is still able to do better work than the average watch repairer. We don't know how well founded the claim is, but we are told that he is the possessor of a watch over a hundred years old that he maintains in good running order, though we think he did not make it.

The manufacture of clock cases was commenced in this town in the spring of 1832 by Mr. Jonathan Frost. He first began to buy clocks of Burr & Chittenden, of Lexington, who bought the movements or running part in Bristol, Conn., and made the cases themselves. Mr. Frost sent them out with other goods by his pedlers for a year or so. When he began the business for himself the movements cost him a trifle over eight dollars apiece, which price was finally reduced to seven and a half. Within the year 1832, Mr. Frost formed a partnership with Daniel Pratt, Esq., for the manufacture, which continued for three years. After the close of the partnership, Mr. Frost suspended operations in that line for nearly two years, when he resumed and continued it till about 1850. Mr. Pratt had continued the business uninterruptedly during all this time. In 1838–39, he employed about twenty hands. Among his employees was Mr. B. E. Beard, to whom we have already referred. Another employee was Mr. Gilbert Green, now of Clinton, Mass., who deals in watches and jewelry, and has become wealthy. Several others in this town and in North Reading were also employed by Mr. Pratt in carrying on his business. Mr. Pratt supplied and sent out pedlers to dispose of his clocks till about 1846, when he opened a store in Boston, at 49 Union Street, in which business has been continued to the present time. For a year or two previous he had sent a considerable number of clocks to Calcutta, where a very good market was found. A clock with a fancy case, known as the "double Gothic," costing about five dollars here, sold there for about fifteen dollars in gold. They were frequently exchanged for the goods of the countries to which they were sent, which were imported and sold here. Since the decease of Mr. Pratt, in March, 1871, as well as for some years previously, the business has been carried on by Messrs. D. F. Pratt and B. M. Boyce, who now constitute the firm, under the name of "Daniel Pratt's Sons." F. W. B. Pratt, son of D. F., is employed with them. They have for about three years imported clocks from

abroad. They are doing a rapidly increasing business in this line, which might well be expected, as they sell nice French clocks much cheaper than any other house in the city. The manufacture of clocks was discontinued here by Mr. Pratt about 1858 or 1859. The house on Linden Street, owned by Mr. Pease, and the shoe store on Haven Street, occupied by Major Stoodley, were, before removal to their present sites, occupied by Mr. Pratt in the prosecution of his business. The pedlers sold the clocks at prices ranging from twelve to sixteen dollars each. The brass movements were introduced about 1835 or 1836. The clock dealers, in speaking of clocks and time-pieces, make a distinction that is perhaps peculiar to themselves. If it strikes the hour it is called a clock; if it does not strike the hour, it is called a time-piece.

Cabinet-Makers.

Ambrose Kingman is said to have been the first to engage in this business here. He sold out to his brother Henry, who greatly enlarged it, and subsequently removed to New York, where it is still successfully prosecuted by his son William.

Luther Elliot, Hammond Flint, Amos Sweetser, Charles Carter, Henry F. Parker, J. W. Beers, S. T. Ruggles, John Cheney, Gardner French, D. B. Lovejoy, D. G. Richardson, James Davis, and others, were more or less engaged in this business.

Alden Batchelder has been in the manufacture of furniture about ten years, employing twenty to thirty hands. He sells his goods throughout the Union and Canada.

Dinsmore and Grouard have been more than twenty years manufacturing furniture. They were the first to make parlor desks, which had a large sale. They also make book-cases and chamber furniture, and employ about thirty hands. Their mill was built by William Badger about twenty-five years since. It passed into other hands, and was purchased about ten years since by Dinsmore & Grouard, and fitted up with a new engine and machinery.

Mr. Charles Manning and Mr. Frederick Miller are both engaged in making parlor desks.

Mr. Sylvester Harnden came here from Stoddard, N. H., about 1823, and worked at the furniture business with Luther Elliot, and afterwards, in company with Amos Sweetser, in a building that stood just south of W. R. Perkins's present residence. In 1827 or 1828, Mr. Harnden erected and used for a shop the building occupied for many years by B. E. Beard in the watch business. In 1831 he built the house now

owned by his son, F. Harnden, and another shop a little in the rear. His business rapidly increased, and he employed for many years about seventy-five or eighty workmen.

In 1856 he engaged in the manufacture of refrigerators, under the patent of John C. Schooley, which, in connection with the furniture business, is still continued by his son, F. Harnden.

Mr. Harnden was a prominent man in town matters, always ready to aid in public improvements, and to do his share in sustaining the burdens and performing the duties required of a true citizen. He was a native of Wilmington; born 1804; died May 19, 1873.

Coopers.

David Emerson, Joseph Young, Edward Young, John Nichols, David Ball, Samuel W. Brooks, Capt. Abijah Weston, Jabez Weston.

Curriers.

Oliver Colburn and George Flagg were curriers, and carried on business in the red house near the railroad crossing on Main Street, known as the "Dublin House."

Wheelwrights and Carriage-Makers.

Mr. Ambrose Kingman is remembered as the principal one here in the wheelwright business. Mr. Samuel Brown, on Haven Street, is a carriage-builder. In the same building, P. McCall makes harnesses.

Mills.

Messrs. Dinsmore & Grouard, F. Harnden, Solon Parker, and H. Bachelder have steam mills for sawing lumber. Mr. John Burrill has a saw-mill operated by water power, formerly owned by Cleaveland Beard. This mill is probably referred to in a deed by Abraham Foster to Raham Bancroft, dated in 1730. There is also a saw and a grist mill at "Lob's Pound," where there was a saw-mill in 1694.

The first mill in this part of the town for sawing boards was probably the one often referred to in the early town records as the "saw-pit mill," which was near where Summer Street crosses Main. The little bridge just east of the corners retained the name "Soppit Bridge," till quite recently. Thomas Sweetser, Esq., recollects seeing the pit in which the under man stood while drawing his end of the saw. It is referred to as "Parker's mill" in the town records, but the oldest inhabitant now living does not know to which of the Parkers it

belonged. There was once a saw-mill at the foot of the hill, about thirty rods west of the house of Capt. George Bancroft. It belonged to Thomas Bancroft, and a Merrow. It is believed to have been there in 1764. There was a tannery about twenty rods west of the mill, the relics of which have not entirely disappeared.

The reference to "Lob's Pound" suggests an inquiry as to the origin of the name. Dea. Wakefield says that some one told him, there was formerly a pound there for keeping colts in over night, and that the name "Lob" was a corruption of "nobby" or "nob," a child's pet name for a colt.

Blacksmiths.

Zadoc Richardson appears to have been in the business here from 1762 to 1772, and may have been for a much longer time. Eli Mead had a shop at the corner of Woburn and Washington Streets, date unknown. Samuel Pratt, who died in 1734, and who lived where Herrick Batchelder now lives, was a blacksmith. His son Samuel succeeded to his estate, and followed the same occupation. This Samuel left no children. His nephew, Benjamin, son of Lieut. Ephraim, of North Reading, was his successor. He died in 1842 at the age of 84. He was a soldier of the Revolution; a town officer for more than twenty years; deacon in the Old South Church more than forty; and the father of thirteen children. His son Benjamin was the father of Benjamin, Joseph L., and Stillman M. Pratt, of the present time, and several daughters.

Mr. Joseph Spokesfield, whose shop stood where Edward F. Parker's house now is, was in the business sixty years ago. The early blacksmiths supplied the people with "wrought" nails, which were sold by count, not by weight, and made most of the tools used by the farmers and mechanics.

The more recent blacksmiths have been Cephas Parker, D. M. Damon, E. B. Eames, R. C. Totten, John Blunt, Theo. F. Gould. The last named four are still in business.

Tin-Ware and Stoves.

T. Littlefield came from Wakefield to Reading in 1843, and opened a shop on Ash Street. He removed to the village in 1853, and to his present shop in 1860. He was the first to engage in the business in this town, and for a time had no competitor here, or in Wakefield, or in Stoneham. Several others have set up the business here for brief periods. Mr. Eugene De Jean has been engaged in it for about two years.

House Builders.

Amos Parker, father of Dana Parker, was one of the principal carpenters of eighty years ago. Dea. Caleb Wakefield served his apprenticeship with him, commencing March 29, 1801. Seventy years afterwards, within an hour of the time of the day at which he went to the house of Mr. Parker to begin his service, Dea. Wakefield called at the same house, now occupied by the son above named, and reminded the family of the fact, an incident of rare occurrence. The first house built by Dea. Wakefield was the tavern for Col. Nathan Parker, which stood where the bank building now stands. This was in 1806. It was three stories high, the first of that height built here. The old "try-rule" system of framing had been followed up to that time, which required every tenon and mortise to be fitted together and marked so that it could be known where every piece belonged. Dea. Wakefield followed that system called also "scribe" rule, and the critics decided he could not erect the building in that way. An interested party declared that the builder should pay a dollar for every false mortise made. But the frame was completed and raised without a mistake. The modern system called "square rule" was soon after generally introduced. In 1801, Dea. Wakefield purchased the first screw auger he had seen. Previous to that, mechanics had used what they called the "pod" auger. Up to 1806 the farmers used wooden shovels, which were sometimes plated, or "shod," upon the cutting edge with iron.

The following list embraces most of the principal carpenters and builders for half a century, coming down to the present time:—

Eben Eaton, John Nichols, Timothy Temple, Samuel R. Allen, Joseph Spokesfield, Daniel Creesy, Wendell Bancroft, David C. Temple, Wm. M. Phillips, Edward Safford, Nath'l W. Broad, Wm. Bryant, Edward C. Nichols, Ephraim Wight.

Masons.

Bridge Wakefield, William Wakefield, Stewart P. Wakefield, Capt. Joseph Gleason, N. H. Turner, S. M. Hall, Edward Parker.

Painters.

Abner Bancroft, Wm. H. Bancroft, Nathan Bancroft, Moses Nichols, J. C. Cook, Amos McIntire. M. H. Garfield, carriage and sign painter.

Manufacture of Shoes.

The first recorded evidence of the manufacture of shoes in this part of ancient Reading appears to be in the account book of Lieut.

Joseph Bancroft, commencing in the year 1758. He seems to have supplied the home market for about thirty years afterwards. In the summer of 1794 he charges John Temple, Jr., for making about four hundred pairs of shoes.

The manufacture of shoes as an article of trade seems to have fairly been commenced before this time. During the Revolution tradition connects the names of several persons with the business who were accustomed to carry their work to the city for a market. Among these was Ephraim Parker, who also kept the tavern in Squire Sweetser's old house on Washington Street. He employed several workmen in the business. Phineas Sweetser, uncle of the Squire, did a smaller business; and Mr. Daniel Damon, grandfather of Edgar, D. Myron, and Albert P. Damon, carried on the business as early as 1794, employing several hands. He learned the trade in Westford, where he seems to have been when the war of the Revolution commenced. After his return to Reading he lived in a house that stood where Mr. Francis Kingman now resides, and owned the land in that vicinity, including the grove now owned by Solon Parker. His first wife, Anna, died of small-pox in 1793, aged 28 years. She married at the age of 18, and in the short period of her married life, became the mother of seven sons and one daughter. The seventh son, Warren Damon, over eighty years of age, is now living in Amherst, N. H.

The first to engage extensively in the manufacture of boots and shoes here was probably Daniel Chute, Esq., about 1792. He prosecuted the business with great energy for about twenty years, but we have few details concerning the kind or amount of goods made by him. It appears that he not only employed many workmen here, but also at the same time in Byfield, his native town.

Mr. Jonathan Temple did business in making shoes, commencing as early as 1794, but to what extent is not known. He was for some time connected with Mr. David Pratt. Mr. John Temple carried on the business in the same neighborhood.

David Pratt, who came to Reading from Saugus about 1796, and lived where Edward Appleton, Esq., now resides, was early employed in the business. The first shoes he made he carried to Boston and Charlestown for a market. He employed at first three or four workmen, and carried the shoes in saddle-bags, over his own shoulders. He soon procured a horse and a two-wheeled vehicle, known then as a "milk cart," which he used for transporting his goods. People considered this a piece of extravagance, and predicted his failure. But his business increased till he eventually employed about a hundred work-

men. His goods continued to be delivered in Boston, whence they were sent to the Southern States. They were packed in barrels, his boys Daniel and Thomas treading them down as they were put in, in order to get as many as possible into each barrel. In 1806 or '7, he bought the land where Thomas Pratt's store now is, and also the store that stood in the garden just below, which was formerly owned by William Johnson. In 1817 he built the house and store which his son Thomas has since continued to occupy. He intended it for a shoe factory and store; but he died in 1818, before completing his designs, and left them to be carried out by his two sons, Daniel and Thomas. They continued the business together for a few years, when they divided, Thomas continuing the store, and Daniel the shoe business. In 1826, Daniel removed to his late residence, which he continued to occupy up to the time of his death. He gave up the shoe trade and engaged in the clock business in 1832, as related elsewhere.

Silas Smith did considerable business in the shoe manufacture for several years, contemporary with Mr. Pratt.

Mr. Ephraim Weston was among the first who employed any considerable number of hands. As early as 1804, he made from five hundred to seven hundred pairs of shoes per month. He seems to have supplied quite a number of families with work, paying from seventeen to twenty cents a pair for making children's and misses' shoes, and twenty-five to twenty-nine cents for other kinds. Some kinds of children's shoes sold at that time in market, at forty-six cents a pair; women's shoes, from seventy-four to ninety-one cents. Red morocco skins cost twenty-five dollars per dozen. His goods for some years were sent to the West Indies, but were afterwards sent to Baltimore, to his son Asahel, who was engaged there in trade. The business was continued by his sons Aaron and Luther, and is now carried on by Clifford P. Weston, his grandson.

Mr. Warren Perkins, father of Charles W., came here from Middleton, and about 1807 began the manufacture of shoes, which he continued for about forty years. He employed from fifty to seventy-five hands in this and adjoining towns, whom he supplied with work. He built the house that stood where the Union church stands, which he long occupied, and which was subsequently the residence of Mr. William Parker.

Isaac Upton, Lilley Eaton, Lorenzo Parker, and —— Beers were also among the early manufacturers.

H. G. Richardson and W. R. Perkins were in company for seven years manufacturing shoes, commencing in 1835. Mr. Perkins continued it till 1846. In 1857, Mr. Richardson turned his attention to

the hide and leather business, which he continued till his store was destroyed in the great fire in Boston in 1872.

John Adden commenced the manufacture of shoes about 1830. In 1845 he opened a general jobbing and wholesale store in New Orleans, which has been continued without interruption, save for a few years during the late war. In 186-, Mr. Adden formed a partnership with his son, J. H. Adden, and the business has since been conducted under the name of J. H. Adden & Co. They formerly employed nearly two hundred hands in the manufacture of their goods; but the introduction of labor-saving machinery has diminished the necessity for employing so many.

Mr. Abiel Holden, who came to this town from Stoneham, commenced the manufacture of morocco shoes, probably in the year 1822. He did business as the agent of Mr. Isaac Mead, of Charlestown, who furnished the morocco. Nearly every family in town at that time was employed in binding and stitching shoes for the different persons engaged in their manufacture. Mr. Stephen Foster came here from Wakefield in 1823, and was employed by Mr. Holden for many years in giving out and receiving the work, keeping books, etc. The business was carried on for a year or two, at Weston's corner, in the store of Ephraim Weston, and was then transferred to a house and store in the village that stood where Mr. Foster's house now stands. About 1830, Mr. Holden gave up the business into the hands of Mr. Foster, who continued the agency till the fall of 1834, when, upon the death of Mr. Mead, he bought the stock and continued the business on his own account. The leading business at that time was making what was known through the country as "Reading pumps," or men's dancing shoes. Mr. Foster continued manufacturing here till 1852, when he opened a store in Boston. He resumed manufacturing here in 1859, and in 1864 was joined by Mr. Charles W. Perkins. The company still continue the business.

Mr. Holden, who had been for several years employed as deputy sheriff, resumed the manufacture of shoes in 1840, which he continued till July, 1850, when he took in his sons with him. In August, 1862, the business fell into the hands of his sons, Arkaid, Clinton B., and William J., and is now continued under the name of Holden Brothers. Before the introduction of machinery they employed about fifty hands. For about fifteen years they have made, exclusively, children's and misses' shoes for the Southern market.

Mr. D. F. Weston began in 1835; has sometimes employed fifty hands;

manufactures children's and misses' shoes; had a store in Boston for several years for their sale.

Mr. Stillman E. Parker manufactures men's and women's shoes for the Southern market, employing about twenty-five hands in his manufactory, and furnishing work to about as many others outside. He commenced the business in 1845.

Mr. J. H. Bancroft has been engaged in the business for about twenty years, making children's and youths' sizes.

Mr. James A. Bancroft commenced in 1858 the manufacture of children's shoes, which he still continues. He employs from eight to twelve hands.

Among those who have, till a comparatively recent period, been engaged in the manufacture of shoes, are Joseph L. Pratt, the late Dea. Thomas H. Sweetser, Gilman C. Coggin, Roswell N. Temple.

Reading is known among the shoe trade as a town where infant shoes are a specialty.

The business for many years was small in the aggregate, and was conducted by women, who cut and made their goods, and then sold them at the country stores, or exchanged them with the travelling pedlers for the wares which they carried from door to door. Early in the present century, one or two men commenced the business on a more extensive scale, cutting out the shoes themselves, and employing women to make them up at a fixed price per pair. The soles were of thin sheepskin, tanned a russet color; but calico and velvet, as well as leather, were sometimes used for the uppers. The shoes were cut out and made by hand, and the whole process was a slow and tedious one, yielding to the manufacturers a profit less than the present wages of a good mechanic, while the women who made the shoes earned from two shillings to a dollar a week in addition to performing their household duties.

The introduction of the sewing-machine and other mechanical inventions has greatly developed the business, and there is as much taste displayed in the style and finish of infants' shoes as in any other branch of shoe manufacture. But little of the work is now done without the aid of machinery. The uppers are almost exclusively cut out with dies, the ornamental figures are put on by the aid of a stamp, while all the stitches, with the exception of sewing on the rosettes, are taken by a sewing-machine.

A woman, devoting her whole time to the work, now earns from six to twelve dollars per week, and some earn nine dollars besides doing their house-work.

It would hardly be supposed that so small an article as an infant's shoe afforded much room for variety. But there is quite as much change demanded in the style of shoes for the little folks as for the people of larger growth, and a wonderful skill and taste is displayed by our manufacturers in the production of these goods, while fond mothers are so eager for novelties that the manufacturer who produces a new style that pleases the fancy of the public is su re of a large demand and a good profit as long as he can keep it a secret from his brother manufacturers.

Some of the manufacturers secure themselves against competition by obtaining a patent for their favorite styles.

Although infants' shoes are made in small quantities in various other places, Reading is the centre of the business, and in styles and general character of its goods is the leading market of the country. The production is about 400,000 pairs annually, furnishing constant employment to nearly a hundred women. The principal manufacturers are G. A. Richardson, Clifford B. Weston, George E. Leathe, E. Bassett, John Burrill, J. W. Richardson & Co. There are also several ladies who manufacture dolls' shoes in great variety.

Geo. A. Richardson & Co., two years since, secured a patent for a sewing-machine for bottoming shoes, which makes a saving of nine or ten cents per pair in making children's shoes. They make yearly about 200,000 pairs, representing about eighty different styles, of which three are patented. They have eight or ten different patents on machines and shoes.

For the past fifteen years the business has been steadily increasing, and the products of our Reading manufacturers are found in every store in the Union, as well as in the British Provinces.

Manufacture of Hats, etc.

Nathan Weston, prompted by the high price of hats during the war of 1812, turned his attention for several years to their manufacture. The bodies were made by him of pasteboard, coated with a preparation of shellac and gum copal, to render them waterproof. For the outer covering, he used cotton plush. The cloth was prepared for this purpose by Adam Hawkes who had a fulling mill and clothiers' works in the eastern part of South Reading (Wakefield), near Lynnfield. Weston employed but little help, and did not prosecute his business with the energy that the merits of his work might well have prompted. He sold principally to customers in this vicinity.

It seems to be well authenticated that Weston was the first manufacturer, as well as inventor, of the silk hat. The cotton plush he used soon faded, and he was ultimately led, it is claimed, to the use of silk in order to remedy the defect. After the close of the war the price of hats became much reduced, and in 1819 he discontinued their manufacture. Having a patent under which he had made them, he allowed others the benefit of it, for which they paid him a royalty of twenty-five cents for each hat made by them. Mr. Thomas Sweetser (now Esq.) took up the business and carried it on here for one season, and then, in 1818, removed it to Charlestown. Mr. Warren Perkins was for a time employed in the business.

W. J. Wightman, Esq., commenced the manufacture of coach lace here in 1840, employing eighteen hands. He continued the business with encouraging success for seventeen years.

Necktie Manufacture.

Damon, Temple & Co. (D. Myron Damon, A. P. Damon, and Joseph S. Temple) began the business in January, 1866, in the bank building, with about a dozen employees. The business increased till the number of hands in 1869 was about one hundred and twenty-five. During this latter year their factory on Woburn Street was erected. They were pioneers in making this line of goods a specialty. They opened a store in Boston at the time they began to manufacture here, and another at Chicago in 1867, to accommodate their Western customers. The Chicago store, with its contents, was burnt in the great fire of October, 1871, and the Boston store and goods in the great fire of November, 1872. In May, 1873, they were compelled to remove their goods to escape impending destruction from another extensive fire in Boston. Notwithstanding these serious drawbacks, their business has continued to flourish, and by adopting improved methods, they are now able, with one hundred hands, to turn out as much work as formerly with many more employees. They now import their silk and other materials direct from the foreign market. Twenty-five persons are employed in the distribution of their goods at their store in the city and elsewhere. The quality of their work is of such established reputation as to be demanded by the trade throughout the Union. They sell considerable quantities to "Zion's Co-operative Association" among the Mormons in Utah.

Organ Manufacture.

The first to engage in this business was Thomas Appleton. He was a native of Boston, where he began the manufacture in 1809, working in company with his brother-in-law, in Chambers Street, Boston, who built the first organ in this country. In 1810 he became a member of the firm of Hoyts, Babcock & Appleton, who put up a building for the manufacture of pianos and organs, on the site of Franklin's birthplace in Milk Street. After a few years he commenced business alone. In September, 1851, he came to Reading, and has occupied since that time the factory near the depot. He built thirty-five organs for churches in Boston: the first being for the church in Summer Street, recently removed; the second for the Handel and Haydn Society, which was long used in Music Hall. He also built organs for nearly every principal city of the United States, in all nearly thrice as many as for Boston. He built his last organ in 1868, when more than sixty years of age, for the Baldwin Baptist Church in Canton Street, Boston. This was one of his largest, and he designed it to be his best. Thirty years previously he had built one for the same church, then in Baldwin Place, which during all that time never cost the society a dollar for repairs. His organs, like himself, were honest clear through. He never counted the cost, but made every instrument as thoroughly as possible. He said he should be ashamed to pass a church that had in it an organ of his that was imperfectly built. He designed his work to last one hundred and fifty years as the best monument he could leave to perpetuate his memory. His instruments were noted for sweetness and purity of tone, as well as for perfection of machinery. His ear was remarkably accurate, and his musical judgment unerring. Dr. Shattuck, of Boston, employed him to select a piano for his daughter, and was so well pleased with the selection that he made him a present of two hundred dollars. Yet as a musical performer he set up for himself no claim. Indeed, he was accustomed to say he neither could "sing, whistle, nor play a jewsharp." He possessed a remarkable memory; could remember events that he witnessed more than eighty years before. He retained a vivid idea of the burning of the ropewalk on Atkinson Street, Boston, when he was seven years old, and the hanging of three pirates on the same day. A cage, with a post in the middle, was hauled on trucks from the jail-yard, where the Court-house now stands, to the Common. The pirates were hung to arms extending out from this post. This was also used for a whipping-post and pillory, and usually stood near the head of State Street.

He was a man of rare generosity, often giving or lending considerable amounts of money where needed, when he had no reason to expect the return of a dollar. He was a stranger to all feelings of malice or ill-will. One who knew him most thoroughly, says, "He was the best-tempered man I ever knew." An organ building firm were accustomed, in their efforts to compete with him, to speak in severe though unjust terms of him. When he heard of it he said, "They would feel better if they only had work enough"; and ever ready to return good for evil, he soon after procured for them a good contract. It is needless to add that they became his firm friends. He was temperate in his habits. Only a few days before his death he remarked to a friend, "I never smoked nor chewed tobacco, and was never intoxicated."

Mr. Appleton was a man of quiet and unobtrusive manners, tall and erect, with a genial face that bore a striking resemblance to that of General Washington. He was a cousin to the Messrs. Appleton, the well-known New York publishers, and a descendant of Thomas Appleton, one of the first settlers of Ipswich.

He died July 11, 1872, in the 87th year of his age.

Samuel Pierce began the manufacture of metallic organ pipes in 1847. It was the first attempt at making the business a specialty. It rapidly increased, and necessitated the building of his manufactory in 1852, which has subsequently been enlarged, to furnish room for the employment of about thirty workmen. Mr. Pierce finds a market for his pipes throughout the United States and Canada, among first-class organ-builders.

FIRE ENGINES.

The engine known as "Union No. 1," was purchased between the years 1813–15, by private contributions, chiefly from those who desired to become exempt from doing military duty. This exemption was by law allowed to those who belonged to a fire engine company, but the number belonging to a company was limited to about thirty-five. Those holding positions in this company, and becoming exempt for other reasons from doing military duty, were accustomed to sell out their rights, at fancy prices, to others who desired exemption.

Engine No. 2, the "Water Witch," was procured in 1825, for similar reasons, for a company formed in the neighborhood of Barnard's Hotel, then a part of this town. It was last used when the hotel was burnt, April 18, 1867. Its first captain who served was Nathaniel Batchelder, Jr.; its last, Hiram Batchelder, chosen in 1853.

Engine "Washington No. 3," was purchased of Charlestown, in

1836. The well near the common, so long used for the comfort of man and beast, was constructed by private contributions of money and labor for the purpose of obtaining a sufficient reservoir of water to supply this engine in case of fire.

In March, 1852, the shop of C. H. Goodwin on Salem Street, and in the same year, a barn belonging to Henry Kingman, were destroyed by fire. In May, 1853, Harnden's shop, where R. C. Totten's shop now is, was burnt, with lumber and other property valued at nearly $7,000. There was no fire department during these years, but the engines were worked by citizens. The frequent recurrence of fires alarmed the people, and a town-meeting was called which voted to procure another engine, a quantity of hose, and to build an engine house. On the sixth of June, a company was organized to take charge of the new engine, which was christened "Eagle No. 4." Nathaniel Vaughan, formerly member of the Boston fire department, was chosen its first foreman. The engine was built by Howard and Davis, of Boston. It was brought to Reading October 29th, and its arrival was celebrated by a large gathering of people. A large procession marched through the principal streets, a dinner was served in Harnden's shop just rebuilt, and a levee was held in the same place in the evening, in which the ladies participated. The successive commanders of this company have been Charles H. Lang, Ira W. Ruggles, N. Vaughan, Geo. A. Niles, W. L. Crowe, J. W. Coburn, James M. Day, David E. Crowell, and Wm. L. Crowe, who is now in office.

The Hancock, which formerly belonged to the city of Charlestown, and was there known as "Hancock No. 1," was purchased in 1869, for the use of the west part of the town, to take the place of Union No. 1, which was put out of commission. It had been stationed in that neighborhood since about 1865. The new house is to be completed for the occupancy of the Hancock on the first of April, 1874. It is located near the school-house on Woburn Street. This engine has a company of forty men, under command of Capt. S. T. Sweetser.

The town appropriated, in 1873, for building engine house and cisterns, $7,000; for purchase of hose for use of engine companies, $1,800.

For many years previous to 1854, the different organizations when engaged at fires were under command of fire-wards chosen by the town with other town officers; but in April of that year, a fire department was established under an act of the Legislature. Its chief engineers have been Benj. M. Boyce, from 1854 to 1861, inclusive; Nathan Carter, 1862 and '63; John Clifford, 1864; Dan'l Creesey, 1865; C. D.

Brown, 1866–67 (died in office); James McKay, 1868 to 1871; William H. Temple, 1872; Chas. H. Lang, 1873–4.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

An act to incorporate the Reading Agricultural and Mechanical Association was approved Feb. 10, 1831. Edmund Parker, Joshua Prescott, Warren Perkins, Abiel Holden, and Jonas Parker, with their associates, are named as corporators, with power to hold real estate not exceeding five thousand dollars in value; and the annual income of its personal estate not to exceed two thousand dollars. It had about fifty members. The shares, at first, were ten dollars each. The institution did business as a bank of discount and deposit, and its earnings for many years were applied to increase the amount of its capital. The par value of its shares was raised in 1838 to fifty, and ultimately to one hundred dollars each. In 1846, and subsequently to 1852, the dividends were five dollars per share; in 1853–7, six dollars; 1858–60, twelve dollars. Its customers were largely engaged in trade with the Southern States, which the war brought to an abrupt termination with disaster to many of their fortunes. The bank suspended operations and eventually closed up its affairs, without loss to its creditors.

The first board of officers was: Edmund Parker, president; Warren Perkins, vice-president; Jonathan Frost, secretary; Cyrus Smith, treasurer; Thomas Smith, Abiel Holden, Caleb Wakefield, and Eliab Parker, Jr., directors.

Hon. Edmund Parker was continued as president till his death in June, 1843, when Daniel Pratt, Esq., was chosen. Stephen Foster succeeded Cyrus Smith as treasurer in 1837. The present officers are Thomas Sweetser, president; S. Foster, vice-president; S. E. Parker, secretary; Jonathan Frost, treasurer.

The corporation has never forfeited its powers and privileges, and has the right to resume business whenever it sees fit.

The Reading Savings Bank was incorporated June 12, 1869, upon petition of Ephraim Hunt, William Proctor, and others.

The corporation organized July 14, 1869, by the choice of Ephraim Hunt, president; Thomas Sweetser, vice-president; N. P. Pratt, clerk and treasurer; H. G. Richardson, Stephen Foster, F. O. Dewey, Alfred Perkins, N. P. Pratt, Thomas Sweetser, William Proctor, F. H. Knight, Hiram Barrus, C. P. Judd, E. Hunt, all of Reading; Samuel P. Breed, of North Reading; and Lemuel Eames, of Wilmington, trustees; E. Hunt, N. P. Pratt, and Stephen Foster, board of investment. This

list of officers remains nearly unchanged. Mr. Sweetser resigned as vice-president, and Mr. Dewey was elected his successor; N. P. Pratt resigned his position on the board of investment, to which H. Barrus was chosen.

The annual report of the treasurer, dated Nov. 1, 1873, gives the sum of $181,224.76 as the total assets of the institution; and the amount due depositors, $179,454.63; leaving a surplus of $1,770.13. The band pays its depositors a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. It has won the reputation of being a safe institution for investments, which the financial panic of 1873 in no wise disturbed.

THE CEMETERY.

The first person buried in the cemetery was Ensign Nathaniel Parker, who died in Dec. 1737. There is a tradition that he was the donor of the land to the town, to be used for burial purposes. If the tradition is true, it is singular that nothing appears upon the records of the town or county corroborating it. The records of the town imply that it never alienated its title to the common, or to the old cemetery adjoining. Four years after the death of Ensign Parker, it conveyed five acres lying north of the old burying-ground, and bounded on it, to John Merrow. The few acres which lay between the common and the land granted to Merrow could not have belonged to the Boutwell farm on the east, or to the Bancroft farm on the west, without following most absurd boundary lines. Nor does it seem probable that Ensign Parker would have secured a title to the same, by purchase or otherwise, from the town, merely for the sake of returning it as a donation. If he did so under the promptings of a desire to leave a memorial of himself, it seems he made a mistake in not having his act perpetuated by some record, or at least a reference to it in his will.

A committee chosen by the old South Parish, in 1846, report at length upon the subject, March 16, 1848, taking the position that the town had always retained its ownership of the burial-ground till it was conveyed to the parish. The report of the committee indicates a most thorough examination of the whole matter, and their conclusions seem to be well founded.

In 1846, the parish chose Dr. Horace P. Wakefield, Sylvester Harnden, and Stephen Foster a committee to purchase land of Dana Parker, lying north of the old burying-ground, to lay out the same in lots and avenues, and make sale of lots for payment of expenses. The committee purchased thirteen acres of land, and employed Amasa Farrier, an

engineer from Stoneham, to superintend the work of laying out the lots and avenues, and prepare a lithograph plan of the new cemetery. The cemetery was consecrated with appropriate services Nov. 25, 1846. Rev. Daniel Temple, the returned missionary, made the invocatory prayer. Rev. Aaron Pickett delivered the address. The consecrating prayer was by Rev. E. W. Allen. Several original hymns were sung. The pleasure of the occasion was seriously marred by the occurrence of a furious snow-storm.

In 1853, the parish relinquished its interest in the cemetery to the town, which thereupon resumed control of it.

March 7, 1870, the town chose a board of trustees, to have charge of the cemetery and of all moneys appropriated by the town, or contributed by individuals, for the improvement of the cemetery. The first board of trustees were Solon Bancroft, F. H. Knight, for three years; F. O. Dewey, Gilman C. Gleason, for two years; William Proctor and Thomas B. Pratt, for one year. The same persons have been continued by re-election to the present time. Three and a half acres of land have been purchased of Mr. Dana Parker, which extends the cemetery at the northwest corner to "Love Lane." The wall on Main Street has been nearly completed, and the trustees have brought the cemetery into a condition that is alike creditable to themselves and the town. There are few cemeteries that possess such diversity of surface in so small compass, or that are capable of being made so attractive. Mr. Gilman C. Gleason, the present efficient sexton, has had charge of the cemetery for many years.

SLAVES.

It is said that previous to the Revolutionary war nearly every large landholder here had also a slave. In 1754 there were twenty colored persons in town; in 1765, thirty-four; in 1783, twelve. It is probable that nearly all of these were, or had been, slaves. In 1744, Sandy, servant of Dea. Raham Bancroft, married Pegg, servant of Thomas Nichols. In 1771, Chester, servant of Dea. Samuel Bancroft, died. In 1723, Benjamin Pool advertises a negro man who had run away from him. In 1754, Raham Bancroft in his will orders his negroes sold. In 1774, Samuel Bancroft is charged by Joseph Bancroft for shoes for "Prince" and "Cato" and "Fillis." In 1764, Joseph Damon is charged for shoes for "Sesar." Cesar was probably a native of Africa. His face was scarred with tattoo marks. He is described as "a clever old man, and a favorite with the children," but inclined to get intoxicated. When in this condition, he said he "did n't know

what the matter was, but things would go round and round just like a cart-wheel." It was said he could read his own Bible, but no other.

"Prince Merrow" was the name of another slave who seems to have gone into the army as a substitute.

"Keemer," formerly a slave in Woburn, removed to this town and married "Dinah," a slave belonging to the Pool family. He served in the army of the Revolution, and received a pension.

Sharper Freeman was formerly a slave to Mr. Breed, of Lynn. He was brought from Africa when about sixteen years old, and was believed to be the son of a king. He remembered the crying of his mother when he was brought away. He gained his freedom, as did several others in this town, by enlisting in the army, when he received the name of "Freeman." By the aid of Gov. Brooks and Dea. Wakefield, he obtained a pension. He died Jan. 4, 1833, aged about 90, and was buried in our cemetery.

Amos Potamia, son of Titus and Pegg Potamia, was born a slave in Wilmington, and baptized Nov. 24, 1765. He removed to this town and accumulated some property. He invested two thousand dollars in the Andover and Medford turnpike, which shared the fate of similar investments by his white neighbors, and was lost. He owned the house now belonging to Mr. John Bowditch. He was greatly esteemed as a man and was an active Christian. He never married.

TORNADOES.

This section of the State suffered considerable damage in the Great Gale of Sept. 23, 1815. Dea. Caleb Wakefield relates that a storm of rain with wind in the N. E. commenced on the previous evening and continued through the night. In the course of the next day the wind changed to S. E. and increased till about two o'clock, P. M. There was a case on trial before John Weston, Esq, that day, in which Dea. Wakefield was a witness. It became necessary to produce the commission he held as a captain of the military company to which he belonged. He went home for it, and the wind blew so strongly that on the way his horse was thrown down. On his arriving in the village the chimney of Mr. Silas Smith's house was blown down, giving his horse a sudden fright. On his way he noticed several sea gulls that had been driven hither by the wind, trying to make their descent into the Quannapowitt. They were repeatedly driven upward by the force of the tempest and finally disappeared. The wind did not appear to move with a power that the results proved it to possess. The trees were borne down and uprooted by it, as a sapling would be

borne down by a strong man. An immense amount of timber was prostrated; and so great was the apparent destruction that Dea. Wakefield at first estimated his loss at a thousand dollars. The fallen timber on his premises produced 80,000 feet of boards, besides other lumber and wood not taken into the account. The sales turned the seeming loss into actual gain, and gave a net profit of five hundred dollars. The wood on the ministerial lands was extensively damaged, and in order to save the timber, the Old South Society was led to build their present house of worship, which was dedicated early in the year 1818. The granite for the underpinning and steps of the church came from Tyngsboro', whence it was brought over the Middlesex Canal to Wilmington, and delivered there, near the present railroad depot. These facts, like others connected with other subjects referred to in these historical sketches, seem too valuable to be lost, and are thrown in for safe keeping, though in a disjointed manner. The wind destroyed the sheds on the common near the old church (now Union Hall). It is asserted that the falling rain was so charged with the salt spray blown hither from the ocean, that its presence could be detected by the taste.

The tornado of 1857 occurred Thursday, August 13. It was accompanied by a thunder shower, and came about 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening. It commenced on the premises of E. Appleton, Esq., and thence took a southward course, prostrating a few apple-trees and fences on land of Thomas Sweetser. It seemed to expend its force principally in the south part of the town. The orchard of Dea. Thos. H. Sweetser was almost entirely prostrated, and the building occupied by him as a shoe factory completely wrecked. The school-house upon the hill, just above, was turned upon its foundations about six feet. The house of A. F. Converse was similarly displaced. The barn of John Parker was razed to the ground. A horse in it was carried over two walls and the street, but was found uninjured and quietly feeding. The house formerly belonging to John Weston, Esq., was partially destroyed, and Mrs. Austin who resided there was completely shut in by the ruins. D. F. Weston's buildings were considerably injured, as were others in the vicinity. The barn of Aaron Weston, at Weston's Corner, was partly unroofed. It also prostrated many trees on the Prescott farm. Considerable damage was done to the house of George C. Coney by the falling branches from the elms in front, and otherwise.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

Thomas Sweetser, Esq., among the interesting reminiscences we have freely used, relates others that show some of the peculiar features of former times. His father, Thomas, Sen., at the age of forty years, married Miss Sarah Pratt, of Saugus, sister of David, the early shoe manufacturer of this town. His wedding suit, which was long preserved, consisted of the olden style coat of peach-blow color; a white vest, made of Marseilles quilt, with glass buttons; pants of nankeen color, reaching only to the knees, where they were met by white stockings, to which they were united with silver knee buckles. A beaver "cocked hat," costing sixteen dollars, and silver shoe-buckles, costing nine dollars, helped make up the outfit. The wife of Mr. Sweetser, at the age of eighteen, went out spinning for a shilling a week. She received for her first week's labor a silver piece known as the "Pine Tree Shilling," dated 1652, which she preserved during her life. It is now in possession of her son Thomas. It is somewhat worn, but could not be purchased for a week's work of the smartest woman of the present time, though wages have greatly advanced.

Mr. Sweetser, Sen., removed here in 1807, and bought the house of Ephraim Parker on Washington Street, which still remains, and is considered one of the oldest houses, if not the oldest, in town. It was kept as a tavern before and during the Revolution. It is said that several British officers boarded here while their army held Boston, and some interesting traditions are preserved relating to them. It is also said that some of the prisoners belonging to Burgoyne's army were quartered here, and it is related by others that they were accustomed to march around the pond for exercise. A brass spoon of quaint fashion was found in this house, with a minute impression of a stamp in the inside representing the British lion and other emblems. It is possible that the stamp may have been used to designate the furniture and utensils belonging to the royal troops.

After Mr. Sweetser came he removed a cedar gate-post which he was told had stood in its place forty years. It was again set in the fence fronting Mr. Sweetser's present residence, where it seems good for another century. There is a boundary post in Cedar Swamp, in this town, marked "R. B." (Raham Bancroit), that is supposed to be one hundred and forty years old.

Daniel Chute, Esq., after coming to this town, lived for about ten years in the parsonage of the Old South Society, now the residence of Mr. Grouard. Rev. Mr. Sanborn, who had been instrumental in in-

ducing him to come here, for a time boarded with him, and subsequently married the niece of Mrs. Chute. The parsonage farm extended from the common, westward, to the Jaquith farm, the boundary line between the two passing just eastward of Mr. William Wakefield's garden. The Jaquith farm extended westerly and southerly to Washington Street, and northerly to the Bancroft farm. Mr. Chute bought the Jaquith place, and in 1802 built the house now owned and occupied by Mr. William Carter, the conductor, which was then the only house between the parsonage of Mr. Sanborn and the old Jaquith house. That part of Woburn Street which connects these houses, was laid out in 1798. In 1809, Mr. Chute erected, a little eastward of his house, a building which was for some years used for an academy. The school kept here was under the instruction of Misses Elizabeth Eaton and Susan Eaton, sisters of the editress of the "Friend of Virtue." One room in the building was used as the office of Dr. Abner Phelps, who came here about 1812. He was the father of Hon. Charles A. Phelps, formerly president of the Massachusetts Senate.

Mr. Chute prosecuted his business with an energy that for many years knew no rest, and was considered for those days quite wealthy. He was a man of strict integrity, excellent judgment, devoted piety, and universally respected. During the last thirty years of his life he was compelled, by ill health, to give up active business. He died March 21, 1843, in the eighty-third year of his age. He adopted the daughter of Rev. Mr. Sanborn, who married Samuel W. Carter, father of William Carter.

Mr. Chute was born in 1760, and married Polly Stimpson, of Reading. He was the tenth child of Daniel, born 1722; who was a son of James, who commenced a settlement in Byfield in 1681; who was son of James Chewte, register in Salem, Mass.; who was son of Lionel, who came from England to America in 1634 or '5. He was son of Lionel, son of Anthony, son of Charles, son of Robert, son of Edward, of Sussex, who sold the manor of Taunton to Lord Dunhare in 1502. Edward was son of Charles, born 1438, son of Robert, Esq., of Taunton, son of Henry, son of Edmond, son of Ambrose, son of George, son of Philip, Esq., son of Cuthbard, son of John, son of Alexander, born 1268. The Chute or *Chewte* family had a coat of arms, described as "Three swords barways *argeant*, hilt and pummeled," *or*, which in plain English appears to be three swords placed horizontally across the face of a shield. Henry VIII added to this a lion of England, and a crest representing a hand, couped at the wrist, holding a broken sword. This was given to Philip Chewte, captain of Cumber Castle, and standard-bearer of the arms at the siege of "Bollonge" (Boulogne).

The genealogy from which this account is taken is written on an ancient parchment, now in possession of Rev. Ariel P. Chute, of Boston, a nephew of Daniel, Esq. It shows the coats of arms of the Chute family, and of other families with whom they intermarried. The Chute families still exist in England, some of the name retaining high official and social positions. Challoner Chute, who was a descendant of the senior branch of the family, was speaker of the House of Commons in Cromwell's Parliament. His estate was at the Vine in Hampshire, which is still in possession of his descendants.

John Damon, whose name appears upon the town records in 1652, came, it is said, with his son Samuel, from Reading, County of Northumberland, England. He may have been here some years earlier. In the list of those "who desire to be made freemen," in May, 1645, the name John *Daming* is given. The spelling of the name is unusual; but as none of that name appears afterwards, there is a fair presumption that John *Damon* is meant, especially as in the same list, Humphreys is spelled "Umphryes."

John Damon at first located near Bear Hill, where he built a house over the cellar which is still visible. The year of his death is uncertain. His son Samuel was born in 1656, which seems conclusive evidence that *he* was not born in England. On his way to or from church he was thrown from his horse and killed; and his wife, who was riding on the pillion behind him, was so injured as to be unable to walk for the remainder of her life. It is unknown when the family removed to what is since known as the John Damon farm. The present house was built in 1751 by his grandson Samuel, who used in its construction some of the material from the house preceding this. Some of these old boards used in the roof of the present house, are said to have been sawed by hand in what was called a saw-pit mill.

Samuel, Jr., born in 1756, lived with his father many years, expecting to succeed to the ownership of the farm. At length, however, he gave up his expectations to his younger brother John, and removed from town. The father soon after died, and Samuel desired a portion of the property to remunerate him for his long service to the aged parent, though he had no legal claim for it. John magnanimously paid his demand, and thus preserved the brotherly ties, where many, under similar circumstances, have sundered them. His subsequent prosperity soon replaced more than he had sacrificed for peace. His son John, born in 1795, sold the homestead a few years since, and now lives near, — his house occupying one of the lots belonging to the original farm.

In 1840, Dea. Wakefield, who administered upon the Damon estate, laid out that portion of it near the village, in streets and building lots. The streets were Union, Pleasant, Parker, and John. The last was so named out of respect to its then late owner, and may be considered as a compliment to each of those who bore the name, and owned the land on which it was located. The ground occupied by Union Hall was donated for its use by Mr. Damon. After the laying out and sale of the lots by Dea. Wakefield, the Hon. Edmund Parker remarked to him, "Well, you have laid out your lots and sold them well, but you will never live to see half of them built upon." Whether the Squire misjudged as to the length of the good deacon's life, or as to the future prosperity and progress of Reading, need not be decided; but Dea. Wakefield, now nearly eighty-nine years of age, still in the enjoyment of life, health, and his faculties, lives to recall the prophecy, and remark that he has seen every lot built upon One of the lots which then sold for thirty-six dollars was divided, and one of the halves was recently sold for four hundred and fifty dollars.

Dea. Wakefield retains a vivid recollection of the memorial services held here after the death of Washington. The people from both the other parishes met here on that occasion. A procession was formed at the tavern of Col. Nathan Parker, under his superintendence, which marched to the church, the present Union Hall, which then stood on the south part of the common. A sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Stone, of the North Parish. By vote of the town it was printed, and every family in town supplied with a copy. The title-page reads: "A discourse delivered at Reading, Feb. 22, 1800: the day recommended by Congress to the people of the United States, by their assembling, in such manner as might be convenient, and publicly testifying their grief for the death, and their respect for the memory of General GEORGE WASHINGTON. By Eliab Stone, A. M., minister of the second church in Reading. Boston: Manning and Loring, printers, near the Old South meeting-house."

Rev. Aaron Bancroft, D. D., born in Reading, Nov. 10, 1755, died in Worcester, Aug. 19, 1839, was said to have been one of the most accomplished scholars of the country. He was a volunteer in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill; was three years a missionary in Nova Scotia, graduated at Harvard, and was settled in Worcester in 1785. He published a life of Washington, and a volume of his own sermons. He was a son of Samuel, Esq., son of Capt. Samuel, son of Dea. Thomas, son of Lieut. Thomas, son of John, who died in Lynn in 1637. George Bancroft, the historian, is a son of Rev. Aaron.

James Bancroft, Esq., and captain in the army of the Revolution, was son of Dea. Raham, who was a brother of Capt. Samuel, the grandfather of Rev. Aaron. The only son of James, Esq., died unmarried. The ancestors of Lieut. Joseph Bancroft, — who was a cousin of Rev. Aaron, — for four generations, reaching back to John of Lynn, were each named Thomas. In the sixth generation, to which Lieut. Joseph belonged, there were fifty-three of the Bancroft name, but it is a singular fact that all the Bancrofts now belonging in Reading are the descendants of Lieut. Joseph, b. 1735, who m. Elizabeth Temple, and had five sons: Joseph, b. 1762, Timothy, b. 1764, Thomas, b. 1766, Nehemiah, b. 1768, and Jonathan, b. 1774. Capt. Joseph, Jr., had Joseph, father of John M., and Lewis H.; and Emery, father of Solon, Esq., Emery, and Frederic. Timothy had Timothy, father of Newton, Charles, James, Nathan, Wendell, and Moses; Capt. George, father of Thomas E., killed in the war of the Rebellion; Parker, father of Parker E. and Francis J.; Abner, father of Wm. Hazen; Bradley; John Hart. Nehemiah had James H., father of James A., the land surveyor and present town treasurer. Jonathan was father of Harrison.

Col. Nathan Parker was a leading man in this part of Reading. He kept the hotel where Mr. James Davis has resided for many years, near the head of Ash Street. It is not known when he commenced, but he is credited in 1781 with "a pale of toddy," and again with "1 quart *wetin* and 3 pints rum," which implied that he was then keeping tavern there, and it is probable that he continued to keep it until his removal to the new tavern in 1806, where the bank now stands. He was the first postmaster here, and held the office till the appointment of John Weston, Esq. The law passed by Congress imposing what was called "the direct tax," to raise money for paying the expenses of the war of 1812, was an unpopular enactment, and a meeting was called here which passed resolutions disapproving it. Col. Parker presided over the meeting, which gave offence to the President, and was the cause of his removal from the office of postmaster.

When John Weston, Esq., was appointed his successor, with due formality he waited upon the Colonel, and commenced a speech, saying, "It becomes my painful duty, sir, to inform you that the post-office is transferred" — "No pain to me, Squire," replied the Colonel, interrupting the speech, "I am glad to get rid of it."

The first wife of Col. Parker was Phebe, daughter of Ephraim Pratt. Hon. Edmund, and Rev. Dr. Nathan, afterwards of Portsmouth, N. H., were her sons. Col. Parker's second wife was widow Abigail Eaton, whose daughter m. Joshua Prescott, Esq., father of

A. A. Prescott, Esq. The children of the second wife were Thomas Parker, the storekeeper, and Susan, who m Thaddeus B. Pratt, Esq., father of N. P. Pratt, Esq. The third wife of Col. Parker was Lydia Stearns, of Bedford. Her daughter Phebe m. Thomas Pratt. Her son, Nathaniel, kept the hotel for a few years; Gould, Sarah, and Eunice m. and removed from town.

Hon. Edmund Parker, son of Col. Nathan, is remembered as a man of excellent judgment, sensible and practical, well known and popular throughout the county. He was a "Federal" and afterwards "Whig" in political sentiment, and repeatedly served as the representative of his town in the Legislature. He was councillor in 1840, and senator in 1841. He was a justice of the peace, and was often called upon to act as referee in cases decided by arbitration. Caroline, daughter of Hon. Edmund, m. James Davis, father of William Wallace.

The Parker families in this town all descend from Thomas, who embarked at London March 11, 1635, and came to Lynn. He was made freeman in 1637, m. Amy ——, d. 1683, aged 74 years; was probably a resident of Reading for upwards of twenty years. His son, Sergt. John, b. 1640, m. Hannah Kendall, 1667, had John, b. 1668, who had John, b. 1701, who had Jonas, 1728, who had Jonas, Aaron, William, and Amos. Jonas had Capt. Jonas, and Ephraim, father of Jerome and Clarkson. Aaron, b. 1756, m. Jerusha Damon, and had Aaron, b. 1788, who m. Rebekah, daughter of Capt. Joseph Bancroft, and had Dea. Stillman E., Henry F., and Rebekah, who m. John Adden, parents of John Henry. The other sons of Aaron, born 1756, were Jabez D., father of Samuel and Wyman; John; William, father of Warren, Edward, and William C.; and Rev. B. Wyman, the missionary. Polly, the daughter of Aaron, m. Silas Smith, parents of Sydney, who was asst. engineer on the "Kearsarge." William, son of Jonas, b. 1728, had Luther, father of William Strong; Sarah, who m. William Wakefield, parents of Frederick and Rev. William; Sophronia, who m. Henry Kingman, parents of William P. and Gilman D.; and Lavinia, who m. Daniel Nichols, parents of Howard P., Hartwell, and Wyman.

Amos, son of Jonas, b. 1728, m. Polly Taylor, and had Amos, who m. Nancy Batchelder, parents of Solon A.; and Dana, who m. Elizabeth Steele, parents of Milton D., who m. Melvina Bancroft, and Galen A., who m. Edna S., daughter of Hiram Barrus; Betsey, first wife of Amos Temple; Philomela, who m. Walter Damon, parents of Washington P.; and Harriet, who m., 1st, Samuel Dinsmoor; 2d, Jacob Smith.

Benjamin Parker, b. 1703, brother of John, b. 1701; had William, b. 1735, and Asa, b. 1740, and others. William had Richard, father of

William, Cephas, Theron, and Loton. Asa had Loea, b. 1782, m. Anna Bancroft; parents of Loea, b. 1809, Asa and Harrison Loea, Jr., was father of Gilman L. and Elmore.

Thomas, the pilgrim, had Ensign Nathaniel, who was the first person buried in the Reading cemetery, b. 1651, d. 1737, who was the father of Lieut. Nathaniel, b. 1679, d. 1761, who had Capt. Nathan, b. 1719, who was father of Col. Nathan, b. 1748, d. 1815, and Dr. Nathaniel, who died in Salem at the age of 36, and Edmund, who died in the Revolutionary war. Ensign Nathaniel, who d. 1737, had Jonathan, b. about 1682, who m. Barbara Ilsley in 1706, and had Daniel, b. 1725, who m. Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Parker. Daniel, Jr., b. 1752, m. Sarah Richardson, 1780, and had Jonathan, b. 1783, who m. Susanna, daughter of Capt. Joseph Bancroft. They were the parents of Dea. Milo Parker.

Thaddeus B. Pratt, Esq., b. 1777, was father of Nathan P. Pratt, Esq., b. 1811, who m. Louisa Wakefield; Abigail, b. 1809, m. Hon. H. P. Wakefield, M. D.; and Louisa, b. 1814, m. Stephen Foster, Esq.

Mr. Pratt was an active business man, and a prominent citizen of the town; had excellent judgment, was thoroughly honest, fearless in the expression of his opinions, and interested and active in everything that promoted the well-being of the town, and was often called to serve his fellow-citizens in official positions. He was son of Isaac, b. 1740, son of Timothy, b. 1702, son of John, who came to Reading about 1692, and who was the ancestor of most of the families of that name now in Reading. He was son of John, of Medfield, who died in 1707. His will is recorded in the Suffolk Probate Office, vol. 16, page 328. He was son of John, of Dorchester, who came from England, and was made freeman in 1634.

George Minot, lawyer, born in Haverhill, Jan. 5, 1817, graduated at Harvard, studied law with Rufus Choate, was admitted to the bar 1839, was for ten years editor of the U. S. Statutes at Large, published an edition of nine volumes of English Admiralty Reports, and was the editor of the well-known "Minot's Digest," of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He removed to Reading about 1847, and was the attorney of the Boston and Maine Railroad corporation, up to the time of his decease, April 16, 1858.

William F. Harnden, son of Amariah and Sally Harnden, a cousin of the late Sylvester Harnden; was born in Reading, Aug. 23, 1812, and lived here till about fourteen years of age. He originated the express business, March 4, 1839, when, agreeably to previous announcement through the newspapers, he made a

trip as a public messenger, from Boston to New York, *via* Boston and Providence Railroad, and a Long Island Sound steamboat. He had in charge a few booksellers' bundles and orders, and some brokers' parcels of bank-notes to deliver or exchange, for which he charged an adequate compensation. He also made arrangements for the rapid transit of freight, and the delivery of the latest intelligence to the press in advance of the mails. The business was rapidly extended, not only in this country, but to foreign countries. Mr. Harnden employed his brother, Adolphus H., as his agent over the route to New York. The latter lost his life, with young Weston of this town, in the ill-fated steamer "Lexington," which was burnt on Long Island Sound, Jan. 13, 1840. Mr. Harnden himself died in 1848. The business had increased to such an extent that ten years ago it was estimated that the aggregate capital employed in carrying it on was from ten to fifteen millions of dollars, yielding a return to the stockholders of nearly fifteen per cent.

Mr. Alfred Perkins, born in Dunbarton, N. H., Nov. 26, 1808, came to Boston about 1826 or '27, and engaged in the wood and coal business. He furnished fuel to the Boston and Maine Railroad corporation from the commencement of its business till he was appointed fuel agent by them, which position he held for seventeen years. He first came to Reading in 1844, but soon returned to the city. He repurchased in 1861 the residence here which, during the summer season, he continued to occupy till his decease, which occurred in Boston, Feb. 8, 1874. He was a genial man, extensively known, and greatly esteemed for his many virtues. The officers of the Savings Bank in Reading, of which he was a trustee, passed a vote of respect to his memory.

PERSONS RESIDING IN READING DOING BUSINESS PRINCIPALLY IN BOSTON.

Edward Appleton, Esq., was born in Boston. He received the Franklin medal in the Latin School in 1830, graduated at Harvard College 1835, and taught in the Latin School one year, and in Beverly Academy in 1842–3. He commenced studying civil engineering with James Hayward in 1838, and assisted him in the construction of the Boston and Maine Railroad. In 1842, he married Miss Frances Anne Atkinson, a relative of Theodore Atkinson, who died in 1769, the first husband of Lady Frances Deering Wentworth, one of the maids of honor to the Queen. The portrait of Lady Wentworth, who was a woman of great beauty, was painted by Copley the artist, and was

recently sold in New York for two thousand dollars. The towns of Atkinson and Wentworth, N. H., received their names from her families. Mr. Appleton came to Reading in 1844, and continued his work upon the extension of the railroad through this town to Boston. He was subsequently employed upon the Ogdensburg Railroad, N. Y. State; and for several years upon railroads in Maine; then upon the South Reading Branch, and also in building the Saugus Branch railroads. In 1855 he spent nearly a year in the oil regions of Pennsylvania in railroad business, where he frequently saw the oil flowing off on the surface of the water in the creeks, but the discovery of the marvellous supply contained in the earth had not then been made. He was employed in engineering upon the Cambridge Horse Railroad — the first of the kind in this vicinity; then for six years in making surveys and constructing railroads in the State of Wisconsin. From 1862 to 1867, he was in the employ of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad corporation. He served as one of the first Board of Railroad Commissioners in this State from 1868 to 1870. His son Thomas, civil engineer, is actively employed in the same profession.

Charles W. Abbott, born in Lowell, was for fourteen years in the employ of the Salmon Falls Manufacturing Co. as clerk and pay-master; came to Reading in 1869; is engaged in the wool commission business. "Has no political aspirations."

Milo L. Allen, born in Manchester, Massachusetts, 1838, removed to Lawrence, 1848, thence to Reading in 1873. Is clerk in the U. S. Treasury in Boston, having been appointed in 1870.

The Rev. Dr. Barrows, now about nineteen years a resident in Reading, marks a type of family slowly disappearing from New England. His early home was a family of twelve, Yankee on both sides of the house from Pilgrim days; a farm of sixty acres, and obstinate for boys' culture; parental common-sense; a spindle; a loom; annual barrels of home beef and pork; indefinite bushels of grain and vegetables; a few books well chosen and thumbed; a district school, well attended without regard to weather; and the Sabbath uniformly divided between home and the Lord's house, three miles away. The old-fashioned virtues, ideas, and knowledge ruled the home, more than a dinner, new jacket, or two-story house. The Bible and Catechism and New England Primer furnished moral lessons; Proverbs and Franklin's Aphorisms, the industrial and economical teachings. The Old Testament stories were never threadbare. Elijah's ravens, Elisha's bears, Daniel's lions, and Noah's menagerie always came out with a new feather, claw, or antic. Books were in the highest honor, and all

printed matter was sacred. No winter snows were too lively or deep for the ox-sled and a load of neighborhood children on the way to school, where the firewood was four feet long, and many of the boys six. Naturally from such a home three of the sons entered college, yet with great pecuniary struggle. There were dark valleys and rough cliffs and miserable sloughs all the way. It was sawing and hoeing and mowing to pay bills in classics and mathematics, science and literature. Garden roots were cultivated by day and Greek ones by night, by the subject of this sketch, while in Andover; and in New York, Hebrew and private teaching by the hour, theological polemics in the Seminary, classes in Brooklyn and five-minute lunches on Fulton ferry, were all sandwiched together. So every bill was paid to its full face, and every borrowed dollar returned. This is wellnigh one of the lost arts in getting a liberal education, and therefore mentioned here. This struggle made labor a habit and fair success a rule with Dr. Barrows. Rare good health has allowed unbroken toil, — in a ministry of twenty-five years only two Sabbaths having been lost from the pulpit by sickness. Perhaps his habits of recreation should be named in this connection. His resting hours have been taken in kindling camp-fires all the way from New Brunswick to Colorado, as his Twelve Nights in the Hunter's Camp has sketched. If he has a weakness it is for a good fish-hook and fowling-piece away from home, and a spade at home in leisure hours.

In the spring of 1873 Dr. Barrows was appointed, by a unanimous and to himself totally unexpected vote, to the secretaryship of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, which office he now holds.

Mrs. Elizabeth Adams (Cate) Barrows, wife of the Rev. W. Barrows, D. D., was born in Pembroke, N. H. Her parents were Meshach Cate and Lucy (Adams) Cate. She was the second daughter, and the youngest of three children. Her early school days were spent in Boston. She afterwards took the full course at Bradford Academy, where she was graduated in 1842. Leaving as a graduate, she soon returned as a teacher, and so remained for about four years. Thence she went as an instructor to the Beacon Hill Seminary, Boston, an institution belonging to the Rev. Hubbard Winslow, D. D. From this school of young ladies Mrs. Barrows was called to be the principal of Wheaton Female Seminary, where she had the charge for about three years immediately prior to her marriage, which took place in 1849.

In addition to the instruction of many private pupils resident in the family, Mrs. Barrows has used her pen more or less for the public in Christian and literary periodicals, and in the production of several

Sabbath-school books. At the request of the Trustees of her alma mater, she prepared the Memorial of Bradford Academy, an octavo and illustrated volume, a well-merited tribute to that superior school, and an interesting contribution to the history of the Christian education of woman. The work gives large space to an outline memoir of that noble woman and pioneer in female education, Abigail Carleton Hasseltine.

Hiram Barrus, born in Goshen, Mass., July 5, 1822 ; brought up on a farm ; fitted for college, but changing his plans, pursued his studies as opportunities presented.

He was employed in teaching portions of nearly every year from 1840 to 1852, and for a few terms subsequently. Was engaged from 1853 for several years in closing up the affairs of a manufacturing corporation, and managing suits at law connected with its affairs. Several questions growing out of these suits were carried to the Supreme Court, in which new and important principles were for the first time established. He was frequently engaged in his own and adjoining towns in settlement of estates in Probate Court, making out legal papers, and doing the usual routine business pertaining to the office of justice of the peace, to which he was appointed nearly twenty years since. In 1861, he received from his personal friend, Collector Goodrich, an appointment in the Boston Custom House, serving in several positions to which he had been promoted, without request on his part ; he was appointed in 1864 to his present position, Assistant Cashier. In the spring of 1869, by order of the Treasury Department, he was detailed with Deputy Collector J. M. Fiske, to assist, in Washington, in revising and making uniform the system of blank forms used in keeping the customs accounts in the various ports through the country. He was subsequently recalled by the department to supervise the proofs of the revised system, as they passed through the governmental printing office. He came to Reading, May 19, 1863. He has occasionally contributed to the newspapers, and in 1865, published a serial history of his native town. Though not claiming to be an author, some of his writings have found their way into books published by others.

T. T. Briggs was born in Turner, Me., June 15, 1832 ; came to Reading Sept. 1867. He was engaged in the grocery trade from 1855 to 1862. Since March, 1870, he has been connected with Gilman L. Parker in the coffee and spice business, under the name of Briggs & Parker.

Mr. William Butler was a native of Oxford, Mass.; came to Boston in 1825, and removed to Reading in 1849 or '50. He was long en-

gaged in the hardware business near Dock Square in Boston. In 1832 he also engaged in the manufacture of combs, which for many years he made an article of export. For several years he owned a number of vessels, and was engaged in commercial pursuits. The depression produced in that department of business, by the war of the rebellion, led him to go to England and France, where he disposed of his vessels, and then relinquished the business. His son, William, Jr., is in the employ of the Saxonville Manufacturing Corporation, of which his uncle, J. W. Blake, is treasurer.

Joshua Clark, born in Dennis, Mass., 1829, received his education at the academies of Dennis, Brewster, and Andover; came to Boston in 1848, and entered as clerk in the Shoe and Leather Dealers Bank. He has served in his present position as paying teller sixteen years. He removed to Reading in 1866, having previously resided in Medford six years, and in East Boston eleven.

Maj. A. M. Cook, born in New Durham, N. H., 1823, came to Boston, 1845; engaged in trucking and express business from 1854 to 1870.

He was commander of Cook's Battery in Boston, and was ordered to parade on the common, April 19, 1861, when Gov. Andrew informed them they might be ordered into service at any moment. A telegram was received that night of the assault upon our soldiers in Baltimore, and a request from Gen. Butler that more troops be forwarded immediately. Saturday, the 20th, was spent in hurried preparations, and at nine o'clock in the evening, the batteries, with horses and ammunition, were upon the cars, ready to move. They were delayed till sunrise in waiting for the Fifth Regiment, but then started and reached New York in the evening. There they embarked on the steamer "De Soto" for Annapolis. They were in Baltimore, with their field-pieces stationed in Monument Square, and at the Custom House and Post-office, when the Rebel Legislature was arrested. They returned home at the end of their three months' service. In 1862, Major Cook recruited the Eighth Massachusetts Battery, which enlisted for six months, and was in the battles of the second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, and Antietam. Major Cook was appointed superintendent of warehouses in the Boston Custom House, in Aug. 1861, which position he still holds. During his absence in the army the place was supplied by another. He came to Reading, July, 1871, and built his present residence in the following year.

Charles R. Corkins, born and lived at Whitingham, Vt., till the age of fourteen years. Removed to Charlestown in 1861, and to Reading

in 1870. Has been for seven years engaged in the insurance business.

Francis O. Dewey, born in Berlin, near Montpelier, Vt., June 20, 1823; came to South Reading, now Wakefield, 1841, remaining five years in the employ of Mr. Burrage Yale; then commenced his present business in Boston, removing his residence to Brighton. He came to Reading, May 12, 1863, and still resides on the place formerly occupied by Frank Palmer, superintendent of the Merchants Exchange, in Boston.

Mr. Dewey is one of the largest dealers in New England in his branch of the glassware trade. His business extends throughout New England, Canada, and the British Provinces. His sons Edgar and Frank H. are engaged with him.

W. F. Durgin, a native of Peabody, lived in Bradford till he attained his majority; was educated at Atkinson and Middleboro' academies; taught school and lived several years at Martha's Vineyard, where he was employed as agent of a manufacturing company. In 1865, came to Boston and was engaged, first, in the office of the "Watchman and Reflector," and subsequently, in his present position, as the commercial editor of the "Advertiser." "Never held a political office." Removed to Reading in 1867, and to his present residence in 1873, which was built by him.

Wm. W. Elliott; foundry business; native of Mason, N. H.; came to Boston, and opened business in 1854; came to Reading, May, 1873.

Oscar Foote, born in Fairfield, Vt., May 5, 1826; came to Boston in 1850, and has since been principally employed in business connected with the market, and has done a large business in the Western pork trade.

He lived in Charlestown eight years, and came to Reading in September, 1864. Since living here he has built several valuable houses upon his homestead, which formerly belonged to the Temple family, and which continued in their name for a hundred and thirty-four years. Mr. Foote has laid much of it out in building lots, with suitable streets.

Jacob Graves, born in Vienna, Me., Dec. 5, 1829; entered on business in Faneuil Hall Market, 1847; came to Reading 1852, bought here 1864; does an extensive business in fancy fowls, and is the patentee of "Graves' Incubator and Artificial Mother," which entirely dispenses with the services of the hen (after the egg is laid) in hatching and raising chickens.

S. E. Gould, bridge contractor and builder, born in Warwick, Mass., 1810; soon removed to Newfane, Vt.; came to Boston, 1836, removed to

Reading, 1872. In 1856 was an alderman in Boston, and also served three years as assessor. He is proprietor of the store near his residence on Woburn Street.

Ira C. Gray, a native of Mendon, Mass., came to Reading in 1871. He has been in business in Boston, as dealer in gentlemen's furnishing goods, about twenty-five years.

Luther Hutchins came to Reading from Boston, 1862, where he had been employed for many years as constable in the criminal courts. He still holds a position connected with the Boston courts. He was a native of Kennebunkport, Me.

A. F. Hollis, of the firm of Hollis and Gunn, job printers, Boston, came from Berkshire County in 1840 or 1841, and to Reading in 1868. Previously resided at Jamaica Plain thirteen years.

William Hawes and Sons, Newell B., Jabez S., and William G., came from Holliston in 1868, and purchased the residence of "Father Kemp." The "St. Joachim" store, of which the brothers are the proprietors, was started by them, and was the first "dollar store" in Boston, and second in the country.

E. B. Harrrington, b. in Roxbury, was seven years in California, and has been in the leather trade in Boston twelve years. Removed to Reading in 1869.

A. G. R. Hale, Esq., born in Stowe, Mass., 1834, came to Reading from Cambridge in 1873, and resides on West Street. He was a graduate of Bridgewater State Normal School, spent several years teaching in Delaware, being called there by Gov. Cannon as tutor, served nine months in the Union army in the war of the rebellion, was subsequently admitted as a member of the Suffolk Bar by the Supreme Court. The degree of LL.B. was conferred upon him by Harvard University. Law office in Boston.

Andrew Howes, born in Chatham Aug. 26, 1826, went by sailing vessel to London in 1843, resided ten years in Essex in business as ship-joiner, came toReading 1857, was with E H. Ryder & Co., ship-chandlers, for ten years, and has since been in the employ of H. & G. W. Lord, net and twine manufacturers. Mr. Howes represents the Middlesex District, No. 6, in the Legislature for the current year, 1874.

Ephraim Hunt, LL. D., b. Readfield, Me., Oct. 20, 1829; graduate of Waterville College; received his first honorary degree before attaining the age of twenty-one years; taught in the South 1853–4; became principal of the Boston English High School, 1854, and held the position fourteen years. He was then appointed principal of the Girls' High and Normal Schools, where he remained until the schools

were divided in 1872. Dr. Hunt is the author of an "English Literature," a work of decided merit, published in Boston in 1871. He was one of the originators of the Reading Savings Bank, suggested by him, of which he is president.

C. P. Judd, Esq., born in Westhampton, Mass., Jan. 25, 1815, graduated at Yale College, 1840, read law with Judge Huntington; was a teacher in South Carolina two years and a half, admitted to the bar in Northampton, 1844, came to Reading, 1846, and kept an office here, over Mr. Reed's store, till 1860. He succeeded Geo. Minot, and still acts as attorney of the Boston & Maine Railroad. Mr. Minot and Mr. Judd married sisters, Misses Elizabeth and Sarah A. Dawes, of Cambridge. They were daughters of William Dawes, merchant, of Boston, son of Judge Thomas Dawes, son of Major Thomas Dawes, who drew the plan for Brattle Street Church in Boston, which was accepted, instead of one drawn by J. S. Copley, the artist. Major Dawes was one of the leading patriots of the Revolution. His house was occupied by the British when they were in possession of Boston. When they evacuated the city, they left an army blanket in the house, marked "G. R.," which is now in possession of Mrs. Minot, who, among other interesting relics, has a locket containing a braid of Gen. Washington's and John Adams's hair.

Robert Kemp, better known as "Father Kemp," was born in Wellfleet, Mass., June 6, 1821.

He came to Reading in 1853, and bought a farm, tried "fancy farming," and in one year sold two hundred and twenty five barrels of apples, at a profit of exactly eight cents a barrel; then took the "hen fever," which culminated one fine morning when he counted up his hundred chickens, and "turned" as suddenly, when, after the storm of the following night, he found his hundred chicks reduced to five.

The inspiration received from the songs of a few neighbors at his home one winter evening, suggested an "Old Folks' Concert." "Dress rehearsals" followed, and the evening of Dec. 6, 1856, saw the first performance of the kind. It was given in Lyceum Hall, Reading, which was packed with hearers. Other concerts followed, till it was decided to try *one* in Boston. It took. Tremont Temple was crowded, and ten concerts more were given there without any apparent diminution of the public enthusiasm. A singing tour to New York and Washington was planned, and the troupe was made up of forty-seven singers.

All the prominent places on the route gave them a cordial welcome and crowded houses. In the New York Academy of Music six thousand people listened to their singing. The largest hall in Philadelphia

was crowded to hear them. In Washington they sung patriotic airs to President Buchanan, and appropriate music to his cabinet and the Congressmen.

They visited Mount Vernon and sang, "Why do we mourn," around the tomb of Washington. On their return homeward they continued their concerts in the principal cities with unvarying success. An Albany paper, among other things in their favor, said, "Seldom have our people had an opportunity of hearing church music rendered with such an inspiring effect and elevating influence."

The next year, 1858, a seven months' tour was made in the West, with similar results; and subsequently they continued their work in other States. While in Connecticut they met Abraham Lincoln on a political lecturing tour, who playfully suggested that he would like to swap audiences with them. After the rebel war-cloud began to darken the Southern horizon, they sang the "Star Spangled Banner" in Baltimore to a crowd of unionists and incipient rebels mid applauses and hisses.

In 1861 they visited England, and had rousing concerts in Liverpool, where they remained eight days, and cleared about five hundred dollars. One of the papers, in reference to their singing, said, "The vocalization was magnificent. Never have we heard voices more beautifully or equally blended. The effect produced was truly charming." In London and other places they secured good audiences, but their receipts were only about enough to pay expenses, which hastened their return home the same year.

Some of the original members of the company were Mrs. Sarah (Mark M.) Temple, R. N. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. Stillman M. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. David Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Bancroft, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Bancroft, Messrs. Brown and Needham Nichols, Henry Brown, Train Sweetser, Henry Temple, Daniel Foss (the "Grandfather with the big fiddle"), Edward Safford, doorkeeper; Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Pierce, of Stoneham; John Wiley, of Wakefield; Miss Abby Owen, of Lowell. Mrs. Emma J. Nichols, the popular solo singer, was long connected with the company. Mr. R. N. Temple played the flute in the orchestra till their return from Europe. He afterwards acted as agent for the troupe in their subsequent tours in this country. Father Kemp occasionally gives an Old Folks' Concert at the present time, and Music Hall is not capacious enough to receive all who rush to hear him and his antique choir.

F. H. Knight, a native of Lexington, was educated at Hancock Academy, N. H.; was five years with Jewett & Prescott, Boston; has

been in his present business since 1851, first with Bates & Goldthwait, and since 1861, one of the firm of Goldthwait, Snow & Knight, carpet dealers. He came to Reading in 1862.

Henry Manley, born in Bridgewater, Aug. 31, 1841, graduated at the Normal School in that town, July, 1860. Taught in South Scituate and Easton. Was corporal in Co. K, 3d Mass. Vols., at Newbern, N. C., and vicinity, nine months in 1862–3. In 1864 he went, *via* Rio Janeiro, to the Cape of Good Hope, where he carried on the business of photography for nearly two years. Since February, 1869, he has been employed as assistant engineer of the city of Boston, and now has charge of the construction and repairs of the bridges within the city limits.

Wm. H. Nash, born in Wakefield, Dec. 17, 1827, soon removed to Salem, and received his education in the city schools. Came to Reading, 1843. Has done business in Boston several years.

Jas. D. Norris was in the gents' furnishing trade here from 1870 to 1873, first on Main, and then on Haven Street, Simes's Block. He sold his business here to Francis Bartley in 1873, and is now engaged with Lucius Turner and Milton D. Kingman, in Boston, as jobbers and manufacturers in the same business.

S. D. Niles, born in Orford, N. H., Oct. 22, 1829, was employed in Atlanta, Ga., seven years in teaching, and subsequently several years in the wholesale produce business. On the breaking out of the rebellion, misjudging as to the extent to which the rebels would carry their extreme measures, he was shut in, like many others of Northern sentiment and sympathies, to take his chances under rebel rule. In order to escape service in their army, he purchased a mill and became a miller to take advantage of the exemption that that afforded from military service. When that, by change of law, would no longer protect him, he purchased a newspaper office, and became an editor, which for a time secured him from being drafted. When Gen. Sherman took Atlanta, he established his head-quarters upon Mr. Niles's premises. Mr. Niles had changed his property as far as he was able into gold, which was secretly buried in his garden. It so happened that the tent of Gen. Sherman was erected directly over it. During the continuance of the firing Mrs. Niles sometimes abandoned their house and sought protection from the flying balls among the large trees near by. Mr. Niles became well acquainted with Gen. Sherman and his staff, among whom was Gen. O. O. Howard. The firing of cannon was heard one night in the far distance, and about two o'clock in the morning Gen. Sherman sent a messenger requesting the attendance of

Mr. Niles He referred to the firing, and inquired of Mr. Niles his opinion as to where it was. The answer was satisfactory, and the General replied that it relieved him of a burden of anxiety.

Before Gen. Sherman left Atlanta on his march to the sea, he gave Mr. Niles and family a pass that enabled them to escape from their captivity; and after passing through many perils, they reached their friends in this vicinity. Mr. Niles purchased his present residence in March, 1865, and has since been variously employed in Boston.

Charles H. Nowell, pay-master of the Boston and Maine Railroad corporation, removed to Reading, March, 1872. He was born in Lowell, October, 1843, and graduated at the high school in that city.

S. G. B. Pearson, native of Wilmington, was a dealer in produce and provisions in Lawrence for eight years. Has been in Boston since 1866, dealing in hides. Came to Reading in 1869.

William S. Pease, born in Shrewsbury, Mass., 1830; graduate of Leicester Academy, 1845; has been variously employed as agent in New York and Boston. Removed to Reading, 1866.

William Proctor, born Oct. 5, 1826, in Deptford, Kent County, England, — the place where Peter the Great learned ship-building. Mr. Proctor served his apprenticeship in London at boot and shoe making, was in Nova Scotia three years, came to Boston, 1845, to Reading, 1851. Before coming to this country he served as non-commissioned officer in the rifle brigade, belonging to a regiment which went through the Crimean war, and had just returned to England from the Ashantee was. He was naturalized in 1849, and during our war of the rebellion was on every town committee here having in charge the supplying of men for service. He was representative from this district in the Legislature of 1866. He has been prominently engaged in promoting public improvements and the building of dwelling-houses in this town. He was one of the originators of the Reading Savings Bank, of which he has always been a trustee; and also of the public library, of which he is likewise a trustee.

Dr. A. C. Smith, a native of Unity, N. H., graduate of Baltimore Med. College, attended medical lectures at Dartmouth, 1838–9, and was in practice in Haverhill four years. Losing faith in drugs, he gave up his profession and became a teacher in Salem. Receiving an invitation from Rev. Dr. Stearns and others in 1845, he accepted the appointment of master of the Webster School in Cambridge, which he retained nearly thirty years. He had under his superintendence from six hundred to seven hundred pupils, and twelve assistant teachers. He removed to Reading in 1873, having formerly resided here a few

years. He is still employed as teacher of penmanship in the Cambridge schools.

Charles D. Thomas, born in Williamstown, Mass., Nov. 16, 1831; received education at Mills' High School, and at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass.; was engaged in 1857 in making a preliminary survey of Pacific Railroad, and in 1858, with Mr. Haupt, on the Troy and Boston Railroad; was assistant storekeeper in the Boston Custom House from 1861 to 1870, when, upon the decease of E. M. Brown, storekeeper, he was promoted to the vacancy, which position he still holds. He came to Reading in 1861 with Mr. Brown, who was a resident here for nearly ten years. Mr. Brown was a graduate of Williams College in 1843, and among other important positions held by him, was assistant sergeant-at-arms in the State House in 1859–60–61, and was clerk of the State Valuation during a portion of the time. He was for several years a member of the Republican State Committee. He was appointed storekeeper in the Custom House 1861. He was a man widely known and much respected.

G. M. Wethern, dealer in millinery goods, has a store in Boston; came to Reading 1872, and now occupies the house built by himself on Prospect Street.

Col. Carroll D. Wright, born in Dunbarton, N. H., July 25, 1840; removed to Reading in 1856; received his education in Reading High School and in academies at Washington, and Alstead, N. H., and Chester, Vt., and engaged in teaching; read law with Hon. W. P. Wheeler, of Keene, and afterwards in Boston with T. Willey, Esq. In August, 1861, he enlisted in 14th Regiment N. H. Volunteers, and was commissioned lieutenant by Gov. Berry; was commissary of brigade at Poolesville, Md.; officer in charge of central prison, and adjutant to provost-marshal, Washington, D. C.; aid-de-camp to Gen. Martindale, military governor of department of Washington, and there had charge of all guards at bridges, ferries, etc., in and around Washington. In October, 1863, was appointed adjutant of his regiment, and was employed as assistant adjutant general in district of Carrollton, La., and of the 1st brigade, 2d division of the 19th corps, in Louisiana, and during Sherman's campaign in the Shenandoah in the autumn of 1864, when he was commissioned colonel. He was admitted to the bar in Keene, N. H., October, 1865; and in August, 1867, to practise in the courts of Massachusetts, and of the United States. He was elected to the State Senate from the Middlesex Sixth District in 1871, and again in 1872. As chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, he remodelled the militia system of the State, which was adopted by the Legislature.

In 1873, Col. Wright was appointed by Gov. Washburn chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor. His first official report to the Legislature of 1874 is a work that gives evidence of extensive research, and a full comprehension of the duties involved in the position he holds.

Col. Wright has attained a deserved reputation as a lecturer. He has thoughts, and has the happy faculty of presenting them in an attractive manner.

George E. Abbott, architect, has an office in Pemberton Square.

E. S. Batchelder, salesman, with Rogers & Co., came from Exeter, N. H.; has resided in Reading several years.

Osgood Eaton, tuner, has been for several years with Mason & Hamlin, organ manufacturers.

Luther Elliott, broker, has resided here several years.

John C. Gleason, bookkeeper with F. Harnden.

Dudley F. Hunt, of the firm of F. W. Hunt & Co., came to Reading in 1873.

Edmund A. Hyde, firm of Cutter, Hyde & Co., fancy goods and toys, was a native of Bangor, Me.; has been in Boston about eighteen years; came to Reading 1870.

Wm. M. Horne, iron dealer, came to Reading in 1873.

Charles H. Lang, Jr., clerk, with the Wakefield Rattan Co.

J. Mitchell, Jr., bookkeeper, with Rogers & Co., born in Wellfleet; came to Boston about fifteen years since, and to Reading in 1871.

Walter H. Perkins, clerk, with H. C. Thacher & Co.

Harley Prentiss is employed as chief clerk in the freight department of the Fitchburg Railroad Co.

Geo. A. Parker is bookkeeper, Clark & Co., on India Street.

Galen A. Parker, bookkeeper with Kelham, Fitz & Co.

O. A. Ruggles, salesman, with Calder & Otis.

Henry Robinson, firm of E. Thompson & Co.

Wm. S. Richardson, clerk, with Geo. P. Banchor.

Frank M. Smith, clerk, with Frye, Phipps & Co., born in Lowell; has been eight years in Boston; came to Reading in 1869.

Daniel Stockwell, general insurance business, came to Reading in 1870.

Wm. M. Weston, broker, dealer in watches, jewelry, etc., has long resided in Reading.

Physicians.

Dr. F. F. Brown was born in Sudbury in 1834; graduate of Amherst College, 1855; teacher three years; studied medicine at Harvard and

at Berkshire Medical Institution; was assistant surgeon in the 48th Massachusetts Regiment in 1862–3; came to Reading in April, 1864.

Dr. E. G. Barton, surgeon dentist, a native of Moriah Centre, N. Y., graduate of the Boston College of Dental Surgery; came to Reading in 1870.

Dr. Sarah A. Colby, born in Sanbornton, N. H.; graduate of Philadelphia Medical College, 1861; was for several years in general practice in Manchester, N. H.; removed to Reading Sept. 30, 1869; and opened an office in Boston, to which her present practice is confined.

Dr. J. H. Hanaford was born in New Hampton, N. H., in 1819. He pursued his preparatory studies at the institute in that town, and in Pembroke, N. H.; graduated in New York city; practised medicine at Nantucket six years; at Beverly, seven; at Reading, ten. He has been employed as editor and correspondent of several newspapers and literary publications; and is the author of "Ocean Melodies," and "Lights and Shadows of Sailor Life," published in Boston. Has taught in schools of all classes. His wife, Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, a relative of Dr. Franklin, was born at Nantucket in 1829, and was married at the age of 17. She has been editress of "Ladies Repository," and "Myrtle," published in Boston; and employed also as teacher. She is more extensively known as a preacher. She was settled first, at Hingham; then at Waltham; afterwards at New Haven; now at Jersey City. Her published works are, "The Captive Boy," "The Young Captain," "Our Martyred President," "Life of Abraham Lincoln," "Frank Nelson," "Field, Gunboat, Hospital, and Prison," "The Soldier's Daughter," "The Life of George Peabody," "From Shore to Shore," "The Life and Writings of Charles Dickens."

Howard A. Hanaford, son of Dr. J. H. and Rev. P. A., graduate of Tufts College, preaches at Wellfleet, Mass.

Dr. Samuel H. Elliott, surgeon dentist, born in Haverhill, Mass.; resided in Lowell fifteen years; followed his profession in Lawrence eleven years; in Haverhill, twelve; removed to Reading in November, 1869. Retired from practice.

Dr. F. B. Kimball, born in Bridgeton, Me., March 27, 1829; graduated at Harvard Medical College 1858; practised in Kennebunk three years; was three years with 3d N. H. Reg. Vols., and as surgeon had charge of hospital six months at Beaufort, S. C., and subsequently of Marine Hospital at Wilmington, N. C. He was at the taking of Morris Island; at the bombarding of Fort Sumter, and the attacks on Battery Wagner, and at the taking of Fort Fisher, where the carnage compelled

twenty-four hours unremitting labor at the operating table. After the war he practised in Manchester, N. H.

In September, 1869, he came to Reading, where he still resides; and, in addition to the usual duties of his profession, occupies the chair of Instructor of Histology in the Medical Department of Boston University.

Young America in Business.

Barrows & Foote (Morton, son of Rev. Dr. Barrows, and Perley, son of O. Foote, Esq., minors) have a printing-press in Reading, and furnish bill-heads, business cards, etc., doing their work in a very neat manner.

[The Barrows and Barrus families in this country are nearly all descended from John Barrow, of Plymouth, in 1665–92. He had Robert, who remained in Plymouth, and Benajah, Joshua, and Ebenezer, who went to Attleboro'; and Deborah, who m. 1687, Archippus Fuller, of Plympton, and Mary, who m. 1698, John Wormall, of Duxbury.

Robert had John, a portion of whose descendants lived in Rochester; Capt. George, b. 1670, ancestor of the Plympton families; Dea. Samuel, of the Middleboro' branch; Elisha, of Rochester; Robert and Thomas, of the Mansfield, Conn., line.

Capt. George had Samuel, b. 1700, who had Noah, b. 1727, and Samuel, b. 1733.

Noah had William, father of Rev. Dr. Barrows, of Reading; Samuel had Lazarus, who had Levi, father of Hiram Barrus, of Reading.]

CHAPTER XIII.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

For many years after the first settlement of the town, the "Common," so called, in the First Parish, extended northerly from its present limits to the "Great Pond," and included all that territory that lies west of Main Street, and between what is now Church Street and said pond, as far west as the homestead of the late Col. James Hartshorn. That portion of this territory which was recently occupied by the town house and engine house, and including the town-house lot, and perhaps a part of the adjoining blacksmith's shop lot, was the earliest burying-place of old Reading. Here, for about fifty years, was the only place of interment for the fathers and mothers of the first generation of settlers, with the children who early died.

Many of these first graves, it is presumed, were without monuments, and as the ground was for a long time unfenced, many of the gravestones, earliest erected, were broken down and destroyed. The land around the graves was subsequently sold, the purchaser being bounded by the graves. In process of time, therefore, the portion of land allowed as grave-yard was reduced to very contracted dimensions, and much of the land occupied by the dust of our ancestors was disturbed by the plough of the agriculturist, and yielded a crop that made literal the figurative language of Scripture, that "all flesh is grass."

Upon the erection of the town-house, in 1834, the town of South Reading purchased what was the town-house lot, or so much thereof as had not been sold, took up the old gravestones, many of which were broken and defaced, and placed them in a continuous row on the easterly side of the lot; and, if the particular *dust* which they memorialized did not *lye beneath* them, it is certainly true that the *stones* did *lie above* them.

The following are some of the more noticeable inscriptions upon these old gravestones:—

"Memento te esse mortalem."

"Fugit Hora. Vive memor læthi. Fugit hora.

"C. ye 2d.

"Here lyes the body of Capt. Jonathan Poole, who deceased in the 44th year of his age, 1678.

"Friends sure would prove too far unkind,
If, out of sight, they leave him out of mind;
And now he lyes, transform'd to native dust,
In earth's cold womb, as other mortals must.
It 's strange his matchless worth intomb'd should lye,
Or that his fame should in oblivion dye."

NOTE. — This stone contains the oldest date and the most artistic and elaborate work of any of the old monuments in this yard, representing, in relief, swords, hour-glass, coffin, spade, pickaxe, cross-bones, etc.

"Memento te esse mortalem.
"Fugit hora. Vive memor læthi. Fugit hora.

"Here lyes the body of John Person, Senor, aged 64 years. Deceased April 17, 1679."

"Memento môri. Fugit hora.

"Here lyeth within this arched place the body of Deacon Thomas Parker, who was *won* of the foundation of the church, who dyed the 12th of August, 1683, aged about 74."

In 1688–9, the town erected its second church, and located it a few rods northwest of the present Orthodox church in Wakefield; and around this church, soon after its erection, in accordance with ancient custom, that has made *church*-yards and *grave*-yards synonymous terms, our fathers began to inter their dead, and thus and here commenced their *second* burial-ground. This ground has been enlarged from time to time considerably beyond its early limits. For more than one hundred and fifty years, it has been the chief place of sepulture for what is now the town of Wakefield. Here rest the ashes of the greater portion of its former inhabitants. Consequently it possesses a most lively interest, as the place where many a noble, many a beautiful, and many a loved form has been enshrined.

We shall, therefore, be excused for inserting a considerable number of its inscriptions. The earliest date upon any stone in this yard, is in memory of Lieut. Thomas Bancroft, aged 69, who deceased Aug. 19, 1691.

The first three ministers of the first parish were, it is believed, buried away from Reading; the first at Watertown, the other two at Boston, among their relatives.

"The Rev. Mr. Jonathan Pierpont, late pastor of the church of Christ, in Redding, for the space of twenty years, Aged 44 years; who departed this life June 2, 1709.

"A fruitful Christian and pastor, who
Did good to all, and lov'd all good to do;

A tender husband and a parent kind,
A faithful friend, which who, Oh who can find!
A preacher that a bright example gave
Of rules he preach'd, the souls of men to save; —
A Pierpont, all of this, here leaves his dust,
And waits the resurrection of the just."

"Here lyes interr'd ye body of ye Rev. Richard Brown, ordained Pastor of ye 1st church in *Reding*, June 25, 1712. His character bespeaks him faithful in his preaching, impartial in his discipline, and exemplary in his conversation; a man greatly beloved in his life, and much lamented at his death, which was Oct. 20, 1732, Aged 57 years."

"In this Sepulchre is reposited the mortal part of the Rev. Mr. William Hobby, A.M., late Pastor (the sixth in the order of succession) of the first church in the town of Reading, — learned, vigilant, and faithful; he was a preacher of the word of God, deservedly commended for his pure evangelical doctrine, replenished with erudition and piety, together with solid judgment and eloquence, being at length worn out with studies and labors, and most acute pains of long continuance, calmly resigning to the will of his Almighty Father, and earnestly aspiring after the Heavenly Habitation and Rest, he breathed out his soul into the hands of his Savior, June 18, Anno Christi 1765, Ætat. 58 years. He left, to profit his bereaved flock, a written monument of sage advice, in which, though dead, he speaks, in solemn strains."

"Sacred to the memory of Rev. Caleb Prentiss, late Pastor of the first church in this town, who passed into the world of spirits, Feb. 7, 1803, in the 57th year of his age, and 34th of his ministry. Faith, piety, and benevolence, with a kindred assemblage of Christian graces and moral virtues, adorned his public and private character, endeared his memory to a bereaved family, a mourning flock, his brethren in office, and all acquainted with his merits.

"He tried each art, reprov'd each dull delay,
Allur'd to brighter worlds and led the way;
Though gone, he is not dead, — no good man dies, —
But like the day-star, only sets to rise."

"Here lyes ye body of Major Jeremiah Sweyen, Esq., who departed this life Aug. 13, 1710, in ye 69th year of his age.

"'The memory of the just is blessed.'"

"Here lyes interred ye remains of Doct. Thomas Sweyn, who departed this life Apl. 22, 1759, aged 53 years.
"An useful, beloved physician, — an extensive blessing in life, and much lamented in death."

"In memory of Doct. Thomas Swain, who departed this life Oct. 26, 1780, Aged 30 years.
"Blessed with a penetrating genius, improved by application, he was a skilful and successful Physician, highly esteemed and beloved.

"Death, fearing the loss of his empire over the children of men, pointed a fatal dart, cut down this rising Genius, secured his own dominions and disappointed the hopes of many."

"Here rests what was mortal of Lieut. John Pool, who deceased Nov. 22, 1721, Aged 56.

"An humble christian, useful and sincere,
Much given to hospitality, lies here.

"Rich in alms to the poor, and in distress the widow's friend, father of the fatherless, a loving husband and a parent kind; a neighbor good and a most useful friend.

"All this was he, and more, but now at rest,
The memory of the righteous man is blest."

"Here lyes ye body of Mrs. Abigail Bancroft, wife of Mr. Raham Bancroft, who died Mar. 26, 1728, Aged 40.

"A prudent, pleasant wife was she,
An helpmate like the laboring bee,
Kind parent; — virtue's graces tell,
That she in those did most excel;
Full ripe for heaven, assur'd of bliss,
Long'd to depart to happiness.
If men forget to speak her worth,
This stone to ages sets it forth."

"Here lyes buried ye body of Mrs. Mary Smith, wife to Mr. Samuel Smith, who died Feb. 3, 1760, in ye 26th year of her age.

"Nipt in the beauteous bloom of life she lies,
A faded flower, bedew'd by numerous eyes;
Oh! could our tears revive so fair a flower,
Sure every eye would spring the quick'ning shower."

"Here lies buried the body of David Green, Esq., who, as a christian, was an ornament to his profession. He was improved in his day; faithful to his trust; and by his prudence and assiduity acquired the approbation and esteem of his acquaintance, and in a composed frame resigned his spirit on the 17th July, 1781, in his 67th year."

"Mrs. Rebekah Evans, widow of Thomas Evans, born Aug. 27, 1758; married Jan. 4, 1776; died of Palsy Apl. 22, 1835; Aged 77 years.

"I know that my Redeemer lives,
All that I need his goodness gives;
I 'm calm and happy, blessed Lord!
My faith unshaken in thy word;
In praise I spend my parting breath,
And hail this joyful hour of death;
I 've waited long to hear thy call,
My Father, Friend, my God of all!
I go to rest and bliss above,
To sing my great Redeemer's love."

"In memory of Joseph Walton, son of Lieut. Timothy Walton, who was drowned in Lynn, Sept. 17, 1792, in his 23d year.

"Death, thou hast conquer'd me,
I, by thy dart, am slain,
But Christ has conquer'd thee,
I shall rise again."

"In memory of Mr. Edmund Eaton, who lost his life by the fall of the Swing Bridge in Charlestown, Jany 1, 1800, Aged 33.

"Death often strikes unseen and unexpected. Frail is man. Scarce were the wishes of the New Year's morn exchanged, when fell the tender husband, brother, son. And *great*, as sudden, was the mourners' grief."

"In memory of Deacon Ebenezer Hopkins, who died Feb. 21, 1796, Aged 75 years.

"He was strong in the doctrine of free unmerited grace, and exhibited to the world that he had been with Jesus; and died with a firm hope of a glorious immortality.

"The greatest purity
Attain'd on earth, I would deny,
Nor good confess in name or thing, —
But Christ my Lord, my life, my King."

"In memory of Sophia Prentiss, daughter of the late Rev. Caleb & Mrs. Pamela Prentiss, who died Oct. 12, Aet. 25.

"Taste, Fancy, Virtue, Piety, combined,
Enlarg'd, improv'd her heaven born mind.
To pale disease she gave her early breath,
But *courted* more than *fear'd* the approach of death."

In 1846, the town burial-ground having become so fully occupied that the selection of eligible spots for single burials was difficult, and the securing of sufficient room therein for family lots wholly impracticable; and as there were no suitable adjacent lands obtainable with which to enlarge it, sundry individuals, perceiving the necessity for a new place of sepulture, and appreciating the desirableness and value of family burial lots, took measures for the formation of a private cemetery company, and became organized and incorporated under the General Laws by the name of the "Proprietors of the Lake Side Cemetery." This organization was effected in 1846. A tract of fourteen acres of land on the westerly side of the lake and bordering thereon, had been previously secured, at a cost of $1,400. The westerly part of this tract, reserving a street over the same, was soon after sold by the company for $1,200, and the balance, about seven acres, was enclosed and laid out into avenues, paths, lots, and bowers, from a design furnished by Chas. H. Hill, Esq., now of Wakefield.

The lots, about four hundred in number, were appraised at an average price of five dollars each, and on Oct. 15, 1846, the choice of these lots was sold at public auction, and about one hundred of them were taken.

On the same day of the sale the grounds were consecrated as a cemetery, by public exercises, in a bower of grape-vines, on the premises, consisting of a very able and pertinent address by Rev. Caleb Stetson, then of Medford, the singing of the following original hymns and other appropriate services by the resident clergy.

"Together we have gathered now,
Upon the fair Lake Side, —
Old men and gray, with wrinkled brow,
And youthful forms of pride, —
We 've come with pleasing thoughts tho' grave,
This spot to consecrate,
To bid the flowers their perfumes wave
Above death's iron gate!

"And here we 'll build for those we love,
A tomb beneath the trees;
That nature's song may swell above,
In sweetest melodies; —
For friends and for *ourselves* a tomb,
When we are earth's no more,
When are exchang'd its joys and gloom,
For brighter — fadeless shore.

"And here, as oft in coming years,
Our children's children tread,
Glad thoughts will rise to quell their fears,
Among the silent dead.
Oh! hallowed spot! A cherished grave
Beneath the flowery sod!
The *form* shall rest by sparkling wave,
The *spirit* with its God!"

"When all life's cares with us are gone,
And we have reach'd our journey's bourne,
With woes distress'd, with age oppress'd,
And longing for a place of rest;
How sweet 't will be to find a home,
Where we can lay the weary frame,
Mid fragrant flowers and vine-wrought bowers,
On this dear Lake Side seat of ours.

"And know that we 've secured a bed
In this fair garden of the dead,
Where friends will love to come and rove,
And weep and hope and look above;
Where roses will embalm the air,
And warbling birds their requiems bear,
And shady trees, with sighing breeze,
And rippling waves our dirges raise.

"Oh! sacred spot! may angels tread
These mansions of the coming dead;
Or, hov'ring o'er this field and shore,
Illume these pathways evermore;
Be ever ready, on their wings,
Rising above all earthly things,
To bear aloft to heavenly day
The souls, who here have dropp'd their clay."

Additional territory has been purchased and reclaimed, from time to time, for enlarging the limits of the grounds, on which some one hundred additional lots have been laid out, making the present number of lots five hundred, of which nearly four hundred have been sold.

A plan of the cemetery lands, drawn by C. W. Eaton, Esq., assisted by Mr. B. F. Abbott, the efficient superintendent of the cemetery, who has always taken a lively and intelligent interest in its improvement, has been lithographed.

A still further addition of adjacent land has been secured for future enlargement of the cemetery. The present price of lots to residents is twenty-five dollars each. Any person, owning a lot, may become a member of the corporation by signing the by-laws.

This cemetery has been planted with trees, shrubbery, and flowers; many of its lots have been enclosed with iron fences, and adorned with marble and granite monuments, mausoleums, etc., and with its imposing water scenery, is already a most beautiful, romantic, and interesting spot.

The officers of the corporation at present, are: — President, Edward Mansfield; secretary, B. F. Abbott, and trustees, *ex officio*; treasurer, Edward Mansfield; trustees, Samuel Kingman, Hiram Eaton, E. S. Upham, Oliver Walton, 2d; superintendent, B. F. Abbott; sextons, Jotham Walton, and Oliver Walton, 2d.

CHAPTER XIV.

REBELLION HISTORY AND RECORD.

When the clouds of the War of the Rebellion began to overshadow our beloved land, and the mutterings of their thunder began to be heard in the distance, the inhabitants of the three Readings, true to that spirit of liberty and patriotism which animated their fathers and predecessors in the war of the Revolution, were found to be almost unanimously loyal to the old flag, alive to the wickedness of the treasonable insurrection, and ready to go in for the defence and preservation of the Union at all hazards and at any cost. And when the reverberations of actual conflict filled the air, the people of these towns, in common with those of most other towns in the free States, uprose with alacrity and determined resolution boldly to meet the crisis.

There was at this time but one military organization, the "Richardson Light Guard," in the three towns. This company, with its armory and head-quarters at South Reading, was composed, mainly, of citizens of South Reading, but contained members from other portions of old Reading. It was a well-disciplined and flourishing corps.

By the wise foresight and sagacious action of Gov. Andrew, who seemed endued with prophetic ken, this company had been notified, some days before the attack upon Fort Sumter, to be in readiness at a minute's warning to rally and march to the defence of the Government.

To the honor of the company be it recorded, that they not only signified their willingness to be thus called upon, but also expressed a strong desire to do and dare in defence of the Union, and longed for an opportunity; and especially after the attack upon Fort Sumter, were earnest and even clamorous for orders to go.

It was then understood that orders to proceed to Washington would probably come soon; that the town bell would be rung upon their reception, when the Guards would be expected to rally at their place of parade.

On the ever memorable 19th of April, 1861, the desired orders came, and at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, the old town bell struck its loudest peals, and all understood the stirring signal. The Guards hurried to

the armory, and before 5 o'clock of the same day, Capt. Locke, with his company in full ranks, and all its members inspired with patriotic ardor and heroic zeal to fight in defence of their country's flag, was at the railroad station to take the train. And amid a crowd of earnest citizens, who had thronged about the railroad station to witness their departure, some of whom addressed to these departing heroes pathetic and glowing words of encouragement and hope, with exhortations to bravery and gallantry, and promises of support, of gratitude, and future fame; and amid the prayers, the tears, the tender leave-takings and farewells of relatives and friends, all electrified by the exciting news, just received, of the bloody tragedy which had that day occurred in the city of Baltimore, — amid all these stirring incidents and circumstances, and after an impressive invocation of Heaven's blessing upon the expedition by Rev. Mr. Phillips, these gallant soldiers went forth to glorious war.

LIEUT. J. H. WOODFIN.

The company were enlisted for three months; were stationed in Alexandria, in Virginia, where they performed valuable service in guarding and protecting the National Capital; fought bravely in the first

battle of Bull Run, in which some of their number were wounded, and three were taken prisoners.

At the expiration of their term of enlistment, the company (except the three soldiers who had been taken prisoners) returned to South Reading, where a public reception awaited them.

On their arrival at the railroad station, in South Reading, they were saluted by shouts of welcome from a great multitude of the inhabitants of South Reading, Reading, and other neighboring towns, and were addressed by Edward Mansfield, Esq., chairman of the board of selectmen in South Reading, in these appropriate words: —

Mr. Commander and Soldiers:

I can hardly realize that we are in the midst of a civil war, — that a portion of the States of this once united and happy Republic are in open and wicked rebellion against the constitutional government established and cemented by the blood of our fathers, — under which they and we have lived and prospered, and to which, in a great measure, we are indebted for our social and religious blessings.

I can hardly realize that the cry "to arms" has been echoed and re-echoed over hill and vale and mountain-top, to our New England homes, and that now the tramp of the war-horse and the glitter of arms present a spectacle awfully sublime on our American soil.

I can hardly realize that at the call, and in behalf of my fellow-citizens, I now stand before a portion of an American army, recently organized for the defence of our dearest rights, — for the better establishment and perpetuation of all that is sacred in government. Yet truth, which is sometimes stranger than fiction, declares this state of things to exist.

I recognize before me a part of our own community, from whom, for a time, we have been separated, who, when a dark and portentous cloud hung over the capital and the nation, and the administration inquired who would go to avert the impending danger, promptly responded, "Here are we, send us."

Yes, I recognize you, though the vertical sun of summer has bronzed your cheeks and in part disguised your manly brows; though the effacing fingers of care and toil have traced their lines upon your persons and your habiliments, — still I recognize you.

I recognize the forms that left us on the 19th of April last, just as the news reached the village that our neighbors had been struck down in Baltimore, and had been marred and slain by traitors. That was a thrilling moment, and all our hearts beat quickly with feverish emotions, as we

bid you adieu for the present, feeling that we were looking upon some of your faces perhaps for the last time in life.

But our hearts still lingering with you, and with the cause you had espoused, we followed you in thought to Boston, to Annapolis, thence in part through an enemy's country, by railroad and on foot, until, way-worn and weary, you arrived at Washington to guard one of our most important public buildings from threatened destruction by an inveterate foe.

The scenes of hardships, of toils and sacrifices, of physical sufferings since endured, I need not, I *cannot* describe; they are already a part of your experience by too full a realization.

Real war is not the image which we have seen painted before us on occasions of parade and review. It has a sterner reality, reaching deep down into the soul, and moving to sighs and tears, and groans and blood.

With profound gratitude would we acknowledge an overruling hand in the care and protection over you in all your pathway of dangers and sufferings.

Though the peril to our country is not yet averted, though the victory is not yet achieved, you have thus far fulfilled the mission assigned to you; you have performed well your part in the great drama which is now being enacted, — and when the din of arms shall cease, when the smoke of battle shall be cleared away, and the history of this second war for our independence shall be written, then will Company B, of South Reading, claim an honorable mention on one of its brightest pages.

Worn out with marchings and with fatigues in actual service on the field of battle, we welcome you back to our quiet village to recover your exhausted natures. We welcome you to the kind congratulations of neighbors and citizens, who have met in these numbers with warm and sympathetic hearts to receive you. We welcome you to the sacred endearments of home, made doubly dear by a painful absence. We welcome you to the embraces of friendship, by companions, by children and parents, by brothers, sisters, and loved ones. We welcome you to the pure and invigorating air of freedom, which circulates nowhere so freely as in these more northern climes.

But our rejoicing to-day is tempered with sorrow. Of the seventy and nine who departed from us, where are the *three*? They are not here to receive our greetings; their friends in silence mourn; but their names and their valor shall be held in lasting remembrance. And may the glad sound which fell upon the ear of the patriarch of old,

"Joseph is yet alive," vibrate through our saddened spirits, and we yet be permitted to make merry with our friends, because these our brothers are alive again, though lost they now are found.

Soldiers and friends, in behalf of your fellow townsmen and citizens, I have extended to you this welcome, but they, through the president (Hon. Lilley Eaton) and other gentlemen, at another place, will give you a more hearty greeting in stronger and more eloquent words, to which mine were intended but as a prelude.

May the rights of the people to govern soon be established beyond the possibility of a contingency; and may the members of the Richardson Light Guard long live to uphold and enjoy the blessings of union and liberty, for which they have bared their bosoms so nobly.

At the conclusion of Mr. Mansfield's remarks, the company were escorted, amid the ringing of bells, the roaring of cannon, the display

MAJOR HORACE M. WARREN.

of banners, and the rejoicings of the people, to the common in South Reading, where, in a spacious tent, with greetings of rejoicing, in strains pathetic, with flowing verse and martial music, these bronzed heroes were welcomed to the festal boards, and to the homes and hearts of the people.

In the same year, soon after the departure of the Richardson Light Guard for the seat of war, Major John Wiley, 2d, of South Reading, who had been an accomplished officer in the volunteer militia, was anthorized to recruit a company of "three years' men," in South Reading and vicinity, which he succeeded in doing, and of which he was chosen and commissioned captain. The members of this company belonged principally to South Reading, but included some from Reading and other neighboring towns. They were attached to the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, and went into camp at Cambridge in July, 1861, and left for the seat of war Aug. 17, 1861 (see roll of this company in this chapter).

This company served in Virginia in the grand army of the Potomac, and during its three years' term performed much severe duty, endured many hardships and fatigues, engaged in many hard-fought battles, and many of its members were either killed in battle, or died of wounds and disease, or of starvation in rebel prison pens; but it ever sustained the reputation of a brave, faithful, efficient, and gallant corps, and is entitled to the everlasting gratitude and highest honors of all loyal people.

LIEUT. B. F. BARNARD.

During the summer of 1861, the spirit of patriotism of the citizens in the three Readings was lively and overflowing. Contributions of those inestimable sinews of successful war, brave men, were proffered to the Government in profusion.

Drill clubs were formed in the several towns, composed of numerous members, young and old, who earnestly trained themselves in the tactics of war.

The Star Spangled Banner was unfurled from liberty pole and church tower, and from dwelling, school-house, and hill-top, all around us.

New flag-staffs were erected, and the heavens were gay with the bright symbols of liberty, union, and determined victory.

In South Reading and Reading, lofty masts were raised upon the respective commons, still standing, from which were unrolled, with imposing ceremonies, large and beautiful ensigns.

An account of the services at a flag-raising in South Reading, on July 4, 1861, may serve as a specimen of many other similar occasions: —

A procession was formed near the town house, under the direction of N. S. Dearborn, Esq., chief marshal, consisting of the Yale engine company, Capt. Dunn, with engine following, drawn by horses; company of Massachusetts volunteers, Capt. Wiley (just recruited); South Reading drill club, Capt. Carpenter; the thirteen schools and a numerous retinue of citizens. The engine and horses were handsomely decorated, and the pupils made a fine appearance with wreaths, flowers, and appropriate banners.

The procession, preceded by the Malden Band, after marching through some of the principal streets, formed in front of the speaker's stand and awning, erected for the purpose, near the flag-staff, on the common, where the following exercises occurred.

The president of the day, Lilley Eaton, said: —

"*Ladies and Gentlemen*, — My duty on the present occasion is an honorable, a pleasant, and an easy one; for while it is not expected of me that I shall pour forth those streams of eloquent sentiment that the occasion demands and is calculated to inspire, still I have the honor to be intrusted with those magic keys, that at a touch will unlock and uplift the vocal gates, and let come a gushing flood of invocation and patriotism and harmonious enthusiasm that shall animate, refresh, and gladden all our hearts."

Whereupon the Rev. Mr. Phillips, of the Baptist Church, at the president's request, offered a most fervent and appropriate invocation.

The president then continued: —

"We are assembled on the anniversary of that declaration, which has made this day the consecrated birthday of our beloved country's independence; and we are met together under very unusual, peculiar, and exciting circumstances. Our government, the freest, wisest, and most prosperous that has ever existed; our grand palladium of liberty, law, union, and safety; that was secured by the toil, sufferings, and valor, established by the wisdom and sanctified by the blood of our heroic and sainted forefathers; a government beloved by the immortal Washington, and his illustrious compeers, is assailed by a most gigantic and wicked rebellion. Armed traitors, led by ambitious, unprincipled, and talented men, are seeking its overthrow; and are now, like the Goths and Vandals of old, hovering around the nation's capital, furious for its possession, and swearing that that starry banner, that symbolizes freedom, law, and union, that has waved triumphantly over many a battle-field, and commands respect in every clime and on every sea, shall be struck down and trampled in the dust.

But we rejoice to know, thanks to those brave Massachusetts soldiers who hastened early to Washington, that the Stars and Stripes still wave from the great dome of the Capitol; that our Government still lives and moves and has a being; that our chosen and honored civil and military chiefs still stand, tall and strong, wise and brave, fearless and hopeful amid the storm; that the genius of freedom from slumber is waking; that the sons of liberty, in valiant hosts, have rallied and rushed, and are still rallying and rushing, to the rescue. Joyfully and gratefully do we call to mind at this time, that at the first tocsin of alarm our own Guards, our sons, brothers, and husbands, were seen rallying, and at the earliest possible moment were observed hastening to the post of danger; that they are *to-day* standing in the front ranks of that bright array of loyal heroes, who are staying and forcing back that fearful tide of treason that threatens to overwhelm the land. We rejoice, too, to think and know that another company of our gallant sons is organized, and its members ready and earnest to join their brethren in the field. Their presence with us to-day adds interest to our exercises; but they are soon to depart to fight for freedom, for union, and for their country's flag; may they go resolute and cheerful; our best wishes and most fervent aspirations will go with them; may they return covered with laurels, — or, reposing upon them!

We forget not the reserved corps before us, no less patriotic and brave, who are educating themselves in military science, and preparing themselves to follow when necessary.

The firemen, too, are here, and we greet their presence, believing that, whenever their country calls them, they are ready, like Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves, to go forth to the contest, whether it be to *fight fire*, or fire and fight; and either or both will be well done (Dunn).

The schools are here, the coming hope of the country; we joyfully hail their smiling presence; may they catch the inspirations of the occasion, study its symbols, understand its memorials and stirring incidents, and make improvement in that knowledge and wisdom that will the better enable them to grow up into the stature of perfect and intelligent *free*-men.

Ladies and Gentlemen, — Amid all these eventful movements, exciting associations, and glorious memories, we meet to-day to unfurl anew the American ensign; to swing it from our new liberty pole; to swear fresh allegiance to our Star Spangled Banner, and to all the glorious principles of freedom, equal rights, law and union, which this bright flag symbolizes.

This is no party or sectarian color; it is the national flag, procured by the united contributions of all. It is, therefore, the "Union American Flag," and represents not only the Federal union of these States, but also that glorious, democratic union of the people, which recent treason and rebellion have served to produce and cement in the free States of this Republic.

I would fain wish that there still lingered among us one, at least, of those brave old Revolutioners, whose heroic deeds first gave meaning and beauty to this banner, that I might ask his aid in again unfurling it to the breeze; but, alas! the besom of time has swept them all away, — not one remains. With your permission, therefore, I will call upon our venerable and esteemed friend, Capt. and Hon. Thomas Emerson, who inherits some of the best blood of the Revolution, whose birth was nearly coeval with that of the Republic, and who loves the Government and Union which this flag represents. I will call upon him to unfurl, shake out, and lift up our new — our old — the starry banner of freedom, of union, of victory."

(Here the flag unrolled and rose majestically upward.)

The president continuing: —

"Let it rise to its mast-top — its topmost height! In the glowing words of our eloquent as well as excellent Governor, —

"Let it float on every wind, — to every sea and every shore, — from every hill-top and house-top let it wave; down every river let it run. Respected it shall be, not in Massachusetts only, but in South Carolina also, — on the Mississippi as on the Penobscot, — in New Orleans as

in Cincinnati, — in the Gulf of Mexico as on Lake Superior, — and by France and England, now and forever. Catch it, ye breezes, as it swings aloft. Fan it every wind that blows; clasp it in your arms, and let it float forever as the ensign of the Republic!"

The multitude were then addressed in eloquent and patriotic phrase, by Hon. Thomas Emerson, Hon. P. H. Sweetser, Rev. E. A. Eaton, and Prof. Elam Porter.

Poetic recitations by Mrs. E. C. Poland and Miss Sarah J. W. McKay followed.

The following original poem was then pronounced by John Sullivan Eaton, Esq.: —

Beneath the flag our fathers wrought,
We stand, to-day, most proudly;
Beneath that flag the fathers fought,
Where cannon rattled loudly.

That flag they bore on many a field,
Rent with war's wild commotion —
To victory, bore its star-gemmed shield,
On bloody plain and ocean.

Where fiery shells the hottest flew,
Those gallant heroes bore it,
Where Indian arrows pierc'd it through,
And British lances tore it.

It floated from the bending mast, —
O'er the blue billows dashing;
While from the port-holes, red and fast,
The fierce broadsides were flashing.

While crashing ball and bursting shell
Sent the firm timbers flying, —
Clear, 'bove the smoke, it floated still,
And sailors clasp'd it, dying.

That flag has flutter'd in the air
That sweeps the polar seas, —
Its red and blue have glitter'd fair,
Amidst the orange trees.

Where winter stern, with icy bars,
River and lake had fetter'd,
The gallant Kane unfurl'd the Stars,
With Union, golden-letter'd: —

Upon the ice-hill's topmost crest, —
Beyond the sunlight lying, —
That noble leader, fearless, prest,
And set our flag a-flying.

From Rocky Mountains' lofty crag, —
No human footprint bearing, —
Was fair unfurl'd our nation's flag,
By John Fremont, the daring.

On every sea, behold our sails,
And ev'ry river flecking;
Behold that flag, on balmy gales,
Each lofty peak bedecking!

On all the free pure airs of heaven,
Its colors flash — undying —
By heroes, to their children given —
They 'll keep those colors flying!

Shall Treason, 'neath that starry flag,
Its snaky head upraising, —
To depth infernal, seek to drag
The Union, all are praising?

It may — it *has!* — E'en now, they march
Along our Southern border, —
Led by a traitor, keen and arch —
Those minions of disorder.

Are words of him who calmly sleeps
Upon the earth's cold pillow,
In Marshfield's sod — while round him sweeps
The broad Atlantic billow;

Are all the clear and warning words,
By the great Statesman spoken —
In rush of trade, — in lapse of years, —
Unheeded, and forgotten?

Not yet! The heroes' worthy sons
Hold to the Union, steady;
With purpose firm, they man their guns;
Are for the conflict ready.

When the war summons, startling, rang
Along our Northern border —
How then, our sturdy yeomen sprang,
In answer to that order.

From the white sands that belt the Cape,
Wet with the spray of ocean,
To where the trees of Berkshire bend
With fair and gentle motion; —

From Essex' smooth and fruitful farms,
Where flows the Merrimack;
From Concord's glorious, hallow'd plains,
Bright with the martyr's track; —

From Bunker's swelling mount of green,
Where stands the granite tow'ring,
Where Prescott fought and Warren fell,
'Midst British bullets show'ring!

Our "Spindle City" sends its youth —
First sacrifice to Freedom!
It sends, as well, its lawyers forth,
When dangerous "cases" need 'em!

Our own dear town, with ready hand,
Its treasures quick un-*Lock*-ing —
When rang the call, sent forth its "Guard,"
'Round Freedom's banner flocking!

God guard them in their distant camp,
By the Potomac's waters;
And bring them safe to peaceful homes,
To mothers, wives, and daughters!

From many a wild and rocky gorge,
With mountain-spring outgushing —
New Hampshire's earnest, rugged sons,
To guard their soil, came rushing.

From the far bounds of rocky Maine,
Where rush Penobscot's waters —
Sprang forth the hardy lumber-men,
Cheer'd by her blooming daughters.

From where the Hudson rolls in pride,
By cro'nest, and the Highlands, —
Bearing, at length, his silver tide,
Along Manhattan's islands; —

On fair Ohio's waving grounds,
In many a sunny valley,
The trumpet for the battle sounds —
The sons of freemen rally !

O'er prairies green the columns wind,
In firm and shining order ;
And Western traitors wake, to find
A "*Lyon*" on their border !

O'er all the acres, free and broad,
With food for millions teeming,
Banners uplift and gay plumes nod,
And bayonets are gleaming.

Our Eagle has his wings outspread,
And floats on mighty pinion ;
Our armies march with fearless tread,
And shake the "Old Dominion" !

With Leaders true our columns press,
To silence batteries, rebel ;
The war-cry ringing as they charge —
"*Ellsworth — Winthrop — Greble.*"

He who on bloody Mexic plains,
Made sure and dread advances,
Now guides our military trains,
And calculates the chances.

Brave Winfield Scott — enjoying fame,
More worth than youthful Morphy's,
Moves new the pieces in this game,
Where *Empires are the trophies !*

Calmly he sits, and views the field,
As on a chess-board gazing ;
While his firm squares which will not yield,
Entrenchments strong are raising.

"Old Abraham," — the faithful one, —
Alone has supervision ;
And all the hero's moves are done
With infinite precision.

The men he moves, as by a spring,
Are, 'round his "Castle," closing,
And soon will "check" the "Cotton-King" —
The foe he 's now opposing !

Ne'er fear the end, nor chide delay;
Hath *Heaven* no finger in it?
Treason, be sure, will *lose* the day,
And Truth and Right will *win it!*

Be sure, a brighter day shall come,
A calm and peaceful morrow;
No battle-shout, no roll of drum,
No wailing cry of sorrow; —

Peace, with her olive-wreath, shall bind
Our States, again United,
And plant with flowers the sunny fields
War's cruel breath has blighted!

Flag of the free hearts' hope, float on!
No single star dissever!
No stripe erased, no glory gone;
Thus let it float, forever!

The exercises were interspersed with patriotic and inspiring songs by the choir, and stirring music by the band.

LIEUT. R. S. BECKWITH.

The 14th day of June, 1862, was signalized and made historic by the return to town of members of the Richardson Light Guard, who were taken captive by the rebels in the first battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861; and by the impressive ceremonies of a public reception,

performed in South Reading in honor of those returned heroes, and in joy at their safe arrival.

Two of the returning soldiers, Sergeant Geo. W. Aborn and James H. Greggs, had arrived in Boston some days before, and the third, Frank L. Tibbetts, had reached New York, and was expected to reach Boston in season to accompany his comrades to South Reading on the day appointed to receive them. For some cause, to the universal regret, Mr. Tibbetts was not present.

Yale's mammoth tent was pitched upon the common. The tables therein for the festive repast were spread and loaded by the ladies of the town.

Edward Mansfield, Esq., was appointed president of the day; N. S. Dearborn, Esq., chief marshal; and L. Eaton, Esq., orator.

At one o'clock, P. M., the people of the towns of South Reading, of Reading, and of the surrounding towns generally, begun to assemble in crowds upon the common, and soon after a procession was formed, under direction of the marshal, consisting of the Richardson Light Guard, under command of Capt. H. D. Degen, who had succeeded to the captaincy, accompanied by the Boston Brigade Band; military and civic guests; reception committee in carriages; president, orator, and poet, in carriages; clergymen, town officers, public schools, citizens, etc.

The procession moved through some of the principal streets to the Junction railroad station, there to await the arrival of the three o'clock train from Boston, which was to bring the returning heroes.

Upon the arrival of the train it was found that Messrs. Aborn and Greggs, two of the rescued prisoners, were on board in charge of Capt. John W. Locke (recently the commander of the Guards, and subsequently appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 50th Mass. Reg't), who immediately conducted them to the committee appointed to receive them, who were in waiting at the station.

Dr. S. O. Richardson, the chairman of this committee, and the godfather, namesake, and long-tried friend of the Guards, took them by the hand, and thus addressed them: —

"*Gentlemen*, — This is indeed a happy moment to me, and one I shall never forget. I take pleasure in informing you that Messrs. Beebe, Wheeler, and myself have been delegated, in behalf of the citizens of South Reading, to greet you on this happy occasion, and bid you a thrice joyful welcome. We hope to show you by the ovation this afternoon, that although you have been from us a long time, as prisoners of war, our love for you has not diminished. You have

shown us that on the battle-field you were full of pluck and fight, and nobly risked your lives to restore the Stars and Stripes to our glorious Union. Permit me to say you have done honor to yourselves, to this town, and as members of the Richardson Light Guard have conferred great honor on him for whom the corps is named. After leaving here, we hope to introduce you from the "Rebels' Field" of the South, to a "Man's-field" of the North, where you will receive a welcome by the "Lily" of the *field*, surrounded by a host of friends, with warm hearts and open arms, ready to receive and show you that you are not forgotten *even* at home."

The returned soldiers were conducted to a carriage and joined the procession, which took up a line of motion in return to the common; and passing through many of the principal streets, amid the ringing of bells, the booming of cannon, and the congratulations of the people, reached and entered the spacious pavilion.

After a sumptuous repast, prepared by the ladies of the town, and after a voluntary by the band, a hollow square was formed by the Richardson Light Guard in front of the speakers' stand, where the returned soldiers appeared and were introduced by the committee, through P. C. Wheeler, Esq,, to the president of the day, Edward Mansfield, Esq., who descended from the platform to receive them and escorted them to seats provided for them. Then followed the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the children, and a fervent invocation by Rev. C. R. Bliss, of the Congregational church.

The president then said: —

Fellow-citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen, — It was one of the most unwelcome duties that I was ever called to perform, to extend the parting hand, and utter farewell words, as more than one year ago the Richardson Light Guard left their friends and pleasant firesides, to protect the nation's capital, and to engage in scenes of strife and blood.

But life has its changes. Sorrow and joy follow each other sometimes in quick succession. The company went forth and wrote their names on the scroll of fame. Most of them in a few months returned from the dreadful conflict with the smell of fire upon them, and some with scars and wounds, and were joyfully welcomed by their numerous friends. But a stricken few remained, and a terrible suspense hung over us. The festive hour that witnessed our rejoicings over the many, was also an hour of lamentation and mourning. It was like "Rachel weeping for her children, refusing to be comforted because they were not." But later events proclaimed the welcome truth, "the missing ones are yet alive." Waning hope revives, the lost are found, the

scalding tears may yet be wiped away. What has since transpired and been experienced will often be related in the social circle and at the fireside of home.

After long months of imprisonment by a cruel, a merciless and relentless foe, — in loathsome warehouses and gloomy Southern jails, — cut off from the comforts of home, from the sympathy of friends, and, I had almost said, from all communication with intelligent humanity, — these our friends are with us again to receive our congratulations, and to enjoy repose in the quiet of home.

And it is with a pleasure commensurate with a former sadness, that I now perform the part assigned me, and present them to one who has been appointed to receive them in behalf of the citizens, and who well knows how to speak fitting words of welcome on this joyous occasion

Friends, I refer to the Hon. Lilley Eaton, to whom I introduce and commit you; not now as prisoners in a Southern clime to a barbarous people, but as *free men*, breathing the free air of New England, and under the protection of the Stars and Stripes of our glorious old republic.

Mr. Eaton then delivered the following address: —

Mr. President, — I desire to thank you, sir, and through you the committee of arrangements, for this kind invitation; above all, I desire to thank heaven that I am permitted, on this rare and stirring occasion, amid this brilliant, crowded, and earnest assembly, with the symbols of loyalty, of union, of liberty, and of beauty, spread gayly around me, hearing and witnessing these exultant demonstrations, with the animating notes of victory coming in on the wings of every wind, — that I am permitted, under such glorious circumstances, to rise and declare my hearty concurrence and sympathy, and the sincere and united sympathy of all this concourse, with all these expressions of congratulation, of warm welcome, of joy and rejoicing, and of thanksgiving and gratitude to the great disposer of events, in view of the return at last of those heroic young men who, more than a year since, at the earliest call of their country, when in sudden and fearful peril, buckled on their armor, and hastened to the post of danger, to defend the sacred ark of their country's capital, to protect the government of the union, and to fight anew the battles of liberty; and who now, after exposure to bloody perils, having suffered severe hardships, privations, and imprisonment, and made to bear insults and reproach at the hands of malicious enemies, for ten long and weary months, have at length, thanks

be to the God of battles for the great and glorious victories that have secured their release, been returned to us in life, health, and gladness.

Mr. President, and ladies and gentlemen, — Amid the memories of the exciting and startling events of the last year, as they come thronging upon the mind, as suggested by the present occasion, and the emotions of joy and pleasure awakened by recent victories, and in view of the presence here in our midst of these heroes, rescued from captivity and death, and of these other gallant youth, not less heroic and true and worthy, who have spilled their blood for their country and for us in the same great cause, and who, with the utmost propriety, are included in the list of those whom we this day delight to honor, — we say, amid these recollections of the past, the felicities of the present, and the hopes of the future, we know not what to say or how to speak ; we are overcome and confused by the magnitude of our privilege.

We read that the ancient saints, "when the Lord turned again their captivity, were like those that dreamed ; that their mouths were filled with laughter and their tongues with singing, and they were led to exclaim: 'The Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad.'"

Thus do we find ourselves: the past seems like a dream, the present full of joy, congratulation, thanksgiving, and hope.

But there are certain events and scenes recalled and revived by the facts of the present occasion, that seem to stand out in bolder relief than others. The first are those which occurred on the 19th of April of last year. The 19th of April! most memorable day in the calendar of liberty!

Who of us who heard it, will ever forget the rousing clangor of the old town bell, when at midday of that notable 19th, it pealed forth its startling tones of alarm and summons? "To arms! to arms! The Greek! The Greek!" We all understood its fearful import. Especially did our heroic band of volunteers understand it; for at once, without delay, at "double quick," they came from all quarters, and were seen rushing forward and rallying at their rendezvous, and preparing for their departure ; and ere the sun went down in the west, we find them, all armed and furnished, and in full ranks, at the railroad station waiting for the train. Who of us who were present will ever forget that farewell at the station! It will be recollected that at that time the political heavens were dark and threatening ; the federal city, with all its invaluable archives and treasures and prestiges, was in fearful peril ; its connection with the North was cut off ; we had just heard of the bloody massacre in the city of Baltimore, where our loyal troops

who were hastening to the protection of the city of Washington, had been shot down by the "plug uglies" of secession while peaceably passing along the streets of the Monumental City; all was solicitude and apprehension. But we forget not the courage, zeal, and cheerfulness of that intrepid band, of whom our returned captives and their wounded companions were not least, with which, with tearful eyes to be sure, but with determined hearts, they bid farewell to their friends and fellow-citizens who were crowding around them, and that, amid the cheers and prayers and tears of all, then went fearlessly and boldly forth to fight, and if need required, to die in defence of the Union.

We are also reminded of the eventful battle of Bull Run. And although we are ready to admit that some of the circumstances connected with the progress and result of that fight were sad, regretful, and disastrous; yet it is our consolation to believe and know there were at least two great facts, brought out and wrought out by that battle, in which we can rejoice and glory, namely: —

1st. That the Massachusetts troops *generally*, and the 5th Massachusetts Regiment (to which our own friends belonged) *particularly* and *eminently*, did their whole duty bravely and arduously on that fearful occasion; that the Richardson Light Guards were in the thickest of that engagement; that they faced the cannon's mouth and flying missiles of the foe valiantly and fearlessly; that they spilled their blood on that field, as more than one of their number can witness; and that they did not retreat until they were ordered to do so; and that, even then, they fell back reluctantly, believing at that time, as many of them supposed, that they were just about to conquer the enemy.

Another glorious result, which, as we believe, that battle secured, was the salvation of the city of Washington; for although it is true that the enemy were not dislodged from their strongholds, yet it is also true that they were so damaged, crippled, and disabled that they were prevented ever afterward from making any offensive operations against us from that quarter, and the capital, until then in imminent danger, was thereby and thereafter rendered secure. And this was done in a great measure by Massachusetts soldiers, our own company included, both before and at that contest.

We had the privilege of visiting the army of the Potomac, a few days before the battle of Bull Run; and as we were returning from the encampments, passing through Alexandria, we stopped, with several others with whom we were riding in the same carriage, to visit a noted slave-pen in Alexandria, of which some of you have heard. We found the gateway guarded by a Union sentinel, — a Pennsylvanian, of Ger-

man descent, — who demanded our *pass*. We told him we were Massachusetts men, who had called to take a look at the slave-pen, but that we had got a pass; and while we were producing it, he replied: "Massachusetts men! God bless the Massachusetts boys; for it was they who, by their promptness and heroism, saved yonder capital from pillage and destruction; they are our truest and best soldiers. Just show me," said he, weeping, "that you hail from Massachusetts, and I want no other pass; you can go where you please."

We mention this little incident to show the estimation in which our own soldiers are held at the seat of war. We greet these young men, therefore, as heroes true and honorable, and as so many saviors of their country's capital.

But we must just refer briefly to the state of feeling that was excited in our midst when the news of the Bull Run battle came home to our people.

At first we heard that the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment was in the front of the fight, was badly cut up, and that many of its men were killed and wounded, — how many and whom we heard not.

Then came the report that two of the Richardson Light Guard were certainly killed, two more badly wounded, and many were missing, but still no names.

Next came the story that Sergt. Aborn was killed by a cannon ball, Eustis and Greggs wounded, and Greggs and Tibbetts missing, and probably dead.

Oh who can depict the eager anxiety, the agonizing suspense, the deep sorrow, that pervaded all our minds at this eventful time!

Those were days of sadness and nights of sleeplessness with all of us.

"Many a voice was heard in Ramah, lamentation and bitter weeping;" many a Rachel weeping for her children or dear friends, and refusing to be comforted, because they were not.

Not many days after the battle the Richardson Light Guard, their time of service having expired, returned to their homes; three of their number, Aborn, Greggs, and Tibbetts, still missing, and their fate unknown; none could then tell whether they were sainted heroes, gone up to their reward, or were languishing in the dungeons of the enemy. And although that returned company was received with joy and gladness, was honored with a public reception and festival, and was welcomed by a greater assembly than had ever before convened upon our common, who manifested the liveliest enthusiasm, as they looked upon the embrowned countenances and labor-marked frames of these gallant

men ; still a cloud of sadness and sorrow overshadowed all the proceedings on account of the missing ones.

Soon, however, the voice of heavenly mercy was heard, saying: "Refrain thy voice from weeping, and thine eyes from tears, for thy work shall be rewarded, and there is hope that thy children shall come again from the land of the enemy, to their own border"; and we then heard, that the absent ones still lived, although in imprisonment and affliction.

But *to-day* we have the unspeakable joy of knowing that such has been the success which has recently attended the armies of freedom so great is the number of conquered rebels, that the balance of trade in prisoners of war is greatly in our favor; that indeed these imprisoned traitors are becoming a drug upon our hands, and Yankee prisoners are commanding a premium; that instead of one rebel being equal in value to five Union men, as our enemies boastingly proclaimed at the onset, it now appears that the converse of that proposition is true, for our Government can now offer five of these revolting sinners for one true man.

We rejoice, therefore, that in consequence of this signal success, we are able to-day to greet the return of these young men to their long-lost homes.

We proffer them our heartiest welcome; we crown them with the laurels which they have so bravely, so nobly, so dearly won.

To them, to these other young heroes by their side, who have fought and bled for their country, to all our brave Guardsmen, whether present here to-day, or again absent at the post of danger and duty, and to all our patriotic and brave sons, who are fighting for the Stars and Stripes, we award the tribute of our gratitude and respect; we admit their title to a high niche among the benefactors and heroes of their country, and to a bright place upon the roll of fame.

In view, then, of the patriotism and prowess of all our young men who have so cheerfully enlisted for the defence of the Government; in view of the sufferings, wounds, and imprisonment of these our honored guests; in view of the present bright and hopeful prospects of our cause; and especially in view of our present joy and thanksgiving to the Father of mercies, for this return, it is meet and just that we should break forth into singing, with music and dancing, that we should kill the fatted calf and make merry with our friends, — "for these our sons were dead and are alive again, were lost, and now are found."

"These brave men's perils now are o'er,
Their glad return we sing,
And loud and clear, with cheer on cheer,
Our joyous welcomes ring.

"Hurra! Hurra! — it shakes the wave,
It thunders on the shore,
'One flag, one land, one heart, one hand,
One nation evermore.'"

After "Home Again" was played by the band, Sergeant Aborn being called upon, gave a graphic history of his capture, of his imprisonment at Richmond, New Orleans, and Salisbury, and related many interesting incidents, which occurred during his ten months' incarceration.

Then followed singing by the children; and by the assembled multitude, to the tune of "America," the following hymn, written for the occasion by Hon. P. H. Sweetser: —

RECEPTION HYMN.

Land that our fathers trod,
The favored land of God,
Light of the age!
Foul treason doth defame,
And with its tongue of shame
Becloud thy glorious name,
Thy history's page!

Let selfish lips be dumb,
Let patriot spirits come,
The true and brave,
And ask the mighty God, —
Who, by his chastening rod,
D splays his power abroad, —
Our land to save!

May heaven our efforts bless,
And crown them with success,
Hence, evermore.
O let our watchwords be
Unio and Liberty,
And Death or Victory,
Till time is o'er!

Joy for the patriot dead,
Who rest in glory's bed —
Their peaceful home!
How bright their virtues shine
With lustre all divine;
What sacred memories twine
Around their tomb!

How well the heroes sleep!
Ye, who in sadness weep,
  Trust in his might
Who notes the sparrow's fall,
Whose love encircles all,
Whose power the dead shall call
  To life and light!

Through God's preserving care,
His bounties still we share,
  And hither come
To greet our sons who gave
Bold fight our land to save!
Welcome, ye tried and brave,
  Thrice welcome home!

Then followed a poem, composed and delivered by John Sullivan Eaton, Esq., full of glowing patriotism and sweetly flowing rhythm.

CAPT. T. McKAY.

A short and stirring speech from Capt. Brastow, of Somerville, music by the band, and singing by the children, concluded the public exercises of the day.

In the autumn of 1862, the Richardson Light Guard again came forward and offered to enlist for the nine months' service, were accepted and went into camp at Boxford. Samuel F. Littlefield succeeded to the command, in place of H. D. Degen, who had been chosen captain in place of Capt. Locke, but who was subsequently appointed quartermaster of the 50th Mass. Reg't, of which regiment Capt. Locke had been chosen lieutenant-colonel. This company at this time consisted mainly of residents of South Reading, but included members from Lynnfield, Melrose, and some other neighboring towns.

A new company was at this time recruited in Reading for the same nine months' service, the members of which belonged principally in Reading, but included recruits from North Reading, Wilmington, and some other places. This company was commanded by Josiah W. Coburn, of Reading, and also went into camp at Boxford.

Both companies were attached to the 50th Mass. Reg't, and left camp for the seat of war in November, 1862. They were sent to Louisiana and were joined to the expedition under Gen. Banks.

They were stationed for some time at Baton Rouge, were sent to guard exposed positions between Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, and engaged in various expeditions in the vicinity until May, when they were sent to Port Hudson to support the batteries in their assault upon that fortress, and were present at its capture. They returned home in August, 1863.

(See rolls of these companies in this chapter.)

In 1864 the Richardson Light Guard came forward for the third time in support of the government, and enlisted for one hundred days, and were stationed at Baltimore to protect that city from the threatened raids of the enemy.

During the continuance of the war the requisitions, made from time to time by government for additional recruits, were promptly complied with by the three towns, — the numbers furnished often exceeding the requisition.

Efficient military or war committees were appointed in the several towns, with authority, at whatever cost to keep the required quotas of men constantly full. Money for the purpose was appropriated freely and in full measure.

South Reading War Committee: D. B. Wheelock, Horatio Dolliver, John S. Eaton, Edward Mansfield, P. Folsom.

Reading War Committee: H. P. Wakefield, Sylvester Harnden, E. M. Horton, Gardner French, B. M. Boyce, S. E. Parker, and Wm. Proctor.

The families of the absent soldiers were liberally cared for. Soldiers' relief and sanitary associations, male and female, were formed in the several towns, which collected large sums of money and many necessaries, which were sent to the hospitals in various parts of the land. It is proper to mention, in this connection, that Mr. O. S. Moulton and John Sullivan Eaton, Esqs., of South Reading, who were performing service in the War Department at Washington, more or less of the time during the war, were very useful in searching out and aiding our sick and wounded soldiers in the various hospitals at and around Washington, in dispensing the charities which our sanitary society had raised, and in communicating the condition and wishes of the sick and dying heroes to their friends at home. Rev. Michael Burdette, formerly of South Reading, an army and hospital chaplain, performed similar service at New Orleans.

Mr. Eaton, aforesaid, being at Washington, at the return of our army to the capital, *en route* for home, after the surrender of the enemy, enjoyed the high privilege of witnessing the triumphal review of the victorious troops, which he describes as follows: —

MARCHING HOME.

Soft breezes sweep the broad Potomac channel,
Whose waters seek the bay;
And full, on gilded dome and marble panel,
Streams the clear sun of May.

Freshly, along the fair Virginian border,
Swing forest flower and leaf;
Sadly, the ensigns droop in mournful order,
For loss of nation's chief.

O'er sunlit crest, and o'er each fortress, guarded,
The starry banner floats;
O'er cannon, ranged along the ramparts, swarded,
With silent, brazen throats;

No death-notes from those polished portals pealing,—
Their deadly duty done;
The riven clouds, a peaceful light revealing,—
And Freedom's battle won.

Through crowded avenue, and laurelled arches, —
'Neath the imperial dome, — .
With steady step, each sun-browned soldier marches,
A conquering hero, home.

With glad, triumphal strains, and pennons streaming,
Move on the lines of steel ;
With glittering lances, and with sabres gleaming,
The serried columns wheel.

On far, historic fields, all battle shrouded,
Where awful carnage rolled,
Bore they, unawed, to victory unclouded,
The flag with stainless fold !

On, unshrinking, through plowed and gory trenches
Swept by the iron hail,
With a courage that falters not, nor blenches,
Where bravest forms might quail, —

Right onward there, the slippery rampart scaling ;
Across its bloody bars, —
Their breasts, their shields 'gainst deadly foes assailing,
They bore the nation's stars !

'T is meet, within the city of the nation,
Their standards they should plant ;
To soldiers worn and scarred, — a proud ovation, —
And to their leader, Grant.

Proudly they ride — the heroes of the valley,
Where crimson torrents ran, —
Who 'neath a peerless banner ride and rally —
The braves of Sheridan !

Proudly they come, — the men who sang hosannas,
As swept their columns wide,
With Sherman, marching over green savannas,
To meet the ocean-tide !

Proudly they march, — the firm Potomac legions,
With purpose fixed as fates, —
Fresh from Virginia's ransomed regions ;
From Richmond's open gates.

Grandly they march, to sweet melodious measures,
Proclaiming war's release ;
These guardians of a nation's priceless treasures,
These conquerors of peace !

As on the columns press, with notes victorious,
A *shadow* falls on me;
The gallant heroes dead, now crowned and glorious,
Above these lines I see!

Above, in air, where streams the sunlight clearest,
Those shadowy ranks appear;
And with them, too, *our latest-lost and dearest,*
Bends from the shining sphere!

Weave for the men so deathless deeds achieving,
Bright chaplets, ne'er can dim!
Such laurels now the nation's love is weaving
For *these*, for *them*, for *him!*

SOUTH READING.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN THE MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE, DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, FROM SOUTH READING.

Abbott, John, of South Reading, a widower, enlisted Feb. 14, 1865, in 2d Cavalry.

Abbott, Oramel G., of Reading, enlisted April 19, 1861, in Co. E, 5th Reg., for three months, as a private; re-enlisted May 1, 1861, in Co. D, 50th Reg., as 2d Lieut.

Aborn, George W., of South Reading, son of John and Elizabeth, enlisted April 19, 1861, as Sergt., for three months, in Co. E, 50th Reg.; was born May 24, 1834; married; taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and confined at Richmond, Va., New Orleans, La., and Salisbury, N. C.

Aborn, Henry, of South Reading, a grocer, brother of the foregoing, was born in South Reading in 1831; enlisted Sept. 1862, in Co. E, of 50th Reg., for three months, as private; was discharged from the service by reason of disability.

Aborn, Sylvester P., of South Reading, son of Jotham and Rebecca; born April 5, 1840; was a private; enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, in the 2d Cavalry; was killed at the battle of Resaca, Ga.

Aborn, Warren, of South Reading, brother of the above; born Sept. 27, 1841; was a private and corporal; enlisted July 12, 1861, for three years, in the 16th Reg.; died in service, at South Reading, May 25, 1865.

Adams, Charles W., of South Reading, enlisted Aug. 20, 1864, in Co. K, of 4th Heavy Artillery.

Adams, Oliver S., of Reading, enlisted April 19, 1861, in the 5th Reg., as private, for three months.

Adams, Samuel H., a moulder, born 1818, at Cape Elizabeth, Me.; enlisted as a private, July 7, in Co. E, 16th Reg., for three years; was married; discharged for inability, Aug. 28, 1861.

Allen, John F., son of John and Eunice; born in Wilmington; was a cordwainer, of South Reading; enlisted July 8, 1861, for three years, in Co. E, 16th Reg.; was private and Corporal; was taken prisoner.

Alpaugh, Wm. E., enlisted in Co. A, of 1st Batt. of Heavy Artillery.

Alexander, John F., of South Reading, son of John and Sarah; born in Boston, March 3, 1835; was a blacksmith; married; enlisted Sept. 2, 1861, for three years, in Co. H, 26th Reg.; a private.

Anderson, Charles E., of South Reading, son of James and Elizabeth F.; born in Boston, Nov. 16, 1838; a cordwainer; served with the Richardson Light Guard in the three months' campaign; taken prisoner May 13, 1863; parolled after seven days; wounded Dec. 13, 1863, near Fredericksburg, in arm and side; discharged Nov. 1865; re-enlisted as Sergeant in Vet. Res. Corps, Co. G, 6th Reg.

Anderson, J. Henry, brother of the preceding; born in Lynnfield, Sept. 24, 1840; enlisted for three months in Co. E, 5th Reg.; a cordwainer; re-enlisted, July 18, 1862, in Co. K, 24th Reg.; was wounded in left hand on Seabrook Island, May 3, 1863.

Andrews, Eldridge F., of South Reading; a mason; enlisted as private for three years, in 35th Reg.

Anderson, Geo. W., of South Reading, son of John and Elizabeth, born at Lynnfield; enlisted for nine months in Co. E, 50th Reg.; private; died of consumption at South Reading, Sept. 16, 1863, of disease contracted in the service.

Arrington, Geo. B., of South Reading, son of William; joined Co. E, of 8th Reg., July, 1864, and served 100 days.

Ash, Robert, of 1st Heavy Artillery.

Atwood, Otis W., of South Reading; born in Lynn; private and cordwainer; enlisted Sept. 2, 1861, for three years, in 1st Co. of Sharpshooters; *deserted* Sept. 17, 1863.

Atwood, Parker S.; joined Co. E, 8th Reg., July, 1864, and served 100 days.

Aborn, Frederic W., of South Reading, son of Frederick and Joanna D.; born in Augusta, Me., in 1830; enlisted Aug. 1864, for one year, in Co. K, Heavy Artillery; private; cordwainer.

Adams, John W., seaman.

Batchelder, Jeremiah S., of South Reading, son of Jeremiah and Caroline; born in North Hampton, N. H., in 1834; private; carpenter; enlisted July, 1861, for three years, in Co. E, 16th Reg.; transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 1863.

Baldwin, Thomas; enlisted in Co. I, 28th Reg., March 21, 1864.

Barnard, Benj. F., of South Reading, son of Jacob and Grace; born in North Reading, 1829; merchant; enlisted and served with the Richardson Light Guard in the three months' campaign; joined Co. K, of 23d Reg., as 2d Lieut., for three years; promoted to 1st Lieut. in May, 1862; discharged in 1863; re-enlisted as Quartermaster in 59th Vet. Reg., and commissioned 1st Lieut., 1863.

Barber, Thomas, of South Reading, son of Abiel and Nancy; born 1832, in Wickford, R. I.; enlisted Sept., in Co. E, 50th Reg., for nine months; re-enlisted March, 1864, for three years in Signal Corps, and discharged Aug. 1865, when his services were no longer required.

Bancroft, Benj. F., of South Reading, son of Nathaniel and Sarah; born in Reading, Jan. 18, 1813; enlisted July, 1861, for three years, in Co. E, of 16th Reg., and was discharged Sept. 1861, for disability.

Batchelder, Geo. W., of Melrose; served in the three months' campaign; enlisted May, 1861, in Co. E, of 5th Reg.

Barker, Samuel S., of Andover, of Co. E, of 5th Reg.; served in the three months' campaign.

Baumister, George.

Beckwith, Robert S., of South Reading, son of George and Margaret S.; born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 8, 1840; carpenter and cordwainer; enlisted April, 1861, in Co. E, of 5th Reg., and served in the three months' campaign; re-enlisted as Sergeant, for three years, in Co. H, of 20th Reg.; promoted July, 1862, to be 2d Lieut.; was wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; died of his wounds, Dec. 31, 1862, and was buried at South Reading; a talented young officer.

Blakney, Tho. B., of South Reading; born in 1838; enlisted July 1861, for three years, in Co. I, 11th Reg.; mustered out in 1864.

Bladden, Thomas, of South Reading; born in Ireland; enlisted in Co. E, of 69th Reg.

Bickford, Charles F., of South Reading, son of Charles and Mary; born in Wakefield, N. H., in 1830; enlisted July, 1861, for three years, in Co. E, 16th Reg.; re-enlisted April, 1864; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps in Sept. 1863.

Bixby, Hiram, of South Reading; served in the three months' campaign in Co. E, 5th Reg.; a private.

Bond, James, Jr., of South Reading; born in England in 1832; enlisted Dec. 1861, for three years, in Co. E, 16th Reg.; wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and died in consequence of the wound, July 26, 1863; a private; farmer; married.

Brooks, Albert F., of South Reading, son of Franklin and Rebecca A.; born in Boston in 1835; married; a clerk; enlisted July, 1861, in Co. D, 13th Reg., for three years; transferred July, 1864, to 39th Reg.

Bruce, Clarence M., of South Reading, son of Nathaniel F.; born in South Reading in 1842; enlisted for three years, in Co. E, 16th Reg.; transferred to 11th Mass. Battalion; re-enlisted, 1864; a private and clerk.

Bruce, Jasper F., of South Reading, son of Nath'l; enlisted in 1862 for 9 months in Co. E, 50th Reg.

Brazell, Patrick, of South Reading; enlisted in 1864 for 3 years in 12th Battery.

Bryant, Wm. C., of South Reading, son of Ebenezer and Hannah; was b. at South Reading 1821; enlisted as an artificer in 1862 in Co. L, 1st Heavy Artillery; mustered out August, 1865, and re-enlisted.

Bryant, Wm. Wallace, of South Reading, son of Wm. C. aforesaid, and Ellen; b. in South Reading, March 12, 1845; a private; was mortally wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, and d. in hospital in Washington city; funeral at South Reading; single.

Brown, Wm. B., of South Reading; m.; b. in South Reading in 1815; enlisted in Co. B, of 24th Reg.

Bridger, Wm. J., of South Reading, son of Wm. and Mary, b. in England in 1832; private; cordwainer; enlisted 1861, in Co. C, 32d Reg., for 3 years; discharged 1862, for disability; re-enlisted in 12th Reg. Vet. Reserve Corps, in 1864; married.

Britton, Wm. B.; enlisted in 1st Battery of Heavy Artillery.

Burditt, James A., of South Reading, son of Aaron (Jr.) and Mary; b. in Providence, R. I., in 1837; enlisted in Co. E, of 5th Reg., for 3 months; re-enlisted for 9 months in the 50th Reg.; served with 100 days' men in Co. E, of 8th Reg.; was Corporal, Sergeant, and 2d Lieut.

Burditt, Geo. A., of South Reading, son of Geo. and Fidelia W.; b. in South Reading in 1844; private and cordwainer; enlisted for 3 months in Co. E, 5th Reg.

Burditt, John W., of South Reading, son of Nathan and Sophronia; b. in South Reading, 1829; enlisted for three years in Co. D, 13th Reg.; single; private; cordwainer.

Burditt, Aaron, of South Reading, son of Aaron and Sally; born in South Reading, 1841; enlisted for three years in Co. E, of 16th Reg.; died of fever in the hospital at Long Island, New York, July 12, 1862; was a private; single; cordwainer.

Burditt, Charles F., of South Reading, son of Aaron and Sally; born in South Reading, January, 1837; private; enlisted July, 1861, for three years in Co. E, 16th Reg.; died April 26, 1864.

Burditt, Geo., of South Reading, son of Michael and Polly; born in South Reading; was a Corporal; enlisted, September, 1861, for three years in 2d Co. (22d Reg.) of Sharpshooters; discharged for disability.

Burnham, James H., of South Reading, son of Joseph and Ruth; born in South Reading; farmer, and married; enlisted December, 1861, in Co. D, 24th Reg., for three years, and served his full time.

Buxton, Elijah; enlisted in Co. D, 1st Batt. of Heavy Artillery.

Butler, Wm., of South Reading; son of Aaron and Sally; born in South Reading, April, 1830; a private; enlisted August, 1864, in Co. K, of 4th Heavy Artillery.

Bryan, Nichols; a seaman, and substitute for John G. Aborn.

Butler, Henry; served with the 100 days' men; son of Aaron and Sally, of South Reading.

Bryant, Eugene C., son of Wm. C. aforesaid, of South Reading; born in South Reading; served with the 100 days' men.

Caldwell, Geo. H., of South Reading, son of Geo. M.; enlisted in 1861, in 11th Reg.

Carey, Daniel, of South Reading, son of Zenas and Susan; born in Bethel, Me., 1830; enlisted in 1865 in Co. C, of Cavalry, and served at the northern frontier; a private.

Carey, Geo. E., of South Reading, son of Gilman; served with the 100 days' men.

Carter, Geo., of South Reading, son of Charles; born in Baltimore, Md.; enlisted for three years in Co. E, 16th Reg.; discharged for disability; re-enlisted in 1862, in Co. E, 50th Reg., for nine months, and served also with the 100 days' men.

Cartwright, Joseph, of South Reading; a tinman; private; enlisted, 1862, in Co. E, of 50th Reg., for nine months.

Cassidy, Joseph H.; a seaman.

Chandler, Geo. H., of South Reading, son of James and Deborah; born in Duxbury in 1819; married; enlisted, 1861, for three years, in Co. I, 11th Reg., September, 1864; re-enlisted, Sept. 1864, in Co. A, 13th Regt., in Veteran Reserve Corps; died Feb. 19, 1865, at Galloupe's Island, in Boston Harbor.

Chandler, Geo. E., of South Reading, son of Geo. H. aforesaid, and Augusta M.; born in Duxbury in 1846; enlisted, 1864, for three years in Signal Corps; discharged, 1865, at New Orleans, La., for disability.

Chandler, Geo. D., of South Reading; drummer; enlisted for three years in 35th Reg.

Chambers, Wm., enlisted in Co. B, 17th Reg.

Chapman, Richard W., of So. Reading, son of Stephen and Hannah W.; born in Marblehead, July, 1834; enlisted July, 1861, for three years, in Co. E, 16th Reg.; was killed in battle May 3, 1863; a private; single.

Cheney, Charles H. R., of So. Reading; boot and shoe dealer; son of Daniel and Mahala; born in Bristol, N. H., Jan. 13, 1827; enlisted in Co. K, 4th Heavy Artillery, for one year; married.

Churchill, Henry D., of So. Reading; single; enlisted Aug. 1864, for one year, in Co. K, of 4th Heavy Artillery; discharged May, 1865, for disability.

Clark, John J., of South Reading; laborer; married; enlisted 1861, for three years, in Co. E, 11th Reg.

Clerk, Geo. W., of So. Reading, son of Samuel B. and Catherine D.; born in Boston, April 5, 1845; private; single; enlisted for three years, in Co. I, 20th Reg., and was discharged for inability; re-enlisted for three years in Co. B, 4th Cavalry.

Clemons, John H., of So. Reading, son of Robert M. and Olive T.; born in Deerfield, N. H., Jan. 1841; private; cordwainer; enlisted 1862, for three years, in Co. E, 16th Reg.; discharged Dec. 1862, for disability, and died at So. Reading, Aug. 4, 1863.

Clemons, Charles E., of So. Reading, brother of the last named; born in Andover; a private, and cordwainer; enlisted 1861, for three years, in 2d Co. of Sharpshooters in 22d Reg.; was discharged for disability.

Clifford, Leonard, of So. Reading; married to Eliza N. Hartshorn; enlisted July, 1861, in Co. E, 16th Reg.; died of disease Aug. 7, 1862.

Clifford, Shuburn, of 19th Reg.; a recruit.

Colby, Geo., of the 100 days' Volunteers.

Coleman, Stephen, of South Reading, of the 64th Col'd Reg. of U. S. Infantry; a representative recruit for Mrs. Betsey (Tho.) Emerson.

Collins, James, of South Reading; born in Ireland in 1833; enlisted July, 1861, in Co. F, 16th Reg., for three years; discharged in 1862 for disability; re-enlisted Dec. 1863, in Co. A, 59th Reg.

Collins, John, of South Reading; born in Ireland; enlisted in Co. K, 22d Reg., for three years; private; single; laborer.

Coney, John S., of North Reading; private; enlisted April, 1861, for three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg.; mustered out July, 1861; re-enlisted as 1st Lieut. in Co. D, of 50th Reg.

Conway, Daniel, of South Reading; born in Ireland; private; single; enlisted for three years in 28th Reg.

Conway, Arthur, of South Reading; born in Ireland; married; enlisted in Co. I, 16th Reg., for three years; was killed in battle.

Cook, Geo. F., of South Reading; single; drummer; born in 1846; enlisted in Co. G, 13th Reg., for three years; discharged in 1862 for disability.

Cook, Jona. J., of Reading; a private; enlisted for three months, in Co. E, of 5th Reg.

Coombs, Tho. W., of South Reading; enlisted as a Sergeant in 1861, in Co. F, 16th Reg.; born in England; cordwainer; was wounded in a skirmish at Woodlawn, near Fair Oaks, June 18, 1862; was hit three times; discharged for disability Feb. 1863; re-enlisted Dec. 1863, in Co. A, 59th Reg.

Coon, Wm. L., of South Reading, son of John and Phillippa; born in Charlestown, Dec. 25, 1842; a mechanic; single; enlisted 1862, in Co. E, 50th Reg., for nine months; served also with the 100 days' Volunteers.

Cooper, R. L., of South Reading; a private; married; enlisted 1862, in Co. E, 50th Reg., for nine months.

Corey, Henry H., of South Reading; private of 2d Cavalry.

Cowdrey, John, of South Reading, son of John and Sarah Cowdrey, of Stoneham; born in 1822; a cordwainer; enlisted 1861, in Co. E, 16th Reg., for three years, as Sergeant; was killed in battle, Aug. 29, 1862, at Kettle Run, near Bull Run, Va.

Cowdrey, Nathaniel, of South Reading, brother of last mentioned; a musician; married; enlisted in 1861, in 19th Reg., for three years; was discharged in 1864 for disability; re-enlisted in 4th Mass. Battery.

Cowdrey, Wm. F., of Stoneham; private; married; enlisted in 1864, in Co. K, 4th Heavy Artillery.

Craskie, Frank, of South Reading, of 4th Colored U. S. Infantry; representative recruit for Daniel Allen, of South Reading.

Currier, Horace P., of South Reading, son of John and Hannah; born at Lyman, Me., 1831; a grocer; married; enlisted 1861, as wagoner in Co. D, 13th Reg., for three years.

Danforth, Albert H., of South Reading, son of Stearns and Sophronia G.; born in Billerica, Sept. 17, 1835; private; cordwainer; enlisted Aug. 1864, for one year in Co. K, 4th Heavy Artillery; discharged June, 1865, for disability.

Danforth, Alfred W., of South Reading, a clerk; enlisted Sept. 1862, for nine months, in Co. E, 50th Reg.; served also with the one hundred days' volunteers in 1864.

Danforth, Robt. K., of South Reading, son of Stearns and Sophronia; born in Charlestown, 1833; enlisted 1864 for one year in Co. C, 1st Battery of Heavy Artillery; served also with the one hundred days' volunteers; was Corporal; served previously in 1st Massachusetts Infantry, from Woburn.

Davis, Charles Horton, of South Reading, son of Charles; enlisted 1862, for nine months, in Co. E, 50th Reg.; re-enlisted 1864, for one year, in Co. K, 4th Heavy Artillery; a carpenter; born in South Reading in 1827; was a Corporal, and married.

Davis, John, of South Reading, son of John and Margaret; born in Gloucester in 1829; enlisted 1864 in Co. K, 4th Heavy Artillery, for one year; was a Corporal, and married.

Day, Benj. I., of South Reading; served with the one hundred days' men.

Day, Joseph L., o South Reading; served with the one hundred days' men.

Day, John, of South Reading; born at Wilmington; a stable keeper; enlisted 1861, in Co. E, 16th Reg.; Sergeant; married; discharged 1862, for disability.

Day, Jerome, of South Reading, son of Benj. B. and Frances; born in Melrose; of 24th Reg., for three years.

Deadman, Wm. D, of South Reading; son of William, Jr., and Ruth; born in South Reading, 1843; private and butcher; enlisted 1862, in Co. E, of 50th Reg., for nine months; single; served also with the one hundred days' men in 1864.

Dearborn, Stanley B., of South Reading, son of Nathl. S. and Mary; born in Boston in 1845; private; single; enlisted 1863, in Co. L, 1st Heavy Artillery; wounded in the arm near Poplar Church, Va.

Dearing, John, of 9th Reg.

Dean, Martin P., of South Reading, of 4th Heavy Artillery.

Degen, H. D., of South Reading ; son of Rev. Henry V. and Eliza J., born in New York city in 1832 ; a merchant ; enlisted in 1862 ; for nine months in Co. E of 50th Reg.; was 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster ; had been Capt. of the Richardson Light Guard.

Dickey, Neal G., of South Reading ; enlisted in 39th Reg., for three years.

Dickson, A. L.

Dix, Joseph O, of South Reading ; son of Benjamin and Susan ; born in Salem 1809 ; enlisted for three months in Co. E, 5th Reg. ; re-enlisted 1862, in Co. E, 50th Reg., for nine months, for Melrose ; a private and carpenter ; widower.

Dolan, Thomas, of South Reading ; enlisted 1864, in 2d Cavalry.

Dow, Andrew, Jr., of Stoneham ; son of David ; born in Warren, N. H., 1829 ; married ; a private ; enlisted 1864, for one year, in Co. K, 4th Heavy Artillery.

Dow, Charles M., of South Reading, son of Milo ; single ; enlisted 1861, for three years, in Co. B, of 23d Reg. ; died at Newburn, N. C., June 4, 1863.

Doyle, Cornelius, of South Reading ; a laborer ; born in Ireland ; enlisted for three years in 35th Reg.

Draper, James D., of South Reading, son of Rufus F. and Polly ; born Oct. 4, 1827 or 1828 ; cordwainer and married ; served as 2d Lieut. in Co. E, of 5th Reg., in three months' campaign ; enlisted 1862, for nine months, in Co. E, of 50th Reg., as 2d Lieut. ; was wounded at siege of Port Hudson ; re-enlisted in 1st Battalion of Heavy Artillery as Corp.

Draper, Rufus F., of South Reading ; son of Rufus F. and Mary ; born in South Reading in 1838 ; enlisted 1862, in Co. E, of 50th Regt., for nine months ; was a Corporal ; served also with one hundred days' men.

Drake, Alvin, Jr., of South Reading, son of Alvin ; born in South Boston, in 1832 ; cordwainer ; drummer ; enlisted 1861, for three months, in Co. E, of 50th Regiment ; re-enlisted Dec. 1861, in 19th Regiment, for three years ; discharged in April, 1864, for disability ; re-enlisted 1864, in U. S. Signal Corps.

Duffin, Thomas, of South Reading ; born in Ireland in 1841 ; enlisted 1862, for three years, in Co. H, of 20th Reg. ; was discharged at Stevensburg, Va., March 28, 1864, by reason of re-enlistment ; private ; shoemaker ; single.

Dunn, Edward D., of South Reading ; son of Henry and Aurelia ; born in South Reading in 1848 ; private ; single ; teamster ; enlisted in

1865, in 19th Reg.; died at Galloupe's Island, Boston Harbor, Feb. 9. 1865.

Dunn, Horace H., of South Reading, brother of the last named, born at South Reading 1845; single; clerk; enlisted 1863 in 1st Battalion Heavy Artillery; transferred to the Navy in Sept. 1863; deserted.

Dyer, Wm. P., married; enlisted for three years (in 1863) in Co. B, 1st Battalion Heavy Artillery.

Eager, Alexander, of South Reading, son of James and Julia; born in Ireland; a seaman.

Eaton, Abijah A., of Reading; a private; enlisted 1861 for three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg.

Eaton, John Henry, of South Reading; son of Lt. John and Mary W.; born in South Reading; single; expressman; enlisted 1861 in Co. E, 16th Reg., for three years, and served his three years.

Eaton, Everett W., of South Reading, son of Lilley and Eliza N. Eaton; born in South Reading July 9, 1835; single; served as commissary clerk under Col. Beckwith, Commissary of the Army of the Potomac, under Capt. T. E. Berrier, Commissary of Subsistence; went with him to Centreville and Manassas; was at Fort Runyon three or four months; was at Alexandria when that place was headquarters of the Reserve Army Corps under Gen. Sturgis two months; went with Sturgis to the field, and was in Pope's retreat; then served with Capt. Knowles, Commissary Subsistence, in Maryland campaign, under Gen. Humphrey; accompanied the army on the march to the Rappahannock; was at the battle of Antietam; was taken sick and came home.

Eaton, John, of South Reading, son of Joseph and Sarah; born in South Reading, in 1813; married; expressman; enlisted 1861, as 2d Lieut. in Co. E, 16th Reg.; resigned and discharged 1862.

Eaton, John Smith, of South Reading, son of Zenas and Lois S.; born in South Reading, Oct. 30, 1827; enlisted for nine months in Co. E, 50th Reg., as Corporal; a cordwainer, and married.

Eaton, Chester Williams, of South Reading, son of Lilley and Eliza N., born in South Reading, Jan. 13, 1839; single; student at law; enlisted in 1862 for nine months in Co. E, 50th Reg.; served as Quartermaster's clerk; was at the taking of Port Hudson.

Eaton, Edward, of South Reading; son of Noah and Hannah W.; born in Cambridgeport in 1844; single; enlisted 1862, in Co. L, 1st Heavy Artillery; served as musician.

Eaton, Noah Martin, of South Reading; brother of the last named;

born in South Reading in 1832 ; married ; enlisted 1864, for one year, in Co. K, 4th Heavy Artillery.

Eaton, Victor, of South Reading, brother of the last named ; born in Cambridgeport in 1840 ; single ; enlisted 1862 for three years in Co. C, 24th Regiment, as a private ; re-enlisted 1864 ; wounded in the hand near Richmond, Oct. 14, 1864.

Eaton, David, of South Reading ; brother of the last named ; served with the 100 days' men.

Eaton, Walter Sullivan, of South Reading, son of John Sullivan and Harriet W. ; born in South Reading, Aug 11, 1847 ; private and clerk ; single ; was detailed as clerk at Gen. Canby's head-quarters at New Orleans, La., Jan. 1865 ; was present at the taking of Mobile, Ala., April 11, 1865 ; now in Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Eaton, Jacob H., of South Reading, son of Zenas and Lois S. ; born in South Reading, 1834 ; private ; married ; was of the 4th Cavalry.

Edmands, Consider, of South Reading, son of Rodney and Mary W. ; enlisted 1861, in Co. I, of 11th Reg., for three years ; was killed Aug. 29, 1862, near Bull Run ; was born in Saugus 1843.

Edmands, Rodney, of South Reading, son of Wm. and Ruth ; born in Chelsea ; enlisted 1861, for three years, in Co. I, of 11th Reg., and discharged in 1863, for disability ; re-enlisted in 1864, in Co. E, of 59th Reg.

Edwards, John, of South Reading ; single ; enlisted for three years in 11th Reg.

Ellis, Geo. W., of Co. G, 35th Reg. ; was killed Sept. 7, 1863.

Emerson, Charles Stillman, of South Reading ; son of Abraham and Mary B. ; born in South Reading, Aug. 12, 1829 ; enlisted 1862, for nine months, in Co. E, 50th Reg. ; married about the time of enlistment, to Hannah Emmons.

Emerson, John Henry, of South Reading, son of John and Lucretia ; born in South Reading, July, 1826 ; private and married ; enlisted in 1864, in Co. K, of 4th Heavy Artillery.

Emerson, Thomas Albert, of South Reading, son of Thomas, Jr., and Emily M. ; born in South Reading, Dec. 27, 1840 ; a graduate of Yale College ; enlisted 1863, as A. A. Paymaster, with rank of Lieut., on board U. S. brig "Perry" ; service at Port Royal, S. C., six months ; on blockade off Charleston, S. C., one month ; at Fernandina, Fla., sixteen months.

Estes, O'Neal J., of South Reading, son of Enoch and Betsey ; born in Bethel, Me., in 1836 ; private and single ; enlisted 1862, for nine

months, in Co. E, 50th Reg.; died of fever at Baton Rouge, La., May 12, 1863.

Eustis, Henry W., of South Reading; son of James and Susan J.; born in South Reading, Feb. 27, 1835; married; a private; enlisted for three months in 1861, in Co. E, 5th Reg.; re-enlisted in 1864, for three years, in U. S. Signal Corps.

Eustis, Joseph S., of South Reading, brother of the last named; born in South Reading, Aug. 26, 1833; single; a private; enlisted for three months in 1861, in Co. E, 5th Reg., and was wounded at the battle of Bull Run; re-enlisted 1862, for nine months, in Co. E, 50th Reg.

Evans, Tho. Asaph, of South Reading, son of Asaph and Lucinda; born in South Reading in 1831; private; teamster; single; enlisted for three years in Co. E, 16th Reg.

Evans, Wm. O., of South Reading, brother of the last named; born in South Reading in 1834; private; married; enlisted for one year, in 5th Battery.

Evans, Charles A., of South Reading, brother of the last named; born in South Reading in 1838; private; mason; married; enlisted 1862, three years, in Co. K, of 23d Reg.

Evans, Henry H., of South Reading, brother of the last named; born in South Reading in 1841; drafted; married; was in Co. E, of 16th Reg.; transferred in 1864 to the 11th Mass. Battalion.

Fairbanks, Zephaniah F., of South Reading, son of Lewis and Martha; born in Chelsea in 1838; a saloon keeper; married; enlisted in 1861, for three years, in Co. G, 24th Reg.; acted as cook.

Fairbanks, James M., of South Reading, brother of the last named; born in South Reading in 1840; painter; private; enlisted in 1861 in Co. E, of 5th Reg., for three months; re-enlisted 1862, for three years, in Co. G, 24th Reg.; re-enlisted in 1864, and transferred to Co. D.

Fay, Patrick, of South Reading, son of Patrick and Margaret; born in Ireland in 1826; private and Sergeant; enlisted in 1861, for three years, in Co. I, of 16th Reg.; was transferred in 1864 to 11th Mass. Battalion; married.

Felton, A. P., of South Reading; married; enlisted for three years in Co. B, 22d Reg.

Flanders, Alexander, of South Reading, son of Levi; born in South Reading; enlisted in 1863 as a private in 1st Heavy Artillery; severely wounded at South Side Railroad, Va., at the battle of Poplar Spring Church, Oct. 2, 1864; was discharged for disability; re-enlisted in the Regular Army in 1865.

Fletcher, Charles N., of Reading; enlisted, 1861, for three months, in Co. E, 5th Regt.

Fogg, Lewis, of South Reading, son of Ransom and Hannah; born in South Braintree in 1839; enlisted, 1865, in Frontier Cavalry.

Folsom, Edward Channing, of South Reading, son of Peter and Emily; born in Grey, Me., 1845; a private and single; enlisted, 1864, for three years, in Signal Corps; discharged, 1865, for disability; now a physician in Washington, D. C.

Forbes, Patrick, of South Reading, son of Michael; born in Ireland, 1845; a private; enlisted, 1864, for one year, in 3d Heavy Artillery.

Forrest, John, of South Reading; served with the 100 days' men.

Foster, Aaron Augustus, of South Reading, son of Aaron and Abigail; born at South Reading, May 23, 1833; a printer; enlisted as a private, 1863, for three years, in Co. C, 2d Heavy Artillery; married.

Foster, Clarence P., of South Reading, half-brother of the last named; served with the 100 days' men.

Foster Davis, of South Reading, son of Russell and Sophia; born in South Reading; enlisted, 1861, in Co. E, 5th Reg., for three months; re-enlisted, 1861, for three years, in 24th Reg.; was 2d Lieut. in 1863; 1st Lieut. in 1864; Captain and Major.

Fowle, Clifford B., of South Reading; married; a private; enlisted, 1861, for three years, in Co. E, 16th Reg.; died July 3, 1864.

Freeman, Barnard, of South Reading; married; enlisted in 24th Reg.; was wounded by the accidental discharge of gun, and transferred to Vet. Res. Corps.

Fifield, Charles A., of South Reading, son of Abraham and Betsey; born in Lowell, 1834; single; a moulder; enlisted, 1864, for one year, in Co. K, of 4th Heavy Artillery.

Fisk, Joseph A., of South Reading; enlisted 1862, for nine months, in Co. E, 50th Reg.; discharged at New Orleans, 1863, for disability.

Foster, Franklin H., son of Aaron; enlisted in 9th N. H. Reg.; died in Salisbury prison Dec. 14, 1864.

Garland, Wingate, of South Reading; a private in 4th Cavalry; was taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville, where he died, Feb. 1865.

Gihon, Edward, of South Reading, son of John; born in Ireland in 1835; a cordwainer, and married; enlisted in 1861, for three years, in Co. D, 28th Reg.; re-enlisted.

Gilman, Geo. K., of South Reading, son of Joseph and Mary; born in

Tamworth, N. H., in 1835; was Corporal; enlisted 1862, for nine months, in Co. E, 50th Reg.; promoted to Sergeant.

Greggs, James H., of Reading; enlisted for three months, in 1861, in Co. E, 5th Reg.; was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861.

Green, Geo. Henry, of South Reading, son of Reuben and Lydia; born in Malden in 1836; enlisted as corporal in Co. E, 5th Reg., for three months; re-enlisted for nine months in Co. E, of 50th Reg.; died at sea, while *en route* for New Orleans.

Green, Edward Isaac, of South Reading, son of Isaac; born in South Reading; enlisted in 2d Co., 22d Reg., Sharpshooters, fo three years.

Green, Patrick, of South Reading; enlisted in 1864, for one year, in 3d Heavy Artillery.

Godfrey, Warren H., of South Reading, son of Enos and Leliance; born in Brewster in 1833; enlisted 1864, in Co. K, 4th Heavy Artillery, for one year; private; married.

Goodwin, Andrew, of South Reading; enlisted 1864, for one year, in Co. K, 4th Heavy Artillery; married, and a private.

Hart, J. Frank, of South Reading, son of Charles and Martha S.; born in South Reading in 1844; enlisted 1861, for three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg.; re-enlisted in 1st Reg. of Heavy Artillery.

Hart, Howard C., of South Reading, son of Charles and Martha S.; born in South Reading in 1841; enlisted in 1861, for three years, in Co. E, 16th Reg.; transferred in 1864 to 11th Battalion; re-enlisted 1865, in Co. D, Frontier Cavalry.

Hart, David A., of South Reading, son of Charles and Martha S.; born in South Reading in 1846; enlisted in 1861, for three years, in the 24th Reg.; transferred in 1863 to Vet. Res. Corps; promoted to corporal; re-enlisted in 1864.

Hart, Charles, of South Reading, son of Joseph and Betsey; born in Lynnfield in 1807; father of the foregoing; enlisted in Co. L, of 1st Heavy Artillery; teamster.

Hartshorn, Oliver S., of South Reading, son of Thomas S.; was of 8th Reg.; died June 21, 1865, of disease contracted in the service.

Hart, John F., of South Reading; son of Harfield; born in South Reading; enlisted in 1864, and served with the 100 days' volunteers.

Hartwell, Abner A., of Reading; enlisted 1861, in Co. E, of 5th Reg., for three months.

Hartshorn Charles F., of South Reading, son of James and Mary; born

in South Reading in 1835 ; enlisted 1862, for nine months, in Co. E, 50th Reg. ; was Corporal and Sergeant.

Hartshorn, Jeremiah W., of South Reading, son of Jeremiah and Caroline ; born in South Reading July 4, 1832 ; enlisted in 1864, for three years, in Signal Corps.

Harnden, James, of South Reading, son of Samuel and Nancy ; born in 1835 ; enlisted 1864, for one year, in Co. K, 4th Heavy Artillery.

Harmers, ——.

Harrington, Charles T., of South Reading, son of Peter and Caroline ; born in Watertown in 1838; enlisted 1861, for three months, in Co. E, of 5th Reg. ; re-enlisted for nine months, in 1862, in Co. E, of 50th Reg.

Hall, Frank, of South Reading, son of Prentice and Clarissa ; born in South Reading ; enlisted for three years in Co. H, 24th Reg., and re-enlisted ; was a drummer.

Hangle, William, of South Reading ; born in Ireland ; enlisted 1861, for three years, in Co. D, 9th Reg.

Haggerty, Timo., of South Reading, son of Daniel ; enlisted in Co. A, 35th Reg., for three years.

Hamilton, Robert, of South Reading, son of Hans and Mary ; born in Brookfield, N. S., in 1840 ; enlisted in 1862, for nine months, in Co. E, 50th Reg. ; died at South Reading, Sept. 27, 1864, of disease contracted in the service.

Hamblin, Wm. A., of South Reading ; born in Boston ; enlisted 1864, in Co. K, 4th Heavy Artillery, for one year.

Haskell, Henry L., of South Reading, son of George and Lucy E. ; born in Gloucester in 1837 ; enlisted 1861, for three years, in Co. K, 23d Reg.

Hawkes, Francis, of South Reading, son of Davis W. and Lucretia ; born in South Reading in 1836 ; enlisted in 1861, in 2d Co. of 22d Reg. of Sharpshooters, for three years.

Hawkes, John, of South Reading, son of Adam and Patty ; born in South Reading in 1828 ; enlisted in 1862, in Co. E, 50th Reg., for nine months ; re-enlisted in 1864, for one year, in Co. K, of Heavy Artillery.

Hawkes, Winfield S., of South Reading, son of Benj. ; served with the 100 days' men in 1864.

Hayden, Frank W., of South Reading, son of Wm. H. and Elizabeth J. ; born in Hallowell, Me., in 1835 ; enlisted in 1861, for three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg. ; re-enlisted in Co. E, 5th Reg., for three years ; promoted to 2d Lieut. in 1862 ; taken prisoner at Kel-

ley's Ford, Va., in 1863, being injured by a horse falling on him; was kept a prisoner seven weeks; was promoted to 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster; served in Frontier Cavalry.

Hayden, Wm. H., Jr., of South Reading, son of Wm. H. and Elizabeth J.; born in Hallowell, Me., in 1827; enlisted for three months in Co. E, 5th Reg., in 1861; re-enlisted in 1862, as Sergeant, in Co. B, 1st Batt. of Heavy Artillery; appointed 2d Lieut. in 1863, in Co. A.

Hayward, Alex. N., of Reading; enlisted for three months in Co. E, 5th Reg.

Heath, Micah, of South Reading, son of Michael and Mary S.; born in Meredith, N. H., 1817; enlisted for three years, in 1861, in Co. E, 16th Reg.; transferred in 1864 to 11th Mass. Batt.

Hebbetts, James, of South Reading; born in Ireland; enlisted 1861, for three years, in Co. D, 28th Reg.; wounded Sept. 1, 1862, in second Bull Run battle, and died on Sept. 16, 1862, in the hospital at Washington, D. C.

Hilborn, Henry E., of South Reading; born at Minot, Me.; enlisted 1861, in Co. E, 16th Reg.; was a corporal; discharged for disability in 1863.

Hodgkins, Samuel P., of South Reading; served with the 100 days' men.

Holmes, George E., of South Reading, son of Elizabeth; enlisted in 1864, in 4th Cavalry.

Hosmer, Oliver S., of Woburn; enlisted 1861, for three months, in the 5th Reg.

Howe, Wm. C., of South Reading, son of Joseph W.; born in South Reading; enlisted for three years, in 1861, in 10th Reg.; re-enlisted, in 1863, in 4th Mass. Cavalry; musician.

Howe, Nathaniel H., of Charlestown; enlisted 1863, in Co. L, 1st Heavy Artillery.

Howe, Wm. F., of South Reading; enlisted 1863, in 31st Reg.

Hood, Tho. R. P., of South Reading, son of Asa and Martha; born in Salem, 1825; enlisted 1864, in Co. G, 59th Reg.

Hoyt, Henry D., of South Reading; born in Shorington, N. H.; enlisted in 1861, for three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg.; re-enlisted in 1861, for three years, in 22d Reg.

Hurd, Joseph L., of South Reading; enlisted in 16th Reg., and served also with 100 days' men.

Hurley, Timothy, of South Reading, son of Daniel and Ann; born in

Ireland in 1829; enlisted for three years, in Co. I, 1st Reg.; became a Corporal.

Hunt, George, of Stoneham; enlisted 1864, for one year, in Co. K, 4th Heavy Artillery.

Hunt, Henry, of Stoneham; enlisted 1864, for one year, in Co. K, 4th Heavy Artillery.

Harnden, James W., of South Reading; served with 100 days' men.

Jackson, George H., of Medford; enlisted in 1864, for one year, in Co. K, 4th Heavy Artillery.

Jameson, Edward T., of South Reading; born in Boston; enlisted for three years, in Co. D, 4th Battery.

Jennison, Williston, of South Reading; enlisted for three years in 35th Reg.

Johnson, Isaac, of South Reading; colored; was drafted.

Johnson, John, of South Reading, of 2d Cavalry.

Jones, Alden N., of South Reading; enlisted in 1861 in Co. B, 12th Reg., for three years; was born at Chelsea, Vt., 1835.

Jones, Geo. S., of South Reading; enlisted for three years in 35th Reg.

Jones, Nathan G., of South Reading, of 100 days' men.

Kaka, John, a recruit.

Kelley, Patrick, of South Reading; enlisted for one year in Co. K, 4th Heavy Artillery.

Kelley, Joseph, of South Reading; born in England; enlisted in 1861, for three years, in Co. A, 28th Reg.; married; died Dec. 17, 1861, at Camp Cameron, Cambridge, Mass., of typhoid fever.

Kenney, Thomas J., of South Reading, of Co. I, 11th Reg.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Kennedy, Patrick, of South Reading; enlisted for three years in 35th Reg.

Kidder, George H., of South Reading; enlisted for three months, in 1861, in Co. E, 5th Reg.; born in South Boston in 1837; son of Daniel and Sarah; re-enlisted in 1861, for three years, in Co. E, 1st Mass. Cavalry.

Kingman, Wm. W., of South Reading, son of Samuel and Sarah R., born at South Reading in 1832; enlisted 1862, for nine months, in Co. E, 50th Reg.; afterwards served with 100 days' men.

Kinnerson, J. Henry, of South Reading; a seaman.

Kirley, Thomas, of South Reading; born in Ireland in 1831; son of Patrick and Deborah; enlisted in the naval service in 1864; fireman; was on board the U. S. Steamer "Tristram Shandy"; was

on the blockading service off Wilmington, N. C.; was in the first and second engagements at Fort Fisher, N. C.

Knight, Jason H., of South Reading, son of Otis and Sally; born in Charlestown, 1838; enlisted for three months in Co. E, 5th Reg.; was a Sergeant; re-enlisted 1862, for nine months, in Co. E, 50th Reg.; afterwards served with 100 days' men as Lieutenant.

Knight, Henry C., of South Reading, son of Henry and Ruhamah; born in South Reading, 1829; enlisted in 1862, for nine months, in Co. E, 50th Reg.

Lane, John, of South Reading; seaman; enlisted 1862, on board the "Sebago."

Lane, Loammi C., of South Reading, son of Stephen and Ann; born in Gloucester in 1832; enlisted for one year in Co. K, 4th Heavy Artillery.

Lane, William, of South Reading, brother of last mentioned; born in Gloucester in 1834; enlisted in 1861, for three years, in Co. I, 11th Reg.; transferred in 1863 to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Lang, James, of South Reading, son of Wm. and Ellen; born in Ireland; enlisted in 1862 for three years, in 33d Reg.

Lawrence, Charles A., of South Reading, son of Daniel and Mary B.; born in Concord; enlisted for three years in Co. G, of 24th Reg.; died at Saxonville, Mass., Oct. 20, 1862, of disease contracted in the service.

Lawrence, Geo. B., of South Reading, son of Daniel and Mary B.; born in Concord; enlisted for three years in Co. G, of 24th Reg.

Lawrence, Edward R., of South Reading, son of Daniel and Mary B.; born in Concord in 1841; enlisted 1861, for three years, in Co. H, 25th Reg.

Leathers, Albert N., of South Reading; enlisted 1864, for one year, in Co. K, 4th Heavy Artillery.

Lee, John, of South Reading, son of John and Sally; born in Salem in 1813; enlisted in 1861, for three years, in the 24th Reg.

Lee, John F., of South Reading, son of Charles E. and Rhoda B. (and great-grandson of Gen. Benj. Brown, of Revolutionary memory); born in South Reading in 1843; enlisted in 1861, in Co. E, 16th Reg.; discharged 1863, for disability, and died at South Reading of disease contracted in the service.

Lewis, John; seaman; enlisted 1864.

Littlefield, Samuel F., of South Reading, son of Nath'l and Dorcas; born in Wells, Me., in 1826; enlisted for nine months, in Co. E,

50th Reg.; was Captain; re-commissioned as Captain of the 100 days' men.

Locke, John W., of South Reading, son of Josiah and Elizabeth W.; born at Ashburnham, 1831; enlisted 1861, for three months, as Captain of Co. E, 5th Reg.; commissioned in 1862, as Lieutenant-Colonel of 50th Reg., and served nine months.

Locke, Geo. L., of South Reading; enlisted 1861, for three years, Co. E, 16th Reg.; killed in battle near Bull Run, Va., August 29, 1862.

Long, Robert, of South Reading, of the 6th Colored Infantry; representative recruit for Thomas Emerson.

Lord, Byron, of South Reading, son of James and Marcia A.; born in South Reading in 1840; enlisted 1861, for three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg.

Lord, Geo. H., of South Reading, brother of last named; enlisted 1861, for three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg.

Lufkin, Stephen, of South Reading, son of Humphrey and Lois; born in Chester, N. H., in 1814; enlisted in 1862, for three years, in Co. G, 13th Reg., and discharged for inability in 1863.

Lufkin, Stephen W., of South Reading, son of the last named; born in Woburn in 1844; enlisted in 1862, in Co. G, of 13th Reg., for three years; was wounded severely at Gettysburg, July 1, 1862, and was taken prisoner; was re-taken the next day by Union troops, and discharged on account of the wound.

Lufkin, Frederick H., of South Reading, brother of the last named; born in South Reading in 1848; mother's name, Sarah G. W.; enlisted 1865, for one year, in Capt. Porter's Co., in 62d Reg.; was a Corporal; served also with 100 days' men.

Lyons, John W., of South Reading, son of William and Mary P.; born in Ireland in 1845; enlisted in 3d Heavy Artillery, Co. M, for one year.

Madden, Jerry, of South Reading, son of Cornelius and Maria; born in Ireland, 1822; enlisted 1862, for nine months, in Co. G, 48th Reg.

Madden, John W., of South Reading; enlisted in 1864, for one year, in 3d Heavy Artillery.

Magee, Edward, of South Reading; a seaman.

Mansfield, Wm. J., of South Reading, son of Wm. and Phebe; born in South Reading in 1845; enlisted in 1863, in Co. L, 1st Heavy Artillery.

Mansfield, James F., of South Reading, son of James J. and Martha

B.; born in South Reading in 1836; enlisted in 1861, for three years, in Co. E, 16th Reg., as Sergeant; promoted to 1st Lieut. in 1864; transferred the same year to the 11th Reg.; promoted to Captain, October, 1864, and afterwards to Major and Lieutenant-Colonel.

Mansfield, Joseph H., of South Reading, brother of the last named; born at South Reading, 1841; enlisted in 1861, in Co. E, of 16th Reg., for three years; died of fever in hospital, New York, Sept. 14, 1862.

Mansfield, Edward G., of South Reading, son of Edward, served with the 100 days' men.

Martin, John, of South Reading, served with the 100 days' men.

Marshall, Cyrus E., of South Reading, served with the 100 days' men.

Moulton, Erastus, of South Reading, served with the 100 days' men.

Mayo, Nath'l C., of South Reading, son of Josiah and Ruth; born in Eastham, 1831; enlisted in 1864, in Co. K, 4th Heavy Artillery, for one year.

McCabe, James M., of South Reading, son of Bridget; born in Boston; enlisted in 1861, for three years, in Co. K, 22d Reg.

McCarty, Timothy, of South Reading, of 6th Battalion.

McCleary, John E., of South Reading; born in Prince Edward Island; enlisted, 1862, for three years, in Co. H, 27th Reg.; re-enlisted in 1864; promoted to Sergeant in 1864; was principal musician of regiment in October, 1864; was wounded and taken prisoner at battle of Kingston, N. C., March 8, 1865; paroled March 26; promoted to 1st Lieut., May 15, 1865.

McDonald, George, of South Reading, of 38th Reg., for three years.

McGee, Edward, of South Reading, enlisted 1861, for three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg.; re-enlisted 1864, for three years, in Co. C, 24th Reg.

McKay, Tho. M., of South Reading, son of John and Elizabeth M.; born at Boston, Dec. 5, 1836; enlisted, 1861, for three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg.; re-enlisted for three years in Co. G, 20th Reg.; was Sergeant; was promoted Sept. 5, 1862; to be 2d Lieut., Dec. 18, 1862; to be Captain, July, 1863; was killed by a shot from a conscript, Oct. 5, 1863, at Culpepper, Va.

McKay, Gordon, from Melrose; served in the three months' campaign.

McKensie, John, from Boston; served in the three months' campaign.

McKensie, A., of South Reading, served in the Frontier Cavalry.

McPherson, David, of South Reading, son of Edward ; born in Scotland in 1840 ; was cook ; enlisted 1861, for three years, in Co. E, 24th Reg. ; re-enlisted in 1864 for some other town.

McLaughlin, Thos., of 19th Reg.

McQueeny, Wm., from Boston ; enlisted 1864, for one year, in Co. K, 4th Heavy Artillery.

McQuillan, Joseph, from Charlestown ; of Co. L, 1st Heavy Artillery ; killed June 16, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.

Miller, Charles, of South Reading ; enlisted 1862, for nine months, in Co. E, 50th Reg.

Moore, John L., Jr., of South Reading, son of John L. and Marie ; enlisted 1862, in Co. E, 50th Reg., for nine months ; died at Baton Rouge, La., April 6, 1863.

Morrill, James M., of South Reading, son of Manning and Merriam ; born in Danville, Me., 1837 ; a carpenter ; enlisted 1861, for three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg. ; re-enlisted in 1862, for nine months, as Corporal in Co. E, 50th Reg. ; served as Orderly Sergeant with 100 days' men.

Morton, Joseph, of South Reading, son of Joseph B. and Patience ; born in South Paris, Me., 1832 ; enlisted 1862, for nine months, in 50th Reg. (in the band) ; enlisted in 1864, for one year, in Co. K, 4th Heavy Artillery.

Moses, John F., of South Reading, son of Nath'l and Elizabeth ; born at South Reading, 1834 ; enlisted in 1862, for nine months in Co. E, 50th Reg. ; died at Baton Rouge, La., July 4, 1863.

Moses, George, of South Reading, brother of the last named ; born at South Reading, 1841 ; enlisted 1861, for three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg. ; re-enlisted in 1862 for nine months, in Co. E, 50th Reg., and in 1864, for three years, in Signal Corps.

Murkland, Robert L , of South Reading, son of John and Jane ; born at Lowell in 1837 ; enlisted in 1862, for nine months, in Co. E, 50th Reg.

Murray, Jeremiah, of South Reading ; seaman.

Newhall, Elbridge G., of South Reading, son of Benj. S. and Hannah S. ; enlisted for three years in Co. E, 16th Reg. ; discharged for inability ; born in South Danvers.

Newhall, David, of South Reading, brother of the last named ; born at South Danvers, 1841 ; enlisted in 1862, in Co. E, 50th Reg., for nine months ; served also with 100 days' men as Corporal.

Newhall, Wm., of South Reading ; son of James I. and Sally N Pease ; born in Lynnfield, 1809 (name had been altered from *Pease* to

Newhall); enlisted 1861, for three years, in Co. K, 23d Reg.; was wagoner and ambulance driver; discharged for inability.

Newman, J. Frank, of South Reading, son of John H.; enlisted 1862, for nine months, in Co. E, 50th Reg.

Nichols, Edmund, of South Reading; enlisted 1864, in 4th Cavalry.

Nichols, Geo. R., of South Reading, of 100 days' men.

Nichols, Geo. W., of Reading, enlisted for three months in Co. E, 5th Reg.

Nichols, G. Hannibal, of South Reading, son of Jona. and Elizabeth; born in South Reading, 1830; enlisted, 1861, for three years in Co. E, 16th Reg., and discharged for inability.

Nichols, Warren, of South Reading, brother of the last named; born in South Reading, in 1840; enlisted, 1861, in Co. E, 16th Reg.; was a Corporal; was wounded slightly at the battle of Gettysburg, taken prisoner, and paroled; was wounded severely at the battle of Coal Harbor, in 1864, and discharged.

Oliver, James, of South Reading, son of Ezekiel and Sarah; born at South Reading in 1820; enlisted as 2d Lieut. in Co. E, 16th Reg.; was promoted to 1st Lieut. in 1862.

Oliver, Alfred, of South Reading, son of the last named; served with the 100 days' men.

O'Reardon, Matthew (or Michael), of South Reading; enlisted for three years in 35th Reg.

Parker, Thos. A., of South Reading; born in 1831; enlisted in 1861 in Co. G, 13th Reg.; was taken prisoner at Kettle Run, Va., paroled, and in 1863 discharged for disability.

Parker, Thos. E., of South Reading, son of Thomas and Hannah; born in Salem in 1820; enlisted 1861, in Co. E, 24th Reg.; served as cook and butcher; discharged Sept. 25, 1862; died at South Reading, Oct. 29, 1862.

Parker, John Q. A., of South Reading, brother of the last named; born at South Reading, 1829; enlisted 1862, in Co. E, 50th Reg., for nine months, as Corporal, and served as butcher.

Parker, Nathan D., of Reading; enlisted 1861, for three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg.

Parker, Wm. Durant, of South Reading, son of William and Abigail; born in South Reading in 1826; enlisted 1861, for three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg.; re-enlisted in 1861, for three years, in Co. H, 24th Reg.; discharged for inability in 1863.

Parsons, Benj. W., of Lynnfield; enlisted 1861, in Co. E, 5th Reg., for three months, and discharged for inability.

Pasco, Wm. C., of South Reading; enlisted 1864, for one year, in Co. K, 4th Heavy Artillery.

Peterson, Leonard, of South Reading; enlisted 1861, in Co. E, 5th Reg., for three months.

Phipps, John W., of South Reading; son of John and Mary; born in South Reading in 1824; enlisted 1864, for one year, in Co. K, 4th Heavy Artillery.

Pierce, James H., of Stoneham; enlisted in 1864, for one year, in Co. K, 4th Heavy Artillery.

Pilling, Jonathan, of South Reading, son of Jonathan; enlisted 1862, for nine months, in Co. E, 50th Reg.; died at Baton Rouge, April 1, 1863, of disease.

Poland, Joseph Warren, of South Reading; a seaman; son of Joseph and Emily C.; born at South Reading 1845; was hospital steward; was at the bombardment of Fort Fisher.

Pope, J. Holman, of South Reading, son of John and Harriet; born at South Reading 1831; enlisted 1862, for nine months, in Co. E, 50th Reg.

Pratt, Benj. C., of South Reading; son of Sumner and Susan; born in South Reading; enlisted 1861, in Co. E, 16th Reg., for three years and served his full term.

Pratt, Edwin, of South Reading, son of David and Hannah; born in Reading in 1838; enlisted 1861, in Co. E, 5th Reg., for 3 months; re-enlisted 1862, in Co. E, 1st Battery of Heavy Artillery, and discharged for disability.

Proven, Charles, of South Reading; enlisted in 1861, for three years, in second Reg., as musician.

Rahr, Christian E., of Reading; enlisted for three months in Co. E, 5th Reg.; a native of Denmark; born 1840.

Ransom, Wm. E., of South Reading, son of Barzillia and H. J.; was Corporal; enlisted 1861 in Co. E, 5th Reg., for three months.

Ransom, Edward M., of South Reading, brother of the last named; born at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1840; enlisted in 1861, in Co. E, 13th Reg., for three years; employed as clerk in Quartermaster's department; discharged Dec. 1861, by order of Gen. McClellan.

Ransom, Geo. W., of South Reading, brother of the last named; enlisted in the 1st Heavy Artillery, Co. L, for one year; was a Corporal.

Rayner, John, of South Reading; son of Jacob S. and Nabby; born at Townsend 1823; enlisted in 1861, for three months, in Co. E, of 5th Reg.

Rayner, Ozias, of South Reading, brother of the last named; born in Charlestown; enlisted in 1861, for three months, in Co. E, of 5th Regiment; re-enlisted in Co. H, 24th Reg.; was a Sergeant.

Reed, Silas L., of South Reading; a seaman; and of 35th Reg., for three years.

Reed, Washington, of Reading, son of Michael W. and Antisianna, born in Quincy in 1834; enlisted in 1864 in Signal Corps, for three years.

Resterick, Walter, of South Reading, son of Jane Resterick; enlisted 1862, for nine months, in Co. E, 50th Reg.; re-enlisted in 1865 in Frontier Cavalry.

Reynolds, Charles H., of South Reading; enlisted for three years in 35th Reg.

Richards, Frederick S., of South Reading, son of Joseph and Abigail W.; born in Searsport, Me., 1834; enlisted in 1861, in Co. E, 16th Reg.; was killed in battle before Richmond, June 18, 1862.

Richardson, J. Warren, of South Reading, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Richardson; born in South Reading; mustered into service 1864; served one year in Co. E, 1st Batt. Heavy Artillery, Fort Warren.

Ripley, Allen M., of South Reading, son of Asa P. and Mary C.; born in Londonderry, N. H., in 1844; enlisted in 1864 in Co. K, 4th Heavy Artillery.

Robinson, Charles H., of Reading; enlisted for three months in 1861, in Co. E, 5th Reg.

Robinson, John E., of Reading; enlisted 1863 in Co. L, of 1st Heavy Artillery; wounded May 19, 1864, and missing.

Roundy, John D., of Reading; enlisted 1861, for three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg.

Rowland, Thomas, of South Reading; enlisted for one year in 3d Heavy Artillery.

Royal, Dudley C., of South Reading, son of Robert and Miriam; born in 1827 in Pownal, Me.; enlisted 1861, for three years, in the 24th Reg.; re-enlisted 1864.

Rummery, Tho. J., of Co. I, 11th Reg.

Ryder, Andrew J., of South Reading, son of James and Cynthia; of Frontier Cavalry.

Ryder, Verenus H., of South Reading, son of James and Cynthia; enlisted 1864, for one year, in Co. K, 4th Heavy Artillery.

Scanlan, Anthony, of South Reading; of 2d Cavalry.

Seaver, Geo. A., of South Reading, son of Hammond and Amelia; born in Boston in 1827; enlisted 1864, for one year, in Co. K, of 4th Heavy Artillery.

Seaver, Howard M., of South Reading, brother of the last named; born in Boston in 1828; enlisted in 1861 in Co. A, 3d Maryland Reg.

Severns, Wm. H., of South Reading, son of Luther and Hannah R.; born in Brookline, 1842; was a Corporal in Co. G, 59th Reg.; enlisted for three years in 1864, and discharged for inability.

Shea, Michael.

Sheafe, John C., of South Reading; enlisted for three years in Co. A 1st Batt. of Heavy Artillery.

Shepard, Charles H., of South Reading; enlisted 1861, as 1st Lieut in Co. E, 5th Reg.; re-enlisted as 2d Lieut. in Co. L, 1st Heavy Artillery; promoted to 1st Lieut.

Sherman, Marcus M., of South Reading; enlisted in 1864 in Co. K, 4th Heavy Artillery, for one year.

Sherman, Wm. H., of Reading; enlisted 1861, for three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg.

Simpson, Charles L., of South Reading; enlisted 1863, in Co. B, 1st Batt. Heavy Artillery.

Skinner, Gustavus F. D., of South Reading, son of Thomas and Mary; born in South Reading in 1828; enlisted 1861, for three years, in Co. E, 16th Reg.; discharged for inability in 1862; re-enlisted in 1864 in 1st Cavalry.

Skinner, Geo. F., of South Reading, son of Abraham and Martha; enlisted 1862 in Co. B, 39th Reg.; was wounded severely.

Skinner, Thomas Judson, of Reading, son of Thomas and Phebe; served with the 100 days' men.

Skinner, Wm. G., 2d, of South Reading, son of Lilley E. and Rhoda J.; born in South Reading in 1845; enlisted in 1862 in Co. E, 50th Reg., for nine months.

Smalley, Leonard D., of South Reading; born in Yarmouth, Me., in 1832; married Ellen M., dau. of Jacob Tufts; was a seaman; was acting master on board the "Westfield"; was present at the taking of Forts St. Philip and Jackson; also at the taking of New Orleans, La., and Galveston, Tex.

Smiley, J. Henry, of South Reading, son of John and Priscilla; enlisted for three years in Co. H, 24th Reg.

Smith, Daniel, of South Reading, enlisted 1864 in Co. E, 1st Batt. of Heavy Artillery.

Smith, John, was a substitute for Wm. H. Atwell, Jr.; was a seaman.

Smith, Solon C., of South Reading, son of Porter and Sarah; born in South Reading, 1840; enlisted 1864; acting 3d assistant engineer; served on board the "Hibiscus"; died of fever at St. Andrews Bay, Fla., July 10, 1865.

Smith, Thomas, of Melrose ; enlisted 1861, for three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg.

Snell, Lewis A., of South Reading, son of Quartus and Lovice ; born at Charlestown, Mass , 1840; enlisted 1862 in Co. E, 50th Reg., for nine months.

Snell, Franklin L., of South Reading, brother of the last named ; enlisted 1862, for nine months, in Co. E, 50th Reg.

Somers, Joseph, of 7th Battery.

Spaulding, David, of South Reading ; of Frontier Cavalry.

Stephens, John R., of Stoneham ; enlisted 1861, for three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg.

Stetson, Everett, of South Reading, son of Melzar and Lucy ; born in Maine ; enlisted 1861, for three years, in Co. K, 23d Reg.

Stimpson, James W., of South Reading, son of Geo. W. and Susan ; born in South Reading 1843 ; enlisted in 1861, for three years, in Co. E, 16th Reg. ; taken prisoner at Gettysburg July 2, 1863 ; died at Richmond, Va., about Jan. 1, 1864.

Stimpson, Wm. W., of South Reading, son of Alfred and Mary ; born in South Reading in 1839 ; enlisted for nine months, in 1862, in Co. E, 50th Reg. ; died of fever at Baton Rouge, La., May 19, 1863.

Stoddard, Geo. W., of South Reading ; served with 100 days' men.

Stone, Orin, of South Reading, son of Ambrose and Martha ; enlisted for three years in Co. E, 16th Reg.

Stowell, John D., of South Reading, son of Martin and Olive ; born in South Reading in 1841 ; enlisted 1862, for three years, in Co. K, 23d Reg. ; discharged in 1864 by reason of wounds.

Sunbury, Horace A., of South Reading, son of Daniel and Mary ; born in Canada 1833 ; enlisted for three years in 1st Mass. Cavalry ; promoted to 2d Lieut. ; transferred to 61st Reg. in 1864 ; promoted to 1st Lieut. in 1865.

Sullivan, John, seaman.

Swain, John P., of North Reading ; enlisted 1864 in Co. L, 1st Heavy Artillery ; re-enlisted.

Sweetser, Albert H., of South Reading, son of P. H. and Louisa ; born in ——— ; enlisted as a soldier in 31st Mass. Reg. (Zouaves) ; was discharged at Ship Island, by Gen. Butler, for disability ; re-enlisted in the 57th Reg. (Veteran) under Col. Gould, and fought in the battle of the Wilderness.

Sweetser, James M., of South Reading, son of Moses and Fanny ; born in South Reading 1828 ; enlisted 1861, for three months, and

served as Corporal in the 5th Reg.; re-enlisted in 1862, for nine months, in Co. E, 50th Reg.; served as Sergeant with the 100 days' men.

Sweetser, Oliver S., of South Reading, son of Tho. J. and Lavinia S.; born at St. Augustine, Fla., in 1832; enlisted in 1861 in Co. E, 5th Reg., for three months.

Sweetser, Thomas, of South Reading, brother of the last named; born in Florida in 1835; enlisted in 1861, for three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg.; re-enlisted as Sergeant in 1862, for nine months, in Co. E, 50th Reg., and discharged soon after for disability.

Sweetser, Luther, of South Reading, son of John and Sarah; born at South Reading, 1845; enlisted 1861, for three years, in Co. E, 16th Reg.; was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and died a prisoner at Andersonville, S. C., Aug. 8, 1864.

Sweetser, Francis, of South Reading, son of Thos. J. and Lydia; born at South Reading, 1839; enlisted 1861, for three years, in Co. E, 16th Reg; was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, June 25, 1862.

Sweetser, Madison C., of South Reading, son of Madison and Phebe; born in South Reading in 1840; enlisted in 1861, for three years, in 2d Co 22d Reg. (Sharpshooters); re-enlisted for one year, in 1864, in Co. B, 1st Vet. Reg. (Hancock's Corps).

Sweetser, Jewett B., of South Reading, brother of the last named; born in South Reading, 1842; enlisted in 1865 in Frontier Cavalry.

Sweetser, John E., of South Reading, son of Stephen and Nancy; born in South Reading, 1839; enlisted for three years in Co. E, 1st Mass. Cavalry, and discharged in 1863 for disability.

Sweetser, Edmund, of South Reading, brother of the last named; born at South Reading, 1843; enlisted 1862 in Co. L, Heavy Artillery; re-enlisted in 1864 for Weymouth.

Sweetser, Stephen, of South Reading, brother of the last named; born in South Reading; served in the 5th Battery; previously served in the 4th Mass. for Taunton.

Sweetser, E. Leroy, of South Reading, son of Elbridge and Mary; born in South Reading in 1842; enlisted 1862, in Co. E, 50th Reg., for nine months.

Symonds, Artemas, served with 100 days' men.

Tackney, Patrick; enlisted 1864, for three years, in 6th Battery.

Talbot, H., of South Reading; of Frontier Cavalry.

Taylor, Augustus, of South Reading, son of Augustus and Elizabeth; born in Dedham in 1841; enlisted 1862, for three years, in Co. D, 4th Battery; died of fever at New Orleans, May 31, 1864.

Taylor, Henry W., of South Reading, son of Wm. H. and Roxanna; born at Cambridgeport 1843; enlisted 1861, for three years, in Co. C, of 3d Battery; afterwards enlisted in the Navy.

Thompson, Charles, of South Reading, son of Joseph and Susan; born at South Reading, 1838; enlisted, 1861, in Co. E, 5th Reg., for three months.

Thompson, John A., of South Reading; born in Boston; enlisted 1861, as drummer, in Co. E, 16th Reg., for three years; discharged in 1862 for disability.

Thompson, J. Frank, of South Reading, son of John A. and Mary B.; born at South Reading in 1832; enlisted April, 1861, for three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg.; in Dec. 1861, re-enlisted,. for three years, in Co. B, 3d Reg. (Maryland Reg.); re-enlisted in 1864, in 4th Heavy Artillery; was a Corporal.

Thompson, Geo. A., of South Reading, brother of the last named; born at South Reading, 1844; enlisted 1862, for nine months, in Co. E, 50th Reg.; served also with 100 days' men.

Tibbetts, Charles H., of Reading; enlisted 1861, for three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg.; discharged on account of having shot off by accident the end of his finger.

Tibbetts, Frank L., of Reading; enlisted 1861, for three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg.; was taken prisoner at Bull Run, July 21, 1861.

Townsend, Geo. W., of South Reading, son of Jacob and Nancy; born at South Reading in 1827; enlisted in 1861, for three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg.; was Sergeant; re-enlisted Dec. 1861, for three years, in Co. E, 24th Reg., as Corporal; was wounded at the battle of Newbern, N. C., and lost two fingers of right hand; re-enlisted 1864, in 59th Vet. Reg.

Townsend, Jacob, Jr., of South Reading, brother of the last named; born at Lynnfield, 1821; enlisted 1864, for three years, in Signal Corps.

Townley, Benjamin, of South Reading, son of Calvin and Jane; born in Orange, N. J., 1812; enlisted 1861, for three years, in Co. E, 16th Reg.; discharged 1862, for disability; re-enlisted 1863, in Co. B, 1st Heavy Artillery, and again discharged, 1865, for disability.

Tucker, Chas. E., of South Reading, son of Peter and Nuamah; born at South Reading, 1842; enlisted 1862, in Co. E, 16th Reg.; discharged in 1863 for disability; re-enlisted in 1864, in Co. K, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Turnbull, Alexander, of South Reading, son of Robert and Annie; born

in Scotland in 1825; enlisted 1861, for three years, in Co. E, 20th Reg.; carpenter and wagoner.

Turnbull, Robert, of South Reading, brother of the last named; born in Scotland in 1835; enlisted for three years in Co. E, 20th Reg.; died of consumption at South Reading, Aug. 14, 1863; disease contracted in the service; was unmarried.

Tufts, Albert C., of the 100 days' men.

Tuttle, H. Ballard, of South Reading, of the 100 days' men.

Twiss, Adoniram J., of South Reading, son of Nancy; enlisted 1861, for three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg.

Tyler, Wm. N., of South Reading, son of John A. and Marion L.; born at South Reading, 1834; enlisted 1861, for three months, in Co. E, of 5th Reg.; was Corporal; re-enlisted in 1861, in Co. E, 50th Reg., for nine months; served also with 100 days' men.

Tyler, Geo. L., of South Reading, brother of the last named; born in Andover in 1836; enlisted 1862, for nine months, in Co. E, 50th Reg.; re-enlisted in 1864, in Co. K, of 4th Heavy Artillery.

Tyler, Chas. W., of South Reading; enlisted for three years in 35th Reg.

Upham, Elbridge S., of South Reading; enlisted for three years in 35th Reg.

Upton, Eben Davis, of South Reading, son of Edward and Betsey; born in Lynnfield; enlisted 1861, in Co. B, 22d Reg.; was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

Vaux, William, of South Reading, son of Thos. H. and Susan; born in New York city in 1837; served 1861, three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg.; a musician; re-enlisted in 1862, in Co. A, 1st Heavy Artillery; was Drum-Major.

Wadlin, Daniel H., of Reading, son of Daniel and Pamela; born in 1820; enlisted in 1864 in Co. K, 4th Heavy Artillery.

Walker, Charles R., of South Reading, son of Charles and Mary R.; born at South Reading, 1837; enlisted 1861, for three years, in 2d Reg. (as musician); discharged for disability the same year; re-enlisted in Maj. Cabot's unattached company of Heavy Artillery, 1st Battalion.

Walker, Wm. H., of South Reading, son of Levi and Laura; served in 1861, three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg.; re-enlisted 1862 for three years, in Co. G, 20th Reg.; promoted to 1st Lieut. in 1863; severely wounded in the thigh at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; promoted to Capt., Aug. 1863; resigned in 1864.

Walton, Samuel L., of South Reading, son of Amos L. and Susan;

born in South Reading in 1842 ; enlisted 1861, for 3 years, in Co. I, 11th Reg.

Walton, Augustus L., of South Reading, son of Leonard and Nancy ; born at South Reading, 1832 ; enlisted for three years in 19th Reg. ; discharged ; re-enlisted in 11th Battery.

Walton, Solon, of South Reading, brother of the last named ; born at South Reading, 1830 ; enlisted for three years in Co. E, of 1st Massachusetts Cavalry ; was Corporal and Orderly Sergeant.

Walton, Oliver, 2d, of South Reading, son of Jotham and Sarah ; born at South Reading 1837 ; enlisted 1862, for nine months, in Co. E, 50th Reg.

Walton, Geo. K., of South Reading, son of Joshua and Harriet M. ; born at South Reading in 1843 ; enlisted in 1862, in 16th Battery.

Walton, Frank O., of South Reading, son of Oliver and Sarah ; born at South Reading in 1840 ; enlisted 1864, in Co. E, 16th Reg. ; transferred, 1864, to 11th Mass. Battalion.

Waitt, John N., of South Reading, son of John ; born at South Reading, 1842 ; enlisted for three years in Co. B, 13th Reg.

Waitt, Aaron H., of South Reading, brother of the last named ; born at South Reading ; enlisted in Co. B, of 22d Reg. ; was bugler.

Waitt, Henry B., of South Reading, son of David and Nancy L. ; born at South Reading in 1834 ; enlisted 1861, in Company B, 22d Reg., for three years.

Warren, Horace M., of South Reading, son of Edwin R. and Mary H. ; born in Topsham, Me., July 8, 1841 ; enlisted 1861, for three years, in Co. F, 20th Reg., and was chosen Sergt., having previously served three months in Co. E, 5th Reg. ; was severely wounded in the arm, body, and leg, at battle of Ball's Bluff ; re-enlisted 1862, in Co. E, 50th Reg., for nine months, and was chosen 1st Lieut. ; re-commissioned as 1st Lieut., and Adjt. of 59th Veteran Reg., and promoted to Major 1864 ; mortally wounded in battle at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, and died Aug. 27, 1864 ; funeral and burial at South Reading.

Warren, Alvin S., of South Reading ; brother of the last named ; born in Augusta, Me., Nov. 24, 1843 ; enlisted 1861, for three years, in Co. E, 16th Reg. ; was Corporal ; died at Fortress Monroe, June 12, 1862, of fever, and was interred at South Reading.

Warren, Edwin R., Jr., of South Reading, brother of the last named ; born in Topsham, Me., 1838 ; an Acting Ensign and Lieut. in the Naval service ; was on board the "Bermuda" and "Wamsutta" ; was present at the bombardment of Charleston, S. C., 1864 ; on special service in South Atlantic Squadron.

Washington, George, of South Reading, of 48th Colored Reg.; a representative recruit for Thos. Emerson.

Weston, Robt. H., of Reading; enlisted 1861, for three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg.

Whitehead, Jeremiah, of South Reading; son of Geo. and Eliza, born in Charlestown; enlisted 1861, for three years, in Co. C, 14th Reg.

Whitehead, George H., of South Reading, brother of the last named; born in Charlestown; enlisted in Co. E, 17th Reg.; was killed in action, Feb. 1, 1864, near Newbern, N. C.

Whitehead, John E., of South Reading, brother of the last named; born in Charlestown; enlisted in Co. B, 17th Reg., for three years; discharged for inability in 1863.

Whitford, John, of South Reading, born in England; enlisted 1861, in Co. E, 16th Reg., for three years; discharged for inability in 1863.

Wheeler, Morris P., of South Reading; son of Philip C.; served with the 100 days' men.

Wheeler, T. Edward, of South Reading, born in 1837; enlisted 1861, for three years, in Co. G, 13th Reg.; discharged in 1862, for inability.

Winegar, Wm. H., of South Reading; enlisted for three years in 33d Reg.

Winship, Samuel, of South Reading, son of Joel and Eliza; born in South Reading 1822; enlisted in 1862, for nine months, in Co. E, 50th Reg.

Winthrop, Alexander M., of South Reading; enlisted for three years in 20th Reg.

Wiley, Joseph E., of South Reading, son of Peter and Nancy; born at Royalston 1838; enlisted 1861, for three months in Co. E, 5th Reg.; re-enlisted 1862, in Co. L, 1st Heavy Artillery; promoted to Sergeant; re-enlisted 1864, as a veteran.

Wiley, John, 2d, of South Reading, son of Peter B; born at South Reading; enlisted in Co. E, 16th Reg., a company he was instrumental in recruiting and of which he was Captain; he resigned in 1863.

Wiley, Wm., of South Reading, son of Capt. John and Elizabeth; was born at South Reading, 1836; enlisted in 1861, for three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg.; re-enlisted 1862, for three years, in Co. A, 17th Reg.; was 1st Sergeant; died at Newbern, N. C., Oct. 12, 1862, of fever; funeral at South Reading, Dec. 16, 1862.

Wiley, Wm. H., of South Reading, son of Ira and Lucetta; served with the 100 days' men.

Wiley, Ira, Jr., of South Reading, son of Ira and Lucetta; served with the 100 days' men.

Wiley, Baxter I., of South Reading, son of Ellis; served with the 100 days' men.

Wiley, J. Barnard, of South Reading, son of Ebenezer and Jane; served with the 100 days' men.

Wiley, Geo. H., of South Reading, born in Amherst, N. H.; enlisted in 1861, in Co. E, 16th Reg., and discharged 1864, for inability.

Wiley, Samuel A., of South Reading, son of Samuel S. and Rebecca N.; born in South Reading in 1841; enlisted 1861, for three years, in Co. H, 23d Reg.; died of measles at Hatteras Inlet Hospital, Feb. 7, 1862.

Wiley, Augustus T., of South Reading; born at Lynn; enlisted for three years, in 1861, in Co. E, 1st Mass. Cavalry; killed near Kelley's Ford, Va., June 9, 1863.

Wiley, Albert S., of South Reading, son of John and Harriet; born in South Reading, 1832; enlisted 1861, in Co. E, 1st Mass. Cavalry, for three years; severely wounded at Poolesville, Sept. 5, 1862; discharged by reason of wounds; re-enlisted 1862, for three years, in Co. E, 1st Cavalry.

Wiley, Herbert A., of South Reading, son of Adam and Eunice; born at South Reading, 1839; enlisted 1862, for three years, in Co. K, 23d Reg.; died of typhoid fever, at Newbern, N. C., Nov. 19, 1862.

Wiley, Alonzo E., of South Reading, son of Enos and Susan C.; born at South Reading, 1839; enlisted 1864, for three years, in Signal Corps.

Wiley, Caleb S., of Stoneham, son of Caleb and Susanna, born in Stoneham, 1827; enlisted 1864, for one year, in 4th Heavy Artillery.

Williams, Leonard T., of South Reading; born in Stoneham, 1839; enlisted 1861, for three years, in Co. G, 13th Reg.; discharged 1862, for disability.

Williams, Henry, of South Reading, son of Phebe D.; enlisted in 4th Cavalry.

Williams, James E., of South Reading; enlisted in 5th Cavalry.

Williams, Alexander, of South Reading, representative recruit for Peter Folsom; enlisted in 5th colored Heavy Artillery.

Williams, Francis E., of South Reading, son of Francis and Laura; born in South Reading, 1847; enlisted 1864, for one year, in 4th Heavy Artillery.

Williams, Chas. B., of Boston; enlisted 1864, for one year, in 4th Heavy Artillery.

Wilder, Geo. W., Jr., of South Reading, son of Geo. W. ; born at South Reading 1823 ; enlisted 1864, for three years, in 1st Cavalry ; discharged 1862, for disability.

Willan, Thomas, of South Reading, son of John and Agnes, born in England, 1836 ; enlisted in 1863, in Co. L, 1st Heavy Artillery ; taken prisoner at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864, and kept at Andersonville ; paroled Nov. 20, 1864.

Wilkins, Edward L., of South Reading; enlisted 1861, for three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg. ; re-enlisted 1864, in 4th Heavy Artillery.

Woodfin, John H., of South Reading, son of Moses and Joanna ; born in Marblehead, 1833 ; enlisted as 1st Sergeant, in Co. E, 16th Reg. ; promoted to 2d Lieut., May, 1863, and to 1st Lieut., Aug. 1863 ; was killed at the battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

Woodis, Hiram, of South Reading, son of Josiah C. and Lois ; born at Bartlett, N. H., in 1820 ; enlisted 1861, in Co. E, 16th Reg., for three years ; was Corporal ; wounded at Bull Run 1862 ; re-enlisted in 1864, and transferred to 11th Reg.

Woodward, Thomas T., of South Reading, son of Thomas and Esther ; born at South Reading, 1827 ; was a seaman.

Woofindale, Geo. H., of South Reading ; enlisted for one year in Co. D, 3d Heavy Artillery.

Wright, Joseph T., of South Reading, son of Hiram and Lydia ; born at Middleton, 1831 ; enlisted 1861, for three years, in Co. E, 16th Reg. ; re-enlisted in 1864 (for Marblehead), and transferred to 11th Mass. Battalion ; wounded in arm at battle of Wilderness, and died in consequence in 1865.

Wright, Dexter C., of South Reading, son of Nathaniel C. and Judith ; served with the 100 days' men.

Wyman, Wm., of South Reading ; enlisted for three years, in 24th Reg.

Wyman, Wm , of Melrose ; enlisted 1861, for three months, in Co. E, 5th Reg.

Warey, James, of South Reading ; born in 1833 ; enlisted in 1861, for three years, in 11th Reg.

Whole number of men furnished by South Reading during the war, including re-enlistments, was	505
Number killed in battle	18
Number died of disease contracted in the service . . .	42

VOLUNTEERS.

Alphabetical list of all persons who have been in the Military or Naval Service of the United States, and credited on the quota of Reading, during the late Rebellion; also residents of Reading who have been in said service as a part of the quota of any other town.

Names.	Term of Enlistment.	Reg.	Co.	Mustered into U. S. Service.	Mustered out or Discharged.	Remarks.
Abbott, Oramel G., Lieut.	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Aug. 24, 1863.	Formerly in Co. B, 5th Reg.
Aborn, Sylvester,	3 yrs.	2		Aug. 12, 1862.		Died.
Adams, Oliver S.		1				R. I. Cavalry. Formerly in 5th Reg. Co. B.
Albert, George,	3 yrs.	5		June 16, 1864.		Cavalry.
Allen, George S.	"	1		Feb. 16, 1864.		Andrew Sharpshooters.
Allen, Jules R., Corp.	"	33	D,	Aug. 5, 1862.		Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
Appleton, Thomas,	3 mos.	8	E,	July 19, 1864.	Nov. 10, 1864.	
Arnold, Marcus P.	3 yrs.	1		Feb. 16, 1864.		Andrew Sharpshooters.
Austin, Alpheus,	"	33	D,	Aug. 5, 1862.	Jan. 18, 1864.	Transferred to Co. K, 3d Mass. Cav.
Baker, Adelbert,	1 yr.		D,	Dec. 29, 1864	June 30, 1865.	Frontier Cavalry.
Balink, Herman,	3 yrs.	33	D,	Aug. 5, 1862.	June 11, 1865.	
Bancroft, George,	"	59	D,	Jan. 28, 1864.	July 30, 1865.	
Bancroft, Haskel K.	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Aug. 24, 1863.	
Bancroft, John M., Lieut.	3 yrs.	4		June 20, 1861.		Mich. Vols. Promoted Sept. 28, 1862. Trans. to Co. H, same Reg. Enlisted as Sergt.
Bancroft, Thomas E.	3 yrs.	13	G,	Aug. 12, 1862.		Killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 8, 1864.
Barnes, John A.	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Feb. 16, 1863.	For disability. Died in Reading, March 24, 1863.
Bartlett, George J., Sergt.	"	50	D,	" "		Died at Baton Rouge, La., July 2, 1863.
Battelle, Charles P., Sergt.	3 yrs.	59	A,	Dec. 5, 1863.	July 13, 1865.	Wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865, and had left leg amputated. Formerly in 50th Reg., Co. D, for 9 mos.

VOLUNTEERS.—*Continued.*

NAMES.	Term of Enlistment.	Reg.	Co.	Mustered into U.S. Service.	Mustered out or Discharged.	REMARKS.
Battelle, George W.	3 yrs.	40	B,	June, 1861.		N. Y. Vols.
Beatie, William, Corp.	"	24	H,	Oct. 2, 1861.	Sept. 24, 1864.	Wounded at Newbern, N. C., Mar. 14, '62.
Bell, Henry,	"	29		June 16, 1864.		
Bemis, E. Eugene,	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 11, 1864.	June 28, 1865,	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.
Bemis Horace C.	"		E,	" 10, 1864.	" "	" " "
Berry, Daniel,	3 yrs.	14	H,	July 5, 1861.	Jan. 20, 1862.	Died in Reading, Jan. 26, 1862.
Berry, Daniel W.	"	24	H,	Sept. 30, 1861.	Jan. 24, 1866.	Re-enlisted about Jan. 1, 1864, for 3 years more.
Berry, William B.	"	33	D,	Aug. 5, 1862.		
Bessey, Charles A.	1 yr.		B,	Dec. 29, 1864.	June 30, 1865.	Frontier Cavalry. Formerly in 8th Reg. [Co. E, 3 months.
Bessey, George A.	3 yrs.	59	B,	Jan. 5, 1864.	July 30, 1865.	
Bessey, Seth,	"	59	A,	Dec. 5, 1863.	" "	Formerly in 13th Reg, Co. G.
Blanchard, Sylvanus,	"	33	D,	Aug. 5, 1862.	June 3, 1865.	For disability. Wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1862. A bullet passed through one arm.
Borden, Hiram C.						Navy. Credited by the State.
Boyce, Charles M.	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Aug. 24. 1863.	
Boyce, George P., Lieut.	3 yrs.	3	8	Aug. 1, 1863.		H. Artillery. Formerly in 13th Reg., Co. G. Wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, and discharged on account of wound, Nov. 29, 1862. Promoted to Lieut. July 27, 1864.
Brett, John,	3 yrs.	9	B,	June 11, 1861.	Sept. 9, 1861.	For disability.
Bridger, William J.	"			Dec. 3, 1864.	Nov. 14, 1865.	Veteran Reserve Corps.
Brien, Michael O.	"	33	D,	Aug. 5, 1862.		
Brooks, Orlando M.	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 8, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A. Ft. Warren.
Brown, Henry M.	"		E,	" "	" "	1st Bat. H. A. Ft. Warren. Formerly in band of 14th Reg.
Bruce, George G.	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Aug. 24. 1863.	
Buck, Asa C., Serg.	"	50	D,	" "		Died at Baton Rouge, La., April 19, 1863.

Buck, William, Corp.	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Aug. 24, 1863.	Wounded at Port Hudson, June 30, 1863. [A bullet passed through both legs.
Bunker, Noble,	"	50	D,	" "	" "	
Butters, Willie R.	3 yrs.	13	G,	Dec. 28, 1863.	June 23, 1865.	
Campbell, Samuel G.	"		1st,	Sept. 2, 1861.	Sept. 2, 1864.	Andrew Sharpshooters.
Carney, Joseph,	"	13	G,	Dec. 9, 1863.		
Carter, George H.	"	25	H,	Oct. 24, 1861.	Sept. 26, 1862.	For disability.
Carey, Jeremiah,	3 yrs.			1861.		Regular Army.
Cate, John M.	"	33	D,	Aug. 5, 1862.	June 11, 1865.	
Caughlin, Daniel,	"					[from since.
Chapman, Orrin J.	"	56	D,	Dec. 29, 1863.		Taken prisoner Sept 30, 1864. Not heard
Cleaves, Calvin H.	"	9	F,	Sept. 8, 1861.	Dec. 15, 1864.	Maine Reg. Re-enlisted Dec. 31, 1863, for 3 years.
Clement, William,	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 8, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.
Coburn, Josiah W., Capt.	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Aug. 24, 1863.	
Coffin, William E.	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 8, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.
Coney, George A.	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Aug. 24, 1863.	Afterwards in 5th Reg., Co K, for 3 mos.
Coney, George C.	"	50	D,	" "	" "	
Conway, James,	4 yrs.			Dec. 6, 1864.		Marine Corps.
Cook, George F.	3 yrs.	13	G,	Aug. 12, 1862.	Sept. 25, 1862.	For disability.
Cook, Henry,	3 yrs.	33	G,	Aug. 5, 1862.	June 11, 1865.	[of 2d Reg.
Cook, Jere. C.	"		E,	Dec. 28, 1863.	Sept. 18, 1865.	3d unattached H. A. Formerly in Band
Cook, John F.	"	13	D,	July 16, 1861.	Aug. 1, 1864.	Wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
Cook, Geo. W.	1 yr.			Aug. 8, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.
Cook, J. Warren, Lieut.	3 yrs.	2	A,	May 25, 1861.	May 23, 1864.	Wounded May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. Enlisted as private. Promoted to 2d Lieut. March 19, 1863, and to 1st Lieut. Sept. 13, 1863.
Cook, Jonathan, Jr.	3 yrs.	24	H,	Sept. 30, 1861.		Re-enlisted for three years about Jan. 1, 1864. Taken prisoner at Rams Station, Va., June 30, 1864. Died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 5, 1864, while on his way home, from the effects of starvation while a prisoner. Formerly in 5th Reg., Co. B.

VOLUNTEERS.— *Continued.*

NAMES.	Term of Enlistment.	Reg.	Co.	Mustered into U. S. Service.	Mustered out or Discharged.	REMARKS.
Cook, Orange S.	3 yrs.	21	G,	Aug. 16, 1861.	Jan. 6, 1863.	On account of wounds received Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, Va. A bullet passed through one leg.
Copeland, Ellis,	3 yrs.	59	I,	April 2, 1864.	Sept. 6, 1865.	For disability.
Copeland, Sydney,	"	22	D,	Aug. 28, 1861.		Killed at Gains's Mills, Va., June 27, '62.
Corrie, John H.	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 8, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.
Cox, James P.	"			Dec. 1, 1864.	" 6, "	" " "
Crosby, Thomas,	3 yrs.	2		" 17, "		Cavalry.
Crouch, Charles L.	"	13	G,	July 16, 1861.	M'ch 17, 1863.	For disability. Died Sept. 25, 1863, in
Crowe, William,	"	13	G,	" "	May 7, 1863.	" [Reading.
Cleaves, John H.	"	22	D,	Aug. 28, 1861.	Jan. 29, 1863.	"
Damon, Albert,	3 yrs.	16	E,	July 12, 1861.		Re-enlisted for three years about Jan. 1, 1864. Taken prisoner June 4, 1864, and died of starvation in Millen, Ga., Nov. 17, 1864.
Damon, Amos,	3 yrs.	33	D,	Aug. 5, 1862.	June 11, 1865.	
Damon, Edgar,	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 8, 1864.	" 28, "	1st Battalion H. A., Ft. Warren.
Damon, Henry,	3 mo.	8	E,	July 19, 1864.	Nov. 10, 1864.	
Damon, Henry, 2d,	3 yrs.	33	D,	July 12, 1861.		Killed May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
Damon, John, Jr.	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 8, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.
Damon, Otis,	3 yrs.	25	K,	Sept. 20, 1861.	July 13, "	
Dana, David, Dr.	"	14		July 5, 1861.	Oct. 30, 1862.	Surgeon.
Davis, James A.	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 10, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.

Davis, William W.	3 yrs.	13	G,	Aug. 12, 1862.	Aug. 22, 1863.	For disability, on account of a wound received at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863. A bullet passed through wrist of right arm. Enlisted again in 59th Reg., Co. A, Dec. 5, 1863, as Sergeant. Promoted to 2d Lieut. June 22, 1864, and to 1st Lieut. Oct. 7, 1864. Wounded at Petersburg, July 30, 1864. Left hand amputated. Discharged Nov. 29, 1864.
Deadman, Henry,	3 yrs.	13	G,	Aug. 12, 1862.	Dec. 23, 1863.	For disability. Wounded at Gettysburg, July 1, '63, by bullet passing through one leg.
Delay, Jeremiah,	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.		Died at Mound City, Ill., Aug. 10, 1863. Formerly in 22d Reg., Co. D.
Delay, Patrick,	3 yrs.	26	D,			Died at New Orleans, La., Sept. 8, 1862.
Dewhurst, Joseph W.	1 yr.			Dec. 1, 1864.	June 6, 1865.	1st Battalion Heavy Artillery.
Dinsmoor, Chas. A., Corp.	3 yrs.	56	D,	Dec. 29, 1863.		Wounded at Petersburg, July 30,'64, taken pris'r, died of his wounds at Petersb'g, Aug. 5, '64. Formerly in 8th Battery.
Dorr, Henry,	3 yrs.	33	D,	Aug. 5, 1862.	June 11, 1865.	
Eastman, James,	"					Navy, credited by the State.
Eaton, Alvin A.	"	R. I.				Formerly in 5th Reg., Co. B, Mass. Vols., [for three months.
Eaton, Benjamin,	"					Navy, credited by the State.
Eaton, Joseph,	"	16	E,	July 12, 1861.	April 12, 1863.	For disability.
Eaton, Moses F.	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.		Died Feb. 18 1863, at New Orleans.
Edson, John W.	3 yrs.					Navy, credited by the State.
Ellis, Samuel,	"					" " "
Elwell, John W.	"					" " "
Emerson, Albert B.	"	22	D,	Aug. 28, 1861.		Kld. in the Wilderness, Va., May 5, '64.
Evans, Charles A.	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Aug. 24, 1863.	
Evans, George,	3 yrs.			Aug. 28, 1861.	Oct. 19, 1864.	Porter's Battery.
Evans, Thomas A.	"	16	E,	July 12, 1861.		
Farmery, Daniel G.	"			Dec. 16, 1864.		6th Battery.

VOLUNTEERS. — *Continued.*

NAMES.	Term of Enlistment.	Reg.	Co.	Mustered into U.S. Service.	Mustered out or Discharged.	REMARKS.
Farwell, John L.	9 mos.	50	D ,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Aug. 24, 1863.	
Farming, William F.	3 yrs.					Navy, credited by the State.
Fitzpatrick, William D.	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 12, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A.
Flannigan, Michael,	3 yrs.		15,	May 30, 1864.	Sept. 18, 1865.	Heavy Artillery.
Flaxington, Samuel,	"					Navy, credited by the State.
Fleig, Ferdinand,	"	20		Feb. 16, 1864.		
Fletcher, Charles N.	3 yrs.	22		Aug. 28, 1861.	March, 1863.	For disability. Died at Fortress Monroe Aug. 2, '63. Formerly in 5th Reg., [Co. B.
Fletcher, Nathan B.	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Aug. 24, 1863.	
Flint, Geo. H.	3 yrs.	1				R. I. Cavalry. Re-enlisted about Jan. 1, [1864, for three years more.
Flynn, John,	"	20	H,	Feb. 17, 1864.		
Fonde, Patrick,	"	2		Dec. 17, 1864.		Cavalry.
Foss, Edward A.	"	22	D,	Aug. 28, 1861.	Oct. 14, 1862.	For disability. Wounded and taken prisoner near Richmond, June 26, 1862.
Foss, Henry M., Lieut.	"	3	8	Aug. 1, 1863.		Heavy Artil. Formerly in 13th Reg., Co. G. Wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. Discharged on account of wound, Jan. 14, 1863. Promoted to 2d Lieut. in H. A., Sept. 2, 1864.
Foster, William E.	"	13	G,	July 16, 1861.	Aug. 1, 1864.	Wounded in hand, Aug. 31, 1862, at Bull [Run, Va.
Francis, Henry A.	"					Navy, credited by the State.
Francis, James,	"					" " "
French, Francis O.	"					By representative recruit.
Frost, Jonathan,	"					" "
Frost, Charles C.	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Aug. 24, 1863.	
Gambell, Mathias,	3 yrs.	33	D,	Aug. 5, 1862.		Died Oct. 7, 1862, in Hospital, at Alexandria, Va.

Gerritson, Henry C.	3 yrs.	12	A,	June 26, 1861.	July 8, 1864.	Wounded at Culpepper, Aug. 9, 1862, and taken prisoner Aug. 30, 1862, at [Bull Run.
Gerry, Jonas,	"	12	A,	"	"	
Goldthwait, Ebenezer G.	3 yrs.	2		Oct. 3, 1861.	Feb. 16, 1862.	For disability. Andrew Sharpshooters.
Goodhue, Amos,	"	16		Dec. 2, "	March 4, 1863.	" "
Goodwin, George H.	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 18, 1862.	Aug. 24, 1863.	
Green, Andrew J.	3 yrs.	99	H,	Feb. 19, "	Feb. 17, 1865.	N. Y. Reg.
Green, Orne,	"	13	G,	Aug. 12, "	Aug. 1, 1864.	
Griggs, James H., Sergt.	"	33	D,	Aug. 5, "	Mar. 19, 1863.	For disability. Formerly in 5th Reg., Co. B. Wounded and taken prisoner at Bull Run, July 21, 1861. Released in June, 1862.
Grover, Charles A.	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Aug. 24, 1863.	
Hall, Charles E.	1 yr.		E	Aug. 13, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.
Hall, Frank J.	3 mos.	8	E,	July 19, "	Nov. 10, 1864.	
Hall, William,	3 yrs.	2		Dec. 17, "		Cavalry.
Harborn, John H.	"	29		June 16, "		
Harriman, Isaac,	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 8, "	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.
Hartshorn, Oliver S.	3 mos.	8	E,	July 19, "	Nov. 10, 1864.	Died in Reading, June 21, 1865.
Hartwell, Albert A.	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 13, "	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren. Formerly in 5th Reg., Co. B.
Harvey, Marshall C.	"		E,	" "	" "	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.
Hayward, Alex. M., Capt.	3 yrs.	24	G,	Sept. 30, 1861.	Jan. 24, 1866.	Re-enlisted about Jan. 1, 1864, for 3 yrs. Promoted to 2d Lieut. Jan. 4, 1864, and to 1st Lieut. June 11, 1864, and to Capt. Sept. 24, 1864. Formerly in 5th Reg., [Co. B.
Hennesey, James,	3 mos.	8	E,	July 19, 1864.	Nov. 10, 1864.	
Heselton, Jonathan,	"	8	E,	" "	" "	
Heselton, Richmond,	3 yrs.	13	G,	Aug. 12, 1862.	Nov. 22, 1862.	For disability.
Hetler, Adam,	"	16	E,	July 12, 1861.		Died in Hospital at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 27, 1862.
Hetler, Thomas,	3 mos.	5	F,	June 20, "		Killed in the battle of Bull Run, Va., July July 21, 1861. The first Reading volunteer killed.

NAMES.	Term of Enlistment.	Reg.	Co.	Mustered into U. S. Service.	Mustered out or Discharged.	REMARKS.
Holbrook, George W.	3 yrs.	25	C,	Sept. 20, 1861.	July 13, 1865.	Re-enlisted about Jan. 1, 1864, for 3 yrs.
Holt Charles,	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.		Died at Mattoon, Ill., Aug. 9, 1863, on his [way home.
Holt Squares,	"	50	D,	" "	Aug. 24, 1863.	
Hopkins, George W.	"	50	D,	" "	" "	
Hopkins, Joseph B.	"	50	D,	" "	" "	
Horton, Charles C.	3 mos.	8	E,	July 19, 1864.	Nov. 10, 1864.	
Housemann, Charles H.	3 yrs.	32	A,	Nov. 25, 1861.		Re-enlisted for 3 years more about Jan. 1, 1864, and killed near Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864.
Houseman, John M.	"	16	E,	July 12, "	Sept. 22, 1862.	For disability.
Hoyt, David W.	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 13, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.
Hunt, George W.	3 yrs.	33	D,	Aug. 5, 1862.	Jan. 20, 1864.	For disability.
Hyde, Daniel F.	"	12	A,	June 26, 1861.	April 1, 1862.	" "
Jeffrey, John, Capt.	"	56	K	Sept. 5, 1863.	July 30, 1865.	Formerly Serg. in 12th Reg., Co. A. Promoted to 2d Lieut. Sept. 5, 1863, and transferred to Co. K, 56th Reg. Promoted to 1st Lieut. March 10, 1864, and to Capt. March 15, 1865.
Jeffrey, Robert,		50	D,			Captain's boy; was also captain's boy in Co. D, 22d Reg.
Jenkins, Forrest,	3 yrs.	16	E,	July 12, 1861.	April 20, 1864.	For disability.
Jenkins, Henry, Sergt.	"		I,	Sept. 2, "	Oct. 2, 1863.	" " Andrew Sharpshooters.
Jones, Charles W.	"	22	D,	Aug. 28, "	Oct. 17, 1864.	Died in Reading, Dec. 1, 1864.
Jones, Eliab C.	"	22	D,	" "	Jan. 18, 1863.	For disability. Wounded and taken prisoner near Richmond, June 27, 1862. Enlisted again Dec. 30, 1864, for 1 yr. in Co. D, Frontier Cav. Also enlisted in 8th Reg., Co. E, July 19, 1864, for 3 mos.

Jones, William S.		22	D,		Oct. 17, 1864	
Keefe, David O.	3 yrs.	9	A,	July 22, 1862.		Died at Fairfax, Va., June 23, 1863.
Kelley, James,	"	29		June 16, 1864.		
Kendrick, Rufus,	"					By representative recruit.
Knight, Francis H.	"					" "
Kimball, James D.	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 8, "	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.
Kummer, Frederic,	"		D,	Dec. 30, "	June 30, "	Frontier Cavalry.
Kummer, Henry W	3 yrs.	41	E,	Sept. 20, 1862.	Jan. 18, 1864.	For disability.
Kummer, Henry W., Jr.	"	12	A,	June 26, 1861.		Killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
Lamson, Levi,	"	20	A,	Feb. 16, 1864.		
LaClaire, William,	"	11	I,	June 13, 1861.	June 13, 1862.	For disability. Enlisted again Sept. 19, 1862, in Co. D, 50th Reg., for 9 months.
Lang, Charles H., Lieut.	"	13	G,	July 16, "	May 15, 1865.	Enlisted as private. Wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. Promoted to Corporal, Sept. 1, 1863, and to 2d Lieut. April 19, 1864, and transferred to the 59th Reg. Was taken prisoner July 30, 1864, and released March 1, 1865. Was promoted to 1st Lieut. Aug. 24, 1864, while a prisoner.
Leathe, Charles B., Capt.	3 yrs.	11	I,	June 13, 1861.	Dec. 1864.	Enlisted as a private. Promoted to Corp. May 5, 1862. To 2d Lieut. Aug. 23, 1862, and transferred to Co. A, 40th Reg. Promoted to 1st Lieut. June 9, 1863, and to Capt. April 21, 1864. Was wounded in Florida, Feb. 20, 1864, left arm broken, and discharged in Dec. 1864. Enlisted in Frontier Cavalry, Co. D, for 1 year, Jan. 2, 1865; was com'd 2d Lieut. and soon after Capt.
Leathe, George E., Jr.	3 yrs.	11	I,	June 13, 1861.	June 24, 1864.	
Lee, John H.	1 yr.			May 27, "		In Navy. Ship Colorado.
Lewis, John B., Jr.	"	44	E,	Sept. 12, 1862.	June 18, 1863.	
Lewis, William,	"		E,	Aug. 8, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.

VOLUNTEERS. — *Continued.*

NAMES.	Term of Enlistment.	Reg.	Co.	Mustered into U.S. Service.	Mustered out or Discharged.	REMARKS.
Lincoln, Freeman B.	1 yr.		E,	Aug 8, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.
Loring, Gustavus,	"		E,	" "	" "	" " "
Lovejoy, Jeremiah G.	3 mos.	8	E,	July 19, "	Nov. 10, 1864.	
Loyd, Francis,	3 yrs.	3		June 17, "		Heavy Artillery.
Macdonald, William,	"	32	H,	July 23, 1862.	Dec. 1, 1862.	For disability.
Marshall, William H.	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Aug. 24, 1863.	Enlisted again in Nim's Bat., Jan. 8, 1864, for 3 years on the quota of Chelsea.
Massey, Isaiah,	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 8, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.
Massey, Leverett,	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 13, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	" " "
Masury, Lawrence,	"		E,	" 9, "	" "	" " "
Maurizo, Nicholas,	3 yrs.	29		June 16, "		
McAllister, Benjamin,	"	11	I,	" 13, 1861.	June 15, 1864.	Wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, in both shoulders.
McAlear, Joseph,	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Aug. 24, 1863.	
McIntire, Amos,	"	50	D,	" "	" "	
McAllistor, Benjamin F.	3 mos.	8	E,	July 19, 1864.	Nov. 10, 1864.	
McGann, John,	3 yrs.	4		Dec. 16, 1864.	Nov. 14, 1865.	Cavalry.
McKay, James,	"	13	G,	Aug. 12, 1862.	Aug. 1, 1864.	
McMillan, Michael,	"		15	June 17, 1864.		Heavy Artillery.
Mellen, C. Alonzo,	"	16	E,	July 12, 1861.	Aug. 30, 1861.	For disability.
Messer, John A.	"	59	D,	Jan. 28, 1864.	July 3, 1865.	
Moor, Robert P.	"	12	A,	June 26, 1861.	" 8, 1864.	
Munroe, Charles W.	"	58	G,	Mar. 26, 1864.	" 14, 1865.	
Munroe, Isaac,	"	58	G,	" "	April 5, 1865.	For disability.
Murphy, John,	"			Dec. 15, 1864.		Veteran Reserve Corps.
Myers, Charles,	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Aug. 24, 1863.	
Nash, William H., Corp.	"	50	D,	" "	" "	
Nelson, George W.	3 yrs.	59	D,	1864.		Killed near Petersburg, Va., July 4, '64.

Nichols, Edward E.	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.		Came home sick, and died Aug. 20, '63.
Nichols, George W., Capt.	3 yrs.	24	H,	" 30, 1861.		Re-enlisted about Jan. 1, 1864, for 3 years more. Promoted to 2d Lieut. Jan. 8, 1864, to 1st Lieut. June 16, '64, and to Capt. Sept. 28, 1864. Formerly in Co. B, 5th Reg., for three months.
Nichols, George W. 2d,	3 mos.	8	E,	July 19, 1864.	Nov. 10, 1864.	Enlisted again in 62d Bat., which was mustered out a few days after.
Nichols, John W.	3 yrs.			Nov. 6, 1863.		Regular Army.
Nichols, Parker,	3 yrs.			May 18, 1864.		Drafted and put in substitute.
Nichols, Richard B.	"			July 14, 1863.		Drafted and paid commutation.
Nichols, William R.	"	59	C,	Jan. 14, 1863.	July 30, 1865.	Chief Musician. Formerly in 50th Reg., Co. D.
Noble, George W.	"			Dec. 14, 1863.		Veteran Reserve Corps.
Nolan, John,	"	33	D,	Aug. 5, 1862.		Killed May 5, 1864.
Norris, Charles W.	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 8, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.
Norris, Henry L.	"	17				
Norris James T.	3 yrs.	13	G,	Aug. 12, 1862.	Aug. 1, 1864.	
Nichols, Robert F.	"	1				U. S. Cav. Died in Reading, Dec. 3, 1862. Formerly in 5th Reg., Co. F.
O'Connell, Dennis,	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 8, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.
Parker, Clarkson,	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Aug. 24, 1863.	
Parker, Edmund B.	3 yrs.	12	A,	June 26, 1861	" 12, 1862.	For disability.
Parker, Edward,	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	" 24, 1863.	
Parker, Frederick H.	1 yr.		E,	Dec. 1, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.
Parker, George H.	3 yrs.	13	G,	July 16, 1861.	Aug. 1, 1864.	Wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. Also at Fredericksburg, Dec. 14, '62.
Parker, Horace A.	"	22	D,	Aug. 28, 1861.	Oct. 17, "	Wounded in the head in the Wilderness, Va., Oct. 17, 1864.
Parker, Nathan D.	"	9		Jan. 3, 1862.		Hospital Steward. Wounded near Richmond, Va., July 27, 1862. Formerly in 5th Reg.
Parker, Henrie K.	3 yrs.	1	L,			Colorado Cav. Killed near Fort Larned, Kansas, Sept. 25, 1864.

VOLUNTEERS.— *Continued.*

Names.	Term of Enlistment.	Reg.	Co.	Mustered into U.S. Service.	Mustered out or Discharged.	Remarks.
Parker, Thomas A.	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 8, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren. Formerly in 13th Reg., Co. G.
Parker, Walter S.	3 mos.	8	E,	July 19, "	Nov. 10, 1864.	
Parker, William C.	"	8	E,	" "	" "	
Peabody, Charles G.	3 yrs.	4	D,	Oct. 8, 1861.	July 19, 1865.	Minnesota Vols. Re-enlisted for three years, Jan. 1, 1864.
Peasley, George M., Corp.	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Aug. 24, 1863.	
Penney, Andrew J.	3 yrs.	22	D,	Aug. 28, 1861.	April 1, "	For disability.
Penniman, Nathaniel W.	"			Feb. 16, 1864.	Aug. 29, 1864.	Andrew Sharpshooters.
Perkins, Belmont, Lieut.	"	6	K,	Sept. 19, 1861.		Missouri Vols.
Perkins, Nelson A.	"		2,	Oct. 3, "		Andrew Sharpshooters.
Perkins, Walter G.	"	59	A,	Dec. 5, 1863.	July 30, 1865.	
Peterson, Leonard,	"	33	D,	Aug. 5, 1862.		Killed at Gettysburg, July 2, '63. Formerly in 5th Reg., Co. B.
Phillips, William M.	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 8, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.
Pierce, Edward F.	3 yrs.	4	E,	Jan. 27, 1864.		Cavalry, on the quota of Chelsea.
Pinkham, Charles B.	"	2	G,	Aug. 28, 1861.		N. H. Vols.
Pinkham, Orlando C.	"	3	8,	July 29, 1863.	Nov. 10, 1864.	For disability, H. A.
Pinkham, Tobias, Corp.	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.		Died at Baton Rouge, May 28, 1863.
Porter, George H.	3 yrs.	59	B,	Jan. 5, 1864.	July 30, 1865.	
Pratt, Charles S.	"	13	G,	July 16, 1861.	Aug. 1, 1864.	Taken prisoner at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862. Enlisted again for one year in Co. B, Frontier Cav., Dec. 29, 1864.
Pratt, David, 2d,	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 8, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.
Pratt, Edward E.,	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.		Died Oct. 13, 1863, in Reading.
Pratt, Edwin,	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 8, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren. Formerly in 5th Reg., Co. B.

Pratt, Harland P.	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 8, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.
Pratt, Stillman M.	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Aug. 24, 1863.	
Pratt, Wilmot K.	3 yrs.	13	G,	July 16, 1861.	Aug. 1, 1864.	Enlisted again Dec. 29, 1864, for one year, in Frontier Cavalry.
Prentiss, Harley, Sergt.	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Aug. 24, 1863.	Enlisted again Aug. 8, 1864, for one year, in 1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.
Prentiss, Samuel,	"	50	D,	" "	" "	Died in Reading, March 19, 1865. Formerly in Co. G, 13th Reg. Mass. Cavalry.
Preston, Charles B., Corp.	3 yrs.	1		Jan. 4, 1864.		
Putnam, Henry E.	1 yr.		E,	Aug, 8, 1864	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.
Putten, John Van,	3 yrs.	33	D,	Aug. 5, 1862.	June 11, "	
Quigley, James,	"	56	G,	Jan. 19, 1864.		
Rahr, Christian E., Corp.	"	32	F,	Mar. 18, 1862.	Oct. 12, 1865.	For disability. Re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864, for 3 years. Wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 29, 1864. A bullet went in at the backbone and out at the hipbone. Formerly in 5th Reg., Co. B, for 3 mos.
Randall, Lot J.	"		1	Feb. 16, 1864.		Andrew Sharpshooters.
Reed, William B.	"	33	D,	Aug. 5, 1862.	Oct. 20, 1863.	For disability.
Richardson, Charles A.	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 8, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	Formerly in Co. F, 47th Reg.
Richardson, David G., Corp.	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Aug. 24, 1863.	
Richardson, Horace A.	"	50	D,	" "	" "	
Richardson, J. Warren,	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 8, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.
Robinson, Charles H., Sergt.	3 yrs.	20	G,	Aug. 27, 1861.	Aug. 29, 1864.	Formerly in 5th Reg., Co. B, for 3 mos.
Robinson, John E.	1 yr.			Aug. 1, 1862.	Sept. 1, 1863.	Navy; ship "Ino." Enlisted again Nov. 30, 1863, in 1st Reg. H. A., and killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 19, 1864.
Rogers, George,	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Aug. 24, 1863.	
Ronde, John D. De, Corp.	3 yrs.	33	D,	Aug. 5, 1862.	July 6, 1865.	Formerly in the 5th and 20th Regts.
Ronde, Martin J. De.	"	12	A,	June 26, 1861.	July 7, 1862.	For disability.
Rowe, Henry J.	"	33	D,	Aug. 5, 1862.	Feb. 9, 1863.	"
Ruggles, Edwin O.	3 mos.	8	E,	July 19, 1864.	Nov. 10, 1864.	
Ruggles, Emily, Miss,	3 yrs.					By representative recruit.
Ruggles, Ira W.	"	14		Oct. 21, 1861.	Aug. 14, 1862.	Regimental band.

VOLUNTEERS.—*Continued.*

NAMES.	Term of Enlistment.	Reg.	Co.	Mustered into U. S. Service.	Mustered out or Discharged.	REMARKS.
Sanborn, Benjamin C.	3 yrs.	22	D,	Aug. 28, 1861.		Died at Washington, Feb. 19, 1863.
Sanborn, Otis S., Corp.	"	33	D,	Aug. 5, 1862.		Died at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 22, 1862.
Sargent, Charles U.	3 mos.	8	E,	July 19, 1864.	Nov. 10, 1864.	
Schager, William J.	1 yr.			Dec. 17, "		1st Bat. Heavy Artillery.
Sherman, William H.	3 mos.	5	B,	May 1, 1861.	Aug. 1861.	Enlisted again in fall of 1862, in Co. E, 6th Reg., for 9 months.
Shuster, Christian,	3 yrs.	20	B,	Feb. 15, 1864.		
Simes, George W.	"		3	Dec. 8, 1863.	July 26, 1864.	For disability. H. A., formerly in band 28th Reg.
Smith, Charles B.	"	22	D,	Aug. 28, 1861.	Dec. 7, 1862.	For disability.
Smith, Emerson,	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 8, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.
Smith, Franklin H.	3 yrs.	33	D,	Aug. 5, 1862.	Nov. 19, 1862.	For disability.
Smith, Josiah,	"	18	K,	Jan. 4, 1864.		Died at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 24, 1865.
Smith, Solon B.	"	18	K,	" "		Mortally wounded at Weldon R. R., Va., Sept. 30, 1864; died at City Point, Va., Oct. 6, 1864.
Smith, Sydney L.						Navy; ship "Kearsarge." Assistant Engineer, and was in the action with the "Alabama."
Somes, Gardner G.	3 yrs.	13	G,	July 16, 1861.	Oct. 22, 1862.	For disability.
Stevens, Charles H., Capt.	"	15	A,	" 12, "		Enlisted as Corp. Was promoted to 2d Lieut. July 19, 1862, to 1st Lieut. Nov. 21, 1862, and to Capt. July 4, 1862. Was wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and mortally wounded at Bristow's Station, Oct. 14, 1863, and died at Alexandria, Va., the next day.

Stone, Horace E.	3 yr.	13	G,	Aug. 12, 1862.	Jan. 3, 1863.	For disability. Enlisted again July 19, 1864, in Co. E, 8th Reg., for 3 mos.
Stowell, Frank S.	"	33	D,	" 5, "	June 11, 1865.	
Stimpson, Patrick,	2 yrs.					Navy, credited by the State.
Sullivan, John O.	3 yrs.			Dec. 23, 1864.		B Battery.
Sullivan, Patrick,	2 yrs.					Navy, credited by the State.
Sweetser, Samuel T.	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Aug. 24, 1863.	
Symonds, Thomas S.	3 yrs.	22	D,	Aug. 28, 1861.	Oct. 2, 1862.	For disability. Enlisted again Aug. 8,'64, for 1 year in 1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.
Taylor, Charles,	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Aug. 24, 1863.	Enlisted again Dec. 29, 1864, in Co. B, Frontier Cavalry, for 1 year.
Taylor, James R.	1 yr.					Navy, credited by the State.
Temple, Mark M.	3 yrs.					By representative recruit.
Terry, John,	"			Dec. 14, 1864.		Veteran Reserve Corps.
Thompson, Eben P., Corp.	"	12	A,	June 26, 1861.	July 8, 1864.	
Thompson, William H.	1 yr.					Navy, credited by the State.
Tibbitts, Asa P., Corp.	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.		Died June 8, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La.
Tibbitts, Charles H., Corp.	3 yrs.	33	D,	Aug. 5, "		Deserted March 30, 1863. Formerly in 5th Reg., Co. B, for 3 months.
Tibbitts, Frank L.	3 mos.	5	B,	May 1, 1861.		Taken prisoner at Bull Run, July 21, 1861. Released in June, 1862.
Tibbitts, Harrison, Serg.	3 yrs.	12	A,	June 26, "		Died at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 19, 1862.
Tibbitts, Warren V. B.	"	33	D,	Aug. 5, 1862.		Died March 15, 1863, near Stafford Court House, Va.
Tobin, William,	2 yrs.					Navy, credited by the State.
Totten, Robert C.	3 yrs.	13	G,	Aug. 12, 1862.	Aug. 1, 1864.	
Tucker, John,	1 yr.					Navy, credited by the State.
Tucker, Thomas E.	"					" "
Turner, Naaman H., Capt.	3 yrs.	33	D,	Aug. 5, 1862.	June 11, 1865.	Promoted to 1st Lieut. March 3, '63, and to Capt. March 9, 1864.
Tweed, Charles O.	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 8, 1864	" 28, "	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.
Vaughn, Samuel,	3 yrs.	13	G,	July 16, 1861.	Jan. 3, 1863.	For disability. Enlisted again Aug. 8, 1864, in Co. E, 1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren, for 1 year.

NAMES.	Term of Enlistment.	Reg.	Co.	Mustered into U. S. Service.	Mustered out or Discharged.	REMARKS.
Wadlin, Daniel H.	1 yr.	4	K,	1864.		
Wakefield, Wendall P.	3 yrs.	59	G,	March 4, 1864.	July 30, 1865.	
Walsh, James N.	"	9	B,	July 22, 1862.	Oct. 30, 1862.	For disability.
Washington, George H.	1 yr.					Navy, credited by the State.
Wardwell, Henry F.	3 yrs.	33	D,	Aug. 5, 1862.		Died at Washington, Feb. 15, 1863. Formerly in 5th Reg., Co. B, for 3 months.
Weary, James,	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 10, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren. Formerly in 11th Reg., Co. I, for 3 years.
Weeden, Chester,	1 yr.					Navy, credited by the State.
Weeks, John E.	"					" "
Welch, John F.	3 yrs.		2	Sept. 2, 1861.	Mar. 17, 1863.	For disability. Andrew Sharpshooters.
Weston, George T.	"	22	D,	Aug. 28, 1861.	Feb. 6, "	"
Weston, John H.	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Aug. 24, "	Enlisted again July 19, 1864, in 8th Reg. for 3 months. Died in Reading, Oct. 26, 1865.
Weston, Charles P.	3 yrs.			Feb. 17, 1863.		Navy, ship "Water Witch." Taken prisoner June 3, '64. Paroled Oct. 18, '64.
Weston, Milton P.	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 8, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.
Weston, Robert H., Corp.	3 yrs.	20	A,	Aug. 30, 1861.		Taken prisoner at Ball's Bluff, Oct. 21, 1861. Died at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 13, 1863. Formerly in 5th Reg., Co. B, for 3 months.
Weston, S. Nelson,	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Aug. 24, 1863.	Died in Reading, Sept. 6, 1863.
Whitman, Albert H.	3 yrs.	22	D,	Aug. 28, 1861.	Feb. 21, 1862.	For disability. Enlisted again Sept. 19, 1862, in Co. D, 50th Reg., for 9 months.
White, Lorenzo D.	"	22	D,	" "	Oct. 17, 1864.	Wounded May 8, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court House, Va.
Wight, Ephraim,	"	18	K,	July 14, 1863.	July 13, 1865.	Drafted and went.

Wiley, Elbridge A.	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 10, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat H. A., Ft. Warren.
Wiggins, John R.	3 yrs.			Jan. 5, 1864.		Nims' Battery, on the quota of Chelsea.
Williams, Charles,	"			" "		" " "
Williams, Joseph F.	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Aug. 24, 1863.	
Willis, Ethan,	3 yrs.	18	K,	Jan. 2, 1864.	July 13, 1865.	
Wilkins, Theodore L.	1 yr.					Navy, credited by the State.
Williams, Lawrence,	"					" "
Wilson, Edward,	"					" "
Wilmarth, Augustus A.	3 yrs.	13	C,	July 16, 1861.		
Winn, George B.	"	33	G,	Aug. 5, 1862.		Died in Washington, Jan. 4, 1863.
Wood, Albert A.	1 yr.		E,	Aug. 8, 1864.	June 28, 1865.	1st Bat. H. A., Ft. Warren.
Wright, Henry D.	"		E,	" "	" "	" "
Wright, Hiram F.	9 mos.	50	D,	Sept. 19, 1862.	Aug. 24, 1863.	
Young, Charles O.	3 yrs.	12	A,			Died Sept. 8, 1863, at Rappahannock, Va.
Young, Edward B.	"			June 9, 1864.		Drafted, and put in a substitute.
Young, Sumner B.	"	12	A,	June 26, 1861.		Taken prisoner July 2, 1863. Supposed to have died at Belle Isle.
Youre, Robert,	1 yr.					Navy, credited by the State.

Total, including re-enlistments	411
Number killed in battle	15
Number died of disease contracted in the service	33

NORTH READING.

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN THE MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION FROM NORTH READING.

Allen Charles, 1st Reg.
Abbott, Joseph H., 1st Batt'y, Ft. Warren.
Burrell, Elbridge W., 1st Batt'y and 11th Reg.
Bradford, D. B., Sharpshooters.
Bentley, Noah, 15th Reg.
Burditt, Charles J., 33d Reg.
Burditt, Charles, 2d Reg.
Burditt, John N., 33d Reg.
Barker, Henry C., 33d Reg.
Bartlett, Joseph H., 32d Reg.
Batchelder, Josiah, 16th Reg.
Batchelder, Joseph T. (Sergt.), 50th Reg.
Buxton, Edmund, 1st Batt'y.
Buxton, Elijah, 1st Batt'y.
Brien O. John, 1st Batt'y.
Crane, Dennis, 26th Reg.
Carleton, Geo. W., 22d Reg.
Chapman, Ezra W., 22d Reg.
Coney, Chas. W. H., 33d Reg.
Cross, Samuel B., 33d Reg.
Curmick, James M., 32d Reg.
Carr, Arthur W., 33d Reg.
Cook, Augustin P., Signal Corps and 50th Reg.
Coney, John S. (Lieut.), 50th Reg.
Coney, Edward S., 1st Batt'y.
Case, Daniel W., 50th Reg.
Collins, Patrick, 2d Reg.
Doe, Geo. W., Batt'y.
Dane, James O., 33d Reg.
Davis, William, 32d Reg.
Dean, Bradley (Lieut.), 33d Reg.
Damon, Christopher C., 50th Reg.
Dixon, John H., 2d Reg.
Dame, James A., 1st Batt'y.
Eaton, Daniel W., Sharpshooters.
Eaton, Appleton P., 50th Reg.
Eaton, Edwin (Ft. Warren), 1st Batt'y.
Eaton, Thomas, 2d Reg.
Eaton, Geo. W., Signal Corps.
Flint, Henry E., Sharpshooters.
Flint, Henry C., 26th and 59th Reg.
Flint, Frank S., 11th Reg.
Flint, Chas. A., 1st Reg.
Flint, Asa A., 50th Reg.
Flint, Wm. W., 50th Reg.
Flint, C. H., Batt'y.
Flint, W. Scott, 2d Reg.
Fairbanks, James E., 26th Reg.
Fry, William, 33d Reg.
Foster, Sumner, 2d Reg.
Gerry, William, 11th Reg.
Green, Geo. W., 50th Reg.
Gates, Henry A., 50th Reg.
Goodwin, Samuel, 2d Reg.
Grant, John, 28th Reg.
Hinman, Edward P., 11th Reg.
Harris, Thos. W., 50th Reg.
Holt, Milton G., 50th Reg.
Hunter, Wm. A., 50th Reg.
Haynes, Geo. H., Rifle Corps.
Jones, John, 22d Reg.
Jenkins, F., 16th Reg.
Jones, Wm. H., Frontier Cavalry.
Kelly, Wm., 33d Reg.
King, Andrew G., 33d Reg.
Keawley, Joseph, Batt'y.
Little, Moses, Batt'y.
Munroe, Brigham A., 2d Reg.
Munroe, George, 1st Reg.
McIntire, Wm. C., 39th Reg.
McIntire, John, 11th Reg.
McIntire, Ezra, 12th Reg.
McIntire, Chas. H., 26th Reg.
McIntire, Geo. E., 2d Reg.
McIntire, David P., 35th and 1st Reg.
McIntire, Charles W., 35th and 1st Reg.
McIntire, Horace M., 35th and 1st Reg.
McIntire, Eliab P., 1st Reg.
McIntire, Dexter, 1st Reg.
McIntire, Daniel D., 1st Reg.
McIntire, Caleb, 1st Reg.
McIntire, Fred. C., 15th Reg.
McIntire, Sylvester H., Frontier Cavalry.
Munroe, Chas. M., Sig. Corps and 50th Reg.
Mason, Osro (Ft. Warren), 1st Batt'n.
Morton, Chas. H., 51st Reg.
Munroe, Wm. H., 2d Reg.
McMunus, John, Rifle Corps.
Nichols, Geo. W., 22d Reg.
Nichols, Moses E., 3d Reg.
Nichols, Wm. W., 11th Reg.
Nichols, Elijah, 33d Reg.
Nichols, Nathaniel, 59th and 50th Regs.
Nichols, Amos B., 50th Reg.
Norwood, George A., 31st and 42d Regs.
Norwood, James, 39th and 42d Regs.
Orcutt, Joseph C., Sharpshooters.
Proctor, George W. N., 2d Reg.
Poole, John F., 33d Reg.
Platts, Chas. B., Sig. Corps and 50th Reg.
Platts, George H., 1st Batt'n.
Powers, William, 1st Batt'n.
Quailan, J. W., Artillery.
Rayner, Walter, 1st Batt'n, Fort Warren.
Rayner, Warren G., Illinois Reg.
Rice, Chas. W., 35th Reg.
Smith Joseph A , 1st Reg.
Smith, Chas. H., 2d Reg.
Smith John P., 14th Reg.
Simpson, George F. 11th Reg.
Sheldon, George F., R. I. Reg.

Sheldon, Rufus, 1st Batt'y.
Sidelinker, G. W., 50th Reg.
Swan, Daniel, 1st Reg.
Stearns, C. E., 59th Reg.
Sweetser, Oliver S., 1st Reg.
Stewart, J. A., Battery.
Travis, Nathan F., Sharpshooters.
Tileston, G. H., 33d Reg
Thompson, William, 30th Reg.
Watts, Ruggles T., 33d Reg.
Weston, Frank C., 50th Reg.
Weston, Justin M., 50th Reg.
Whitehouse, Chas. E., 50th Reg.
Walls, Paschal A., Sig. Corps and 50th Reg.
Walls, George S., 42d Reg.
Wright, Thomas, 59th Reg.
Walsh, Robert B., 40th Reg.
Whipple, Calvin, 1st Reg.
West, Thomas P., Frontier Cavalry.
Hammond, Harrison B., Signal Corps.

N. B. — Some of the following named persons served in both military and naval warfare : —

Donnell, James O., Jr., Navy.
Gilchrist, Frank C., Navy.
Hunter, Needham, Navy.
Holt, William P.. Navy.
McIntire, Caleb, Navy.
Morris, John, Navy.
Reynolds, John, Navy.
Weston, Francis C., Navy.
White, William L., Navy.

ROLL OF CO. E, SIXTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

REGULAR SERVICE. — THREE YEARS' ENLISTMENT.

Captain. — John Wiley, 2d, South Reading.
First Lieutenant. — James R. Darracott, Boston.
Second Lieutenant. — James Oliver, South Reading.
Sergeants. — John H. Woodfin, John Cowdrey, James F. Mansfield, John Day, Joseph T. Wright, South Reading.
Corporals. — Henry Goodell, Woburn; Jeremiah S. Batchelder, South Reading; Clifford B. Fowle, Woburn; Alvan S. Warren, Hiram Woodis, Warren Nichols, Henry E. Hilborn, South Reading; Hollis M. Gilman, Lowell.
Musicians. — John A. Thompson, South Reading; Joseph L. Daniels, Bellingham; Alonzo S. Norris, Ellenburg, N. Y.
Wagoner. — G. F. D. Skinner, of South Reading.

Privates.

Aborn, Warren, Reading.
Allen, John F., Reading.
Ansorge, Alfred E., Winchester.
Adams, Samuel H., South Reading.
Babcock, Chas. F., Sherburne.
Batchelder, Josiah, Jr., North Reading.
Bruce, Clarence M., South Reading.
Bancroft, Benj. F., South Reading.
Bancroft, Wm., Woburn.
Bickford, Chas. F., South Reading.
Burditt, Chas. F., South Reading.
Burditt, Aaron, South Reading.
Bent, Amos R., Bellingham.
Bermingham, John, New Braintree.
Bowen, Geo. E., North Attleboro'.
Bond, James, Jr., South Reading.
Cutler, Benj. S., Woburn.
Campbell, Wm. M., East Abington.
Carter, George, South Reading.
Chapman, Richard W., South Reading.
Clifford, Leonard, South Reading.
Caldwell, Samuel P., Cambridge.
Cutter, Albert, Woburn.
Cutter, Samuel B., Woburn.
Corcoran, Thomas H., Boston.
Davis, Royal A., Winchester.
Damon, Albert, Reading.
Damon, Henry, Reading.
Darling, Edward C., Lynn.
Danforth, Edwin S., Woburn.
Day, John A., Woburn.
Eaton, John H., South Reading.
Evans, Thomas A., South Reading.
Eaton, James, Saugus.
Eaton, Joseph, Reading.
Farnum, William, Somerville.
Flagg, Warren F., Concord.
Foster, Henry L., Stoneham.
Flint, Herman, Concord.
Fairbern, George H., Somerville.
Freeman, William T., Boston.
Gates, Samuel, Woburn.
Heath, Micah, South Reading.
Hettler, Adam H., South Reading.

Houseman, John M., South Reading.
Howard, Charles, Boston.
Holbrook, Amos A., Upton.
Hunnewell, William H., Winchester.
Hutchinson, John A., Waltham.
Hurd, Joseph L., South Reading.
Hart, Charles H., South Reading.
Jenkins, Forrest, North Reading.
Jennison, Luther P., Holliston.
Joy, Henry, South Randolph.
Kelsey, E., Chatham Four Corners, N. Y.
Knowlton, William H., Hopkinton.
Kennison, Daniel S., South Reading.
Kidder, Daniel W., Saugus.
Lee, John F., South Reading.
Locke, George L., South Reading.
Marshall, Charles H., Holliston.
Mellen, Charles A., Reading.
Mansfield, Joseph H., South Reading.
Martin, William H., Chicopee.
Newhall, Elbridge G., Lynnfield.
Newhall, Lucius E., Lynn.
Nichols, Geo. W., Southboro'.
Nichols, Hannibal, South Reading.
Nichols, Joseph, Jr., Cambridgeport.
Perry, Charles H., Woburn.
Pratt, Benj. C., South Reading.
Richards, Fred. S., South Reading.
Rogers, Peter M., Stoneham.
Safford, Edward P., South Boston.
Snow, Robert F., Chelsea.
Stimpson, James W., South Reading.
Sweetser, Luther, South Reading.
Sweetser, Francis, South Reading.
Smith, Charles H., Woburn.
Simmons, John N., Woburn.
Stone, Orrin, South Reading.
Symmes, Rufus, Limerick, Me.
Taber, Thomas, Sherburne.
Townley, Benjamin, South Reading.
Wiley, George H., South Reading.
Whitford, John, South Reading.
Wrin, Edward, Roxbury.

ROLL OF CO. D, FIFTIETH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

NINE MONTHS' SERVICE, 1862–3.

Captain. — Josiah W. Coburn, Reading.
First Lieutenant. — John S. Coney, North Reading.
Second Lieutenant. — Oramel G. Abbott, Reading.
Sergeants. — Stephen P. Rowell, Melrose; Levi Swain, Jr., Wilmington; Harley Prentiss, Reading; Edmund D. Pearson, Wilmington; Joseph T. Batchelder, North Reading; George J. Bartlett, Asa C. Buck, Reading.
Corporals. — James P. Morton, Wilmington; Geo. M. Peaslee, Wm. Buck, Wm. H. Nash, Reading; Justine M. Weston, North Reading; Samuel T. Sweetser, Daniel G. Richardson, Reading; Augustine P. Cook, North Reading; Tobias Pinkham, Asa P. Tibbetts, Reading.
Musician. — John L. Farwell, Reading.
Wagoner. — George Rogers, Reading.

Privates.

Bunker, Noble, Reading.
Battelle, Chas. P., Reading.
Boyce, Chas. M., Reading.
Bruce, Geo. G., Reading.
Bancroft, Henry L., Wilmington.
Bancroft, Geo., Wilmington.
Blanchard, Edwin, Wilmington.
Bancroft, Haskel K., Reading.
Barnes, John A., Reading.
Cook, Geo. W., Salem.
Coney, Geo. A., Reading.
Coney, Geo. C., Reading.
Carr, Daniel W., Wilmington.
Damon, Christopher C., North Reading.
Delay, Jeremiah, Reading.
Evans, Chas. A., Reading.
Eames, Henry W., Wilmington.
Eaton, Appleton P., North Reading.
Eaton, Moses F., Reading.
Fortiss, Wm., Wilmington.
Frost, Charles C., Reading.
Fletcher, Nathan B., Reading.
Flint, George B., North Reading.
Fulton, Joseph W., Andover.
Flint, Wm. W., North Reading.
Flint, Asa A., North Reading.
Gowing, Charles, Lawrence.
Green, Geo. W., North Reading.
Goodwin, George H., Reading.
Grover, Charles A., Reading.
Gowing, Gayton, Wilmington.
Gale, Henry A., North Reading.
Harnden, George W., Andover.
Hunter, William A., North Reading.
Harris, Thomas W., North Reading.
Holt, Squire, Reading.
Hopkins, Joseph B., Reading.
Hopkins, Geo. W., Reading.

Howard, John L., Wilmington.
Harnden, Otis, Wilmington.
Holt, Milton G., North Reading.
Holt, Charles, Reading.
Jenkins, Charles, North Reading.
Jones, Loring, North Reading.
Kendall, Waldo T., Charlestown.
LaClair, Wm., Reading.
Marshall, Wm. H., Reading.
Munroe, Chas. M., North Reading.
Myers, Chas., Reading.
McIntire, Amos, Reading.
McAleer, Joseph, Reading.
Miligan, George, Wilmington.
Nichols, Amos B., North Reading.
Nichols, Nathaniel, North Reading.
Nichols, Wm. R., Reading.
Nichols, Edward E., Reading.
Pearson, Daniel N., Wilmington.
Parker, Edward, Reading.
Parker, Clarkson, Reading.
Pratt, Stillman M., Reading.
Pratt, Edward E., Reading.
Platts, Chas. B., North Reading.
Perkins, Walter G., Reading.
Prentiss, Samuel, Reading.
Pearson, Geo. O., Wilmington.
Richardson, Horace A., Reading.
Sidelinker, Geo. W., North Reading.
Taylor, Chas., Reading.
Trull, John A., Andover.
Upton, Russell, Wilmington.
Upton, Ambrose, Wilmington.
Williams, Joseph F., Reading.
Weston, Nelson S., Reading.
Weston, Francis C., North Reading.
Walls, Paschal A., Reading.
Wright, Hiram F., Reading.
Weston, John H., Reading.
Whitman, Albert H., Reading.
Whitehouse, Charles E., North Reading.

ROLL OF CO. E, FIFTIETH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

NINE MONTHS' SERVICE, 1862–3.

Captain.— Samuel F. Littlefield, South Reading.
First Lieutenant. — Horace M. Warren, South Reading.
Second Lieutenant. — James D. Draper, South Reading.
Sergeants. — Jason H. Knight, James M. Sweetser, James A. Burditt, Charles F. Hartshorn, George K. Gilman, Geo. H. Green, Thos. Sweetser, South Reading.
Corporals. — Joseph S. Eustis, James M. Morrill, John Q. A. Parker, W. N. Tyler, Rufus F. Draper, Geo. Carter, South Reading; Myron H. Whittredge, Lynnfield; Chas. S. Emerson, South Reading.

Privates.

Anderson, Geo. W., South Reading.
Aborn, Henry, South Reading.
Bruce, Jasper F., South Reading.
Brown, John C., Saugus.
Brown, Benjamin V., Lynnfield.
Barber, Thomas, South Reading.
Brown, Charles H., Hingham.
Butterfield, Francis M., Saugus.
Barron, Elliot F., Melrose.
Bent, John S., Boston.
Brown, Jonas G., Melrose.
Cox, Geo., Lynnfield.
Cox, James P., Melrose.
Crow, Wm. L., South Reading.
Cartwright, Joseph, South Reading.
Cooper, Reuben L., South Reading.
Dix, Joseph O., Melrose.
Danforth, Alfred W., South Reading.
Deadman, Wm. D., South Reading.
Davis, Chas. H., South Reading.
Dodge, Ignatius, Topsfield.
Degen, Chas. F., Watertown.
Donoghue, John J., Melrose.
Eustis, Wm. C., Cambridge.
Eaton, John Smith, South Reading.
Eaton, Chester W., South Reading.
Emerson, Justus, Lynnfield.
Estes, O'Neal J., South Reading.
Farrell, Michael, Melrose.
Fisk, Willard L., Saugus.
Fisk, Joseph A., South Reading.
Fuller, George P., Melrose.
Hamilton, Robert, South Reading.
Harrington, Chas. T., South Reading.
Hawkes, John, South Reading.
Knight, Henry C., South Reading.
Kingman, Wm. W., South Reading.
Lyman, Henry H., South Reading.
Moses, Geo., South Reading.
Murkland, Robt. L., South Reading.
Miller, Chas. C., South Reading.
McAllister, Geo. H., Melrose.
Morton, Joseph, Wilmington.
Moses, John F., South Reading.
Moore, John L., South Reading.
Newman, J. Frank, South Reading.
Newhall, David, South Reading.
Place, Franklin C., Charlestown.
Pope, Jacob H., South Reading.
Prentice, Chas., Melrose.

Pilling, Jonathan, South Reading.
Resterrick, Walter, South Reading.
Randall, Howard, Raynham.
Richardson, Osborne, Jr., Lynnfield.
Richardson, Irving, Lynnfield.
Snell, Franklin L., South Reading.
Snell, Louis A., South Reading.
Skinner, Wm. S., South Reading.
Shelton, Thos., Melrose.
Stafford, Wm. C., Saugus.
Symonds, Chas. H., Malden.
Sweetser, Elbridge L., South Reading.
Stimpson, Wm. W., South Reading.
Trefethen, Benjamin, Saugus.
Thompson, Geo. A., South Reading.
Tibbetts, Geo. E., South Reading.
Tyler, Geo. L., South Reading.
Upton, Augustine, Danvers.
Unrah, Geo R., Malden.
Winship, Samuel, South Reading.
Walton, Oliver, 2d, South Reading.
Wellman, Henry B., Lynnfield.

LIST OF THE ENROLLED MEN OF SOUTH READING,

AND THE AMOUNT THAT EACH PAID IN AID OF FILLING THE QUOTA, UNDER THE CALL OF JULY 18, 1864.

[Those marked with a star * denote they were in the service at the time of the call, or absent from the Town.]

Aborn, John G.	$150 00	Burditt, Joseph T.		Dager, Thomas	$30 00
Atwell, William H.	120 00	Burditt, William		Dager, Alfred A.	25 00
Adams, J. W.	65 00	Burditt, Henry		*Deadman, Wm. D.	25 00
Armour, William L.	30 00	*Burditt, James A.		Dean, J. W.	25 00
Adams, Charles W.	25 00	Cutter, George W.	$125 00	Dunn, H. B.	25 00
*Aborn, Henry		Coombs, S. G. B.	110 00	Daland, George A.	20 00
Arrington, Geo. B.		Cardell, E. Lyman	75 00	Davis, John	10 00
Aborn, F. W.		Cheney, Chas. H. R.	60 00	Davis, C. Horton	10 00
*Allen, Richard W.		Chapman, Amos W.	55 00	*Danforth, A. H.	
Blanchard, Abner J.	150 00	Currier, Samuel E.	50 00	*Day, Joseph L.	
Bicknell, Alfred	150 00	Currier, A. A.	50 00	*Danforth, N. F.	
Brown, James, Jr.	100 00	Cowdrey, Waldo E.	50 00	Drake, Alvan, Jr.	
Bailey, Isaiah W.	60 00	Coombs, A. B.	50 00	*Dunn, William A.	
Buck, Aaron D.	60 00	Clark, Asaph	25 00	Doe, Albert	
Britton, Richard	55 00	Clark, Sylvanus	25 00	Davis, Talbert C.	
Beach, Horace H.	55 00	Cash, William L.	25 00	Dennett, John F.	
Blanchard, Abner N.	50 00	Cash, J. T.	25 00	Day, John	
Bancroft, Joseph W.	50 00	Carter, Charles S.	20 00	*Draper, Rufus F.	
Brown, Charles B.	50 00	Chadwick, Joseph	15 00	Emerson, James F.	150 00
Bullen, George	50 00	Carter, Charles, 2d	10 00	Evans, Montello C.	55 00
Bliss, Charles R.	50 00	Carey, Gilman	10 00	Emerson, John H.	50 00
Burrill, Alonzo P.	50 00	Churchill, L. O.	10 00	Emerson, Chas. S.	50 00
Bishop, James H.	50 00	Carey, Daniel		Emerson, Putnam	50 00
Burbank, B. B.	25 00	Colby, George		Eames, Joshua	50 00
Boardman, Moses B.	25 00	Cox, Timothy		Eaton, Henry L.	50 00
Brierly, J., Jr.	25 00	Clements, Chas. E.		Eaton, Isaac F.	50 00
Burditt, M. B.	20 00	*Carey, George E.		Eaton, John Sullivan	50 00
Barker, H. F.	10 00	*Carter, George		Emerson, James E.	35 00
Burgess, Edwin B.	10 00	*Coon, William L.		Eaton, Levi B.	25 00
Bayrd, C. L.	10 00	*Carr, Thornton B.		Eaton, Chester W.	25 00
Butler, William	5 00	Copp, John H.		Eaton, Everett W.	25 00
Butterfield, E. A.	5 00	Dole, William	50 00	Evans, George W.	25 00
Burditt, Sylvester	3 00	Dole, John	50 00	Eager, John	10 00
Boardman, John T.		Degen, H. D.	50 00	Emerson, D. W.	10 00
Butler, Henry		Draper, James D.	50 00	*Emerson, Rufus H.	
Butler, Aaron, Jr.		Dearborn, George E.	50 00	Emerson, Howard	

Emerson, L. N.
Evans, William O.
Eames, Daniel
Eaton, Henry
Eaton, S. A.
Eaton, John B.
Eustis, Joseph S.
Fields, H. G. $25 00
Flint, Luther W. 25 00
Fifield, Charles A. 25 00
Fairbanks, David S. 20 00
Flint, Silas W. 5 00
Fogg, Lewis
Farnsworth, C. P.
*Foster, Albert A.
Goodwin, Andrew 60 00
Godfrey, Warren H. 50 00
Gilman, George K. 15 00
Gammon, Orlando 15 00
Grey, Israel 10 00
Griffin, Francis J. 5 00
Gould, Thomas
Griffin, Woodbury
Hartshorne, Jacob C. 75 00
Hart, Everett 75 00
Hawkes, Albert 60 00
Harrington, C. T. 55 00
Hutchinson, A. J. 55 00
Harrington, Wm. H. 50 00
Haskell, Daniel F. 50 00
Hartshorne, John W. 50 00
Hartshorne, H. G. 50 00
Hartshorne, Jona. F. 50 00
Hutchinson, Oscar 50 00
Hawkes, L. B. 50 00
Hollis, John B. 50 00
Holt, F. J. 50 00
Hart, Henry J. 25 00
Hill, Hiram P. 25 00
Hamblin, Wm. A. 25 00
Hartshorne, Chas. F. 15 00
Hartshorne, W. H. 10 00
Hopkins, E. G. 5 00
Hawkes, Adam A.
*Heath, William S.
*Hartshorne, Jere. W.
Hewes, Edwin L.
Hoyt, Henry D.
*Hilbourn, Henry E.
Hill, G. S.
*Hanglin, William
*Hart, John F.
Harding, James
*Hurd, Joseph L.
Hawkes, John
Jenkins, J. W. 50 00
Jameson, James 35 00
Jones, A. N. 10 00
Jordan, Charles
Jameson, Edward
Keene, Lorenzo D. 60 00
Knight, H. C. 20 00
Kidder, C. E. $10 00
*Knight, Albert M.
Kirby, Thomas
Kennedy, Patrick
*Knight, Jason H.
*Kingman, William W.
Lewis, William W. 100 00
Locke, John W. 75 00
Le Baron, Ziba 50 00
Leighton, Jacob 25 00
Lane, Loami C. 25 00
Lord, George 15 00
Leathers, Albert N. 10 00
*Lucas, Edward
*Lucas, James H.
Lawrence, Henry
Lowe, Joseph K.
Leavitt, Freeman
Mansfield, A. A. 60 00
Martin, William 50 00
Martin, Frederic 50 00
Mansfield, Benjamin 50 00
Merrill, Greeley 50 00
Morton, Joseph 50 00
Mayo, N. C. 50 00
Mason, D. P. 50 00
Murkland, Robt. L. 30 00
McCarty, J. B. 25 00
Morton, J. R. 25 00
Merrian, A. E. 20 00
Moody, L. J. 15 00
McMahan, Thomas 15 00
McMasters, Samuel 10 00
Magner, William 10 00
Maxim, Charles R. 10 00
Mayo, Samuel 5 00
*Marshall, Cyrus E.
*McKay, Joseph C.
*Mansfield, Edward G.
*Morse, John S.
*McAllister, David
Martin, Harvey
*Mayson, James
*Marshall, Benjamin
Mansfield, Eugene E.
*Morrill, James M.
*Moulton, Erastus
Niles, Charles E. 50 00
Newhall, William J. 50 00
Newhall, John S. 25 00
Nickerson, S. H. 20 00
Nichols, Everett 20 00
Nichols, James 10 00
*Newhall, Elbridge
Nichols, George R.
*Nichols, George H.
Nickerson, Franklin
Newhall, David
*Newman, J. Frank
Oliver, B. W. 30 00
O'Leary, Richard 15 00
O'Niel, Michael 15 00
Oliver, David B. $10 00
Oliver, Charles M.
Oliver, John
Oliver, John G.
Oliver, Ernest E.
Philpot, Cyrus A. 75 00
Packard, George 65 00
Pierce, James M. 60 00
Peacock, Frank R. 60 00
Parker, Samuel, Jr. 50 00
Patch, Charles 50 00
Phipps, J. W. 40 00
Pratt, George 35 00
Parker, James E. 25 00
Porter, Elam 25 00
Putney, Samuel 20 00
Pope, J. Holman 20 00
Phillips, Joseph A. 10 00
Perkins, David 10 00
Pillings, Joseph 10 00
Parker, W. D. 5 00
Phillips, Micah 5 00
Pitman, Lawrence J.
Plummer, William
Plummer, William J.
Parker, Henry
Perkins, Zenas
Putney, George H.
Parker, John Q. A.
Ripley, Thomas W. 50 00
Rayner, William E. 50 00
Rayner, James 50 00
Reed, John J. 50 00
Reagan, P. J. 30 00
Richardson, Warren 25 00
Ryder, Verenas H. 25 00
Ripley, A. N. 10 00
Rayner, John 5 00
Ripley, Daniel S.
Rand, John
Russell, George W.
Richardson, S. O., Jr.
*Ransom, E. M.
Reed, Luther
Rimrey, Jonathan C.
Riley, P.
Stevens, John 100 00
Swain, S. O. 100 00
Savage, J. G. 60 00
Stoddard, Wm. O. 60 00
Sweetser, John E. 50 00
Stowell, Issachar, 3d 50 00
Stowell, H. W. 25 00
Spear, William 25 00
Stearns, Charles H. 25 00
Sweetser, E. Felton 25 00
Seaver, R. 20 00
Sawin, Lyman 10 00
Strong, W. G. 10 00
Sheldon, Isaac F. 10 00
Stimpson, Geo. W. Jr. 10 00
Spaulding, Frank 5 00

*Stoddard, Geo. W.	
Skinner, Benjamin D.	
Sweetser, Thomas	
*Spaulding, John W.	
Sweetser, Jewett B.	
*Smilie, John H.	
*Simons, Artemas	
Sharpe, Daniel W.	
Smith, Thomas	
Seaver, George A.	
Simms, John	
*Sheafe, Joseph P.	
*Sawyer, Sylvester	
Smith, Frederic	
Stowell, Elbridge W.	
Simons, John A.	
Sweetser, Oliver S.	
*Sweetser, James M.	
Sweetser, E. Leroy	
Toppan, Charles	$200 00
Tasker, Lyman H.	100 00
Tasker, Eben	100 00
Trow, Charles	55 00
Townsend, Warren	50 00
Travis, Henry H.	25 00
Taylor, Marcus C.	20 00
Tyler, George L.	15 00
Thomas, G. W.	$10 00
Twisden, Thomas	10 00
*Tibbetts, Albert H.	
Thompson, John F.	
Twiss, A. J.	
Tucker, John P.	
Tarbox, Charles W.	
*Tuttle, H. B.	
Tuttle, Joseph	
Tibbetts, George E.	
Trask, Charles	
Upton, E. A.	25 00
Upton, E. P.	10 00
Unknown,	4 00
Varney, Charles	
Walker, Thomas B.	110 00
Woodward, Jas. F.	75 00
Winship, John	65 00
Wiggin, Samuel J.	60 00
Walton, E. H.	50 00
Walton, J. Dunn	50 00
Welch, Michael	25 00
Woods, Albert C.	25 00
Wiley, James M.	25 00
Wright, J. W.	15 00
Williams, F.	10 00
Wiley, Warren	10 00
Williams, Leonard T.	$5 00
White, Cyrus N.	5 00
*Wiley, William H.	
Wiley, Joseph L.	
*Wiley, J. Barnard	
*Wheeler, Morris P.	
*Wright, Frank M.	
*Wilkins, E. L.	
Walker, Charles R.	
Whitney, Edward W.	
*Wright, Dexter C.	
*Walton, Samuel L.	
Walker, James	
*Wiley, Baxter J.	
Wiley, Enos	
*Wiley, Ira, Jr.	
Wiley, David	
Walton, James C. W.	
Weldon, William	
*Wiley, Elbridge A.	
Woodward, Thomas T.	
Winship, Samuel	
Walton, Oliver, 2d	
Total,	$8,472 00

AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM CITIZENS NOT ENROLLED.

Allen, Daniel	$125 00
Atwell, John	35 00
Beebe, Lucius	50 00
Baker, F. M.	5 00
Boswell, James O.	2 00
Coffin, N. R.	50 00
Cowdrey, Jonas	25 00
Coffin, A. H.	10 00
Crocker, L.	10 00
Clifford, Curtis	5 00
Dolliver, Horatio	15 00
Dager, Haley F.	15 00
Donnavan, Timothy	5 00
Emerson, Thomas	125 00
Evans, L. B.	50 00
Eaton, Lilley	25 00
Folsom, Peter	125 00
Fairbanks, Lewis	10 00
Ford, Edward	10 00
Gould, Samuel	25 00
Greene, Jeremiah	25 00
Greene, Thomas	$25 00
Gardner, Samuel	20 00
Greene, C. W.	10 00
Gammon, Nelson	10 00
Gammon, H. W.	5 00
Hurd, F. P.	200 00
Hardy, George A.	50 00
Hill, C. H.	5 00
Kingman, Samuel	15 00
Knight, Manasseh	50 00
Kimball, J. H.	10 00
Knowles, H.	5 00
Lane, D. P.	20 00
Loring, Thomas D.	10 00
Mansfield, Edward	100 00
Mansfield, J. D.	25 00
Nash, Stephen G.	125 00
Newhall, William	12 00
Newman, J. H.	10 00
Norcross, Daniel	3 00
Nichols, Hero	2 00
Oliver, Daniel S.	$10 00
Oliver, William	10 00
Oliver, E. S.	3 00
Parker, Samuel T.	10 00
Richardson, S. O.	200 00
Raddin, R. H.	10 00
Sweetser, P. H.	50 00
Sweetser, A. G.	25 00
Sweetser, A. N.	15 00
Swift, S. B.	10 00
Upham, E. S.	10 00
Walton, Daniel G.	75 00
Winship, Thomas	75 00
Waite, R. P.	25 00
Waite, W. B.	25 00
Wheeler, P. C.	25 00
Wiley, Leonard	20 00
Wheelock, D. B.	20 00
Total,	$2,077 00

TREASURER'S REPORT.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE RECRUITING FUND IN ACCOUNT WITH GEORGE W. CUTTER, *Treasurer.*

CR.

Amount received from Contributors	$10,549 00

DR.

Amount paid 43 Recruits ($175.00)	$7,525 00
Amount paid 6 Recruits ($200.00)	1,200 00
S. O. Richardson, Jr., aid in procuring Substitute for 3 years	200 00
James F. Emerson, " " " " "	200 00
J. G. Aborn, " " " " "	200 00
S. O. Swain, " " " " "	200 00
T. B. Walker, " " " for 1 year	175 00
William H. Atwell, " " " " "	175 00
Printing and Stationery	40 00
Uncurrent Money	10 00
Amount deposited at State House for 1 representative Recruit	125 00
Balance on hand	499 00
	$10,549 00

RECAPITULATION.

Amount received from Enrolled Men	$8,472 00
" " " Citizens not enrolled	2,077 00
	$10,549 00

NAMES OF VOLUNTEERS

WHO ENLISTED TO FILL THE QUOTA OF SOUTH READING, UNDER THE CALL OF JULY 18, 1864.

Charles B. Williams.
William McQueeney.
Nathaniel C. Mayo.
John Davis.
C. H. R. Cheney.
Daniel H. Wadlin.
Charles W. Adams.
Charles H. Davis.
John W. Phipps.
William Butler.
George L. Tyler.
Warren H. Godfrey.
Albert N. Leathers.
John Hawkes.
F. C. Williams.
Andrew J. Dow.
A. H. Danforth.

Charles A. Fifield.
Henry Hunt.
John H. Emerson.
W. C. Pasco.
Patrick Kelley.
L. C. Lane.
W. F. Cowdrey.
Caleb S. Wiley.
Edward L. Wilkins.
William A. Hamblin.
James H. Pierce.
Allen M. Ripley.
James Harnden.
John F. Thompson.
Andrew Goodwin.
Henry D. Churchill.

Noah M. Eaton.
George A. Seaver.
George H. Jackson.
George Hunt.
Frederick W. Aborn.
Joseph Morton.
Marcus M. Sherman.
Varenus H. Ryder.
James D. Draper.
D. C. Smith.
Thomas Kirby.
John W. Lyons.
Patrick Green.
Patrick Forbes.
John W. Madden.
Thomas Rowland.

CHAPTER XV.

IN MEMORIAM.

"So shalt thou rest.
Yet not to thine eternal resting-place
Shalt thou retire alone, — nor couldst thou wish
Couch more magnificent. Thou shalt lie down
With patriarchs of the infant world, — with kings,
The powerful of the earth, — the wise, the good, —
Fair forms, and hoary seers of ages past,
All in one mighty sepulchre.

"As the long train
Of ages glide away, the sons of men —
The youth in life's green spring, and he who goes
In the full strength of years, matron and maid,
And the sweet babe, and the gray-headed man —
Shall, one by one, be gathered to thy side
By those who in their turn shall follow them."

Bryant.

DR. NATHAN RICHARDSON,

Son of Nathan and Mary (Belknap) Richardson, was born in Brookfield (Worcester County), Mass., Nov. 16, 1781.

His early education was limited to the town school, which was usually kept about seven months of the year, and during the remainder he assisted on his father's farm, which comprised many acres in extent. As a boy, he was very fond of books, and read everything that came in his way. His mother used to relate many anecdotes of his love of reading, — as, when sent to the post-office, several miles distant, he would buy a book with the money given him to purchase his dinner, and on his way home would let the horse stroll leisurely along at will, while he was absorbed in his newly acquired volume. His father, becoming exasperated at his over-fondness for reading, and the neglect of his labor on the farm, threatened to burn every book he possessed. This compelled him to conceal his books in the barn, and while pitching

Nathan Richardson

down hay from a loft one day, his father was surprised at the sudden appearance of a shower of books.

This love of reading continued through life. Poetry seemed to possess the most attraction. His memory of what he read enabled him to repeat the whole of Pope's "Essay on Man," Milton's "Paradise Lost," and the "Book of Job." Although never a disputant, yet he would not hesitate to measure weapons with any minister who chose to argue with him. His general information was extensive, and he had a large fund of humorous anecdotes in constant readiness.

In what year he commenced the study of medicine it is not recollected; but he was a student of the famous Dr. Kittredge, in company with Dr. D. A. Grosvenor, who settled in Reading.

Nov. 28, 1805, when twenty-four years of age, he married Asenath Rice, of Brookfield, and went to North Reading, where he began the practice of a physician. That he possessed a peculiar aptitude for his calling was immediately apparent. He soon had the custom of that entire community, and also of the neighboring towns. While residing in North Reading, two sons were born, — Winslow and Solon Osmond. Winslow died at the age of eighteen, in South Reading; and Solon Osmond was educated as a physician, became eminent, and died Aug. 31, 1873.

After several years' residence in North Reading, Dr. Richardson removed to Reading, and occupied the house now owned by Mr. Appleton, on the road leading to Woburn. His wife died here Sept. 8, 1820. He then determined to remove to Cambridge, sold his place and practice to Dr. John Hart, of South Reading, for the occupancy of his son, and pledged himself in the sum of two hundred dollars not to practise within ten miles of Reading; but on the eve of his departure from Reading, some of the prominent citizens of South Reading, headed by the late Burrage Yale, unwilling to have so excellent a physician leave their neighborhood, prevailed upon him to remove to South Reading, and sacrifice his bonds, offering him, as a special inducement, the large tract of land on a part of which his residence was built; the estimated value of the land, at that time, being $1,500. He thereupon removed to South Reading, occupying what was known as the "old Prentiss House" while his own residence was building, which was subsequently that of his son, and is now occupied by his grandson.

Perhaps some of the present inhabitants of Wakefield remember the occasion of the "raising" of the frame-work of the Doctor's house. It was a general holiday for the town; every man, woman, and child participated, and gave a helping hand. Cider, lemonade, "Medford,"

crackers, cheese, and salt-fish, all played prominent parts on that occasion. The Doctor's hospitality was the theme of conversation for a long time. It was considered the most extravagant "raising" that ever took place. This was in 1822.

In the mean time (Sept. 4, 1821) he had taken for his second wife, Betsey Alden, of Saugus, with whom he had seven children, three of whom are now living. Nathan went to Europe and studied music, became quite celebrated as the author of "Richardson's New Method for the Piano-Forte," and died in Paris in 1858. Of the six children of the first wife, three are living, and reside in Wakefield.

Dr. Richardson became identified with South Reading, and during the remainder of his life was one of its most active citizens. He was foremost in every project for the improvement and welfare of the town; would subscribe liberally to everything he was asked to, — moral, intellectual, and political. Poverty and misfortune won his immediate friendship: he would empty his pockets to any person who touched his sympathies. Although in receipt of a munificent income, he was so indifferent to the value of money that he would never present a bill for his professional services; if a patient paid him, it was simply from his own choice. His ledger was a curiosity in bookkeeping, showing nothing on the debit side. If he wanted money, he never hesitated to borrow it, and frequently of those who were indebted to him. His professional fee for cases where a popular physician of the present day would obtain an hundred dollars or more, would be a sum so insignificant as to invariably cause a smile. Probably no physician of that time had so large a practice among all classes, as Dr. Nathan Richardson. Although not connected with the Massachusetts Medical Society, he was frequently invited to consultations with its members.

As a physician, particularly in pulmonary complaints, he was without a rival. A word of hope or encouragement from him gave life and renewed vigor to the despairing; and his diagnosis of disease was marvellously accurate. He would frequently be affected to tears when he saw there was no relief for his patient.

The magnitude of the practice of Dr. Richardson, and his eminence as a physician, will be better appreciated when it is stated that it extended throughout the New England States, and obliged him to erect a private hospital for his patients at his own home, which is still standing, though converted to other uses. It is stated by old residents that, during his practice-days at home, the carriages of patients used to line both sides of the main street of old South Reading, near his residence.

Dr. Richardson's second wife died Dec. 5, 1832; and Nov. 24, 1834

he married Mrs. Grace Barnard, of North Reading, who survived him thirty-five years, and died Nov. 26, 1872.

Dr. Richardson died very suddenly, of apoplexy, Sept. 17, 1837, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was buried in the cemetery at Reading, by the side of his two wives. A monument erected to his memory by his son, Dr. S. O. Richardson, marks his burial-place.

HON. JOHN PRENTISS.

Mr. Prentiss was the son of Rev. Caleb Prentiss, and his youthful days were passed in what is now the town of Wakefield, to which cherished locality he frequently returned during the later years of his extended life, with an interest therein which ceased only with his life.

His entertaining reminiscences of early scenes and impressions will be found elsewhere in this history. He died at Keene, N. H., June 6, 1873.*

We copy the following extracts from the "New Hampshire Sentinel," of June 12, 1873: —

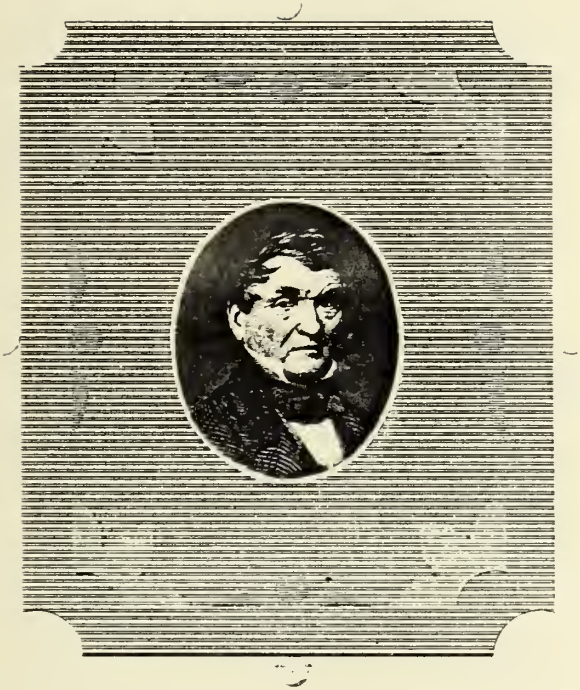
"Hon. John Prentiss, the founder of this paper, and for forty-eight years its editor, died at his residence in Court Street on Friday afternoon, June 6, at the age of ninety-five years and three months. Up to within two or three weeks of his decease he had enjoyed excellent health, and though weak and feeble, was able to walk about the streets daily, and to superintend the management of his fine homestead, in addition to doing considerable work in his garden. The immediate cause of his last sickness it is perhaps difficult to define; it seemed to be a general wearing out of the system. During the last two weeks of his life he was confined to his room, and suffered considerable pain, — more than he had experienced, as he himself declared, during his previous ninety-five years of life. His mind was unclouded to the very last, and he conversed upon general subjects with all the apparent interest and enthusiasm that ever characterized his conversation, giving minute directions in regard to private business matters, and manifesting a lively interest in the news of the day At the same time he was conscious of the fact that his time was very short, and talked of his fast approaching dissolution with perfect freedom and astonishing calmness, remarking that he had long been ready to go, and was every way prepared. For years, in fact ever since he retired from business in

* See Prentiss Genealogy, page 193.

1847, he has contributed almost weekly to the editorial columns of this paper, the last of which contributions appeared in our last issue over his well-known signature (¶), and which was simply a correction of an erroneous idea conveyed in a somewhat lengthy religious article of the preceding week. This correction was written on Tuesday, three days previous to his death, in a clear and steady hand, and was probably the last paragraph ever penned by him. From that time he continued to grow weaker, and on Friday afternoon he sank into an easy slumber, from which he never awoke.

"In the death of Mr. Prentiss, Keene loses one of the citizens who connected her present history to her past, and whose name was a by-word for merit and deserved fame. He came to this town in March, 1799, at the age of twenty-one, and established the 'Sentinel,' under many embarrassments, and with a list of subscribers numbering only seventy. His first printing-office (as we learn from the 'Prentiss Family Genealogy') was in a low building standing where S. W. Hale's house now stands, and for some time afterwards in the new building south of Dr. Edwards' tavern. Subsequently (in 1825) he erected a fine block on the west side of the square, where he, in connection with his son, John W., carried on the printing, publishing, and book business up to 1847, when he retired. In 1808 he built his homestead and planted the fine elms in front, and has since enjoyed under their shade a sufficiency of this world's goods, acquired by his own industry and exertions. During his half century of active business life, he held various offices of trust, having been town clerk, town treasurer, representative in the legislature, and a member of the Senate. He was also for many years president of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and during his whole life was prominently identified with religious and educational matters. Afte retiring from business in 1847, at which time he was one of the oldest editors in the United States, he presented to each of the fourteen school districts of this town a set of the Massachusetts School Library of thirty-eight volumes; and his love for and interest in the schools never abated. In 1850 he travelled over Great Britain and the European continent, attending the peace convention at Frankfort-on-the-Main, as delegate from New Hampshire. His interesting letters from abroad were published in the 'Sentinel,' attracting much attention and interest. For sixty-seven years he was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Master Mason in 1806, Royal Arch Mason in 1813, and a Knight Templar in 1867.

"The influence for good which Mr. Prentiss exercised upon the community in which he so long and prominently figured, cannot be over



Thos Emerson

estimated. Strictly temperate in all things, cheerful, kind, and benevolent, with a disposition to encourage and aid every individual, local, and general enterprise, he was ever a leading and popular citizen. He was the fearless champion of every good cause, and unqualifiedly denounced wrong and oppression wherever they existed. He was firm and outspoken on all questions of public policy, and at the same time treated with deference the opinions of those who opposed him.

"Mr. Prentiss survived all the members of his family except his daughters Corinna (wife of Judge Hopkinson of Lowell, deceased), and Pamela (wife of Judge French of Concord, Mass.). His son's widow, Mrs. John W. Prentiss, has had the superintendence of his home since the death of her husband in 1863, and has ministered to his wants and necessities with untiring devotion. He was surrounded with every comfort which wealth and filial affection could bestow, and his life closed peacefully, and without a groan."

HON. THOMAS EMERSON.

Among the worthy sons of Wakefield who have recently died, none received a larger measure of respect than the honored citizen whose name is given above. Descended from a Puritan ancestry, among whom were clergymen, patriots of the Revolution and of former wars, and leading men of this and other towns, he illustrated in his own life and character the principles for which the founders of New England are justly famed. He was born Oct. 2, 1785, and died Nov. 29, 1871, reaching the advanced age of 86 years.

Obliged from very early years to work at the bench or on the farm, and enjoying but the most limited means for gaining knowledge, he showed the native force of his mind by rising above all the difficulties of his lot, and taking a leading part in the affairs of the town. He was advanced to almost every office in the gift of his fellow-townsmen, and always discharged his duties with exact punctuality, sound wisdom, and inflexible integrity.

He was chosen to represent the town in the Legislature eight years, and filled the office of Senator two years. He was prominent in the formation of the South Reading M. & A. Institution in 1833, was made its first vice-president, and for many years was its president. In 1844, at the organization of the bank, he was elected its president, which position he held until his death. One associated with him for

many years, once said of him, "In financial matters he was long considered an oracle, a safe counsellor and adviser."

In the year 1810, he formed a partnership, with Ebenezer Nelson, for the manufacture of shoes, which continued with a fair measure of success, till Mr. N., thinking it his duty to become a preacher, it was amicably dissolved. Mr. Emerson took the business and increased it from year to year till it more than equalled that of all the other manufacturers in town. To him was given the main credit of inaugurating a system of cash payments to workmen, in place of barter, as was the early system. By the frequent introduction of improved machinery and methods, he was able to furnish profitable occupation to large numbers of people.

His personal traits of character were such as to gain for him the respect and affection of all who knew him. Affable, sympathetic, and kind to the poor, he had numerous friends in all ranks of society. He was a liberal contributor to many philanthropic and missionary enterprises. He was youthful in his feelings, even in his old age, and many a young man derived from him not only the help of kind words, but the more effective assistance of generous deeds. He retained his energies to the last year of his life, and with a clear mind and an elastic step attended to his daily duties at the bank. He was a trusted and leading member of the Congregational Church, and fulfilled his duties in that relation with great zeal and discretion. An extract from the records of that body, showing the esteem in which he was held by his Christian brethren, may properly be inserted here. It was made soon after his death, and is as follows: —

"Few members of this church have ever filled a larger measure of usefulness. Successful in business, he employed his wealth for purposes that reflected the highest honor upon his judgment and his heart. Honored by his fellow-townsmen with official position and duties, he guarded with entire faithfulness every public interest. Intrusted during many years with the management of important financial matters, he always merited and received the most thorough confidence of all men. As a member of this church he was faithful, earnest, liberal, and devout. Scrupulously exact in the discharge of every duty, strongly attached to the house of God and to its worship, a constant teacher in the Sabbath school, attentive to the truth, and keenly alive to those portions of it which relate to personal piety, he was a Christian whose sincerity was never doubted, and whose example was a source of perpetual instruction."

Mr. Emerson was married in early life to Miss Betsey Hartshorn, who survived him less than two years, departing this life Sept. 26, 1873.

HON. LILLEY EATON.

An honorable and useful life is a precious legacy. Such a life was that of Mr. Eaton. He was born Jan. 13, 1802, and at his death had completed his seventieth year. His ancestors were among the early settlers of this town, and during successive generations were distinguished for many public and private virtues. In early manhood Mr. Eaton showed a remarkable aptitude for public business, and during a long series of years the confidence of the people in his capacity and integrity was manifested by intrusting to him almost every public office. He was selectman twenty-five years, and a member of the school board nearly as long, and generally chairman in each. He was town clerk twenty years, representative seven years, senator two years, justice of the peace thirty-eight years, and a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1853. He is said to have shaped, to a great extent, the policy and action of the town upon almost all subjects, during a long period of time. The practical wisdom which he brought to the solution of public questions gave great weight to his counsels, and often an opinion from him was sufficient to decide any matter. Thoroughly conversant with the laws, in their application to the various interests of business and to town affairs, and also with the opinions and spirit of the people, he was able to suggest the best measures for their consideration and decision. There was nothing dictatorial in his nature. He always appealed to the judgment of the people, and advocated nothing for which he could not give sound reasons. Progressive in his spirit, he was a friend of all improvements. He introduced system in the mode of conducting town business, and officers of other towns adopted some of the features which he devised. He was deeply interested in the schools, and it was mainly to his suggestions, ably seconded and carried out by his associates, that the town is indebted for the admirable system upon which its schools have for many years been conducted.

His well-known integrity and ability gave him great influence in private affairs. Those who were in trouble, the poor and the destitute, found in him a safe counsellor and friend. The settlement of estates, the investment of money, and the temporary control of funds, were often intrusted to him, and never did any one have reason to say that he ever failed to manage the business committed to him in the most upright and honorable manner. He had much to do with financial affairs. In conjunction with Mr. Thomas Emerson, he was mainly

instrumental in establishing the Mechanic and Agricultural Institution. He was its first, and till his death, only treasurer. At the formation of the South Reading Bank he was elected cashier, and held the position till he died. In these stations he was methodical, careful, and accurate, and in all respects worthy of the confidence which was abundantly reposed in him.

Mr. Eaton, although enjoying but few advantages not possessed by others, found time to cultivate a literary taste, and various addresses, showing both research and ability, were delivered by him. With those *public* addresses our citizens are quite familiar, and we here insert an extract from a private letter, addressed to his eldest sister, on the reception of the news of the death of an only and cherished son, for the purpose of rendering this description of his style more complete: —

"Your letter of the 23d instant, with its ominous seal, — sad token of its grievous contents, — has come to hand; its tidings have cast a gloom over our family circle, for we all loved the little, amiable Rowland. Not ten minutes, perhaps, before the reception of your letter, I was thinking of our friends at Worcester, that it was long since we had heard from them, and that I would write immediately.

"While musing on my friends away, —
The loved ones of the earth, —
And fancying how their lot might be,
In sorrow or in mirth,
I seemed to hear a mournful tone
Come sighing on the breeze,
The wind, it had a startling moan,
While whistling through the trees;
I hark'd — and on the air's vibration,
I caught the sounds of woe,
They told of grief and lamentation,
Of death, that cruel foe.
Again I lent my anxious ear,
To catch distincter tones,
A father's sounding sigh I hear,
A mother's sobbing moans;
The whispering winds' peculiar strain,
So fearful in their lay,
Remind me, in a language plain,
Of relatives away.

"'T was so; for on the next sad blast
That came with solemn roar,
Was heard the voice, — 'He 's breathed his last,
Our Rowland is no more;

The little, lovely, prattling boy,
So patient and so bright,
His father's and his mother's joy,
No more shall greet our sight.'

"Again I hark'd; and from the air,
The heavenly arch midway,
A song celestial struck my ear,
And thus it seem'd to say:
'Rise, spirits, rise! our upward way
With swifter wing pursue,
We 'll 'scort to realms of endless day,
Where bliss is ever new,
This little seraph, snatched from earth,
From sorrow and from pain,
To dwell with those of heavenly birth,
And with his Saviour reign.'"

March, 1840.

Mr. Eaton was much given to antiquarian studies, and this history gives abundant evidence of his patience in tracing the genealogy of families, and in exploring ancient records for important facts and instructive events. He possessed skill in delineating character, was fond of humor, and had a fund of anecdotes drawn chiefly from characters of early New England history, which made both his written productions and his conversation interesting.

The personal traits exhibited by Mr. Eaton were very attractive. A perpetual urbanity disarmed opposition to the plans he might be at any time urging. He had the faculty of imparting his views, not so much by direct iteration as by quiet suggestion. He rarely expressed half-formed opinions, but when a controverted subject was presented, gave himself time for reflection, and then expressed his opinion and the reasons for it so courteously that those who could not agree with him were never offended with him. This urbanity was not a skilfully woven garment to cover, and enable him to prosecute, selfish designs, but it was the natural expression of his character; his heart was kind and gentle, and his manners were but the language in which it uttered its real feelings. Though Mr. Eaton never connected himself with any church, he was a constant attendant upon public worship, and accepted the truths of the Gospel in their more direct and personal meaning.

The death of Mr. Eaton occurred but two months after that of Mr. Emerson, with whom he had been joined in many relations of business and friendship for fifty years. On the Saturday upon which he was smitten with the disease which terminated his life, he had prepared, at

the request of his pastor, a brief account of the life of his lamented friend, Mr. Emerson. The kind and truthful words with which that account closed, *the last words which he ever penned*, as they described the character of his friend, so also do they describe his own. These are the words: "His was an unblemished reputation for honesty, integrity, and uprightness. He was patriotic, wise, liberal, kind, peaceable."

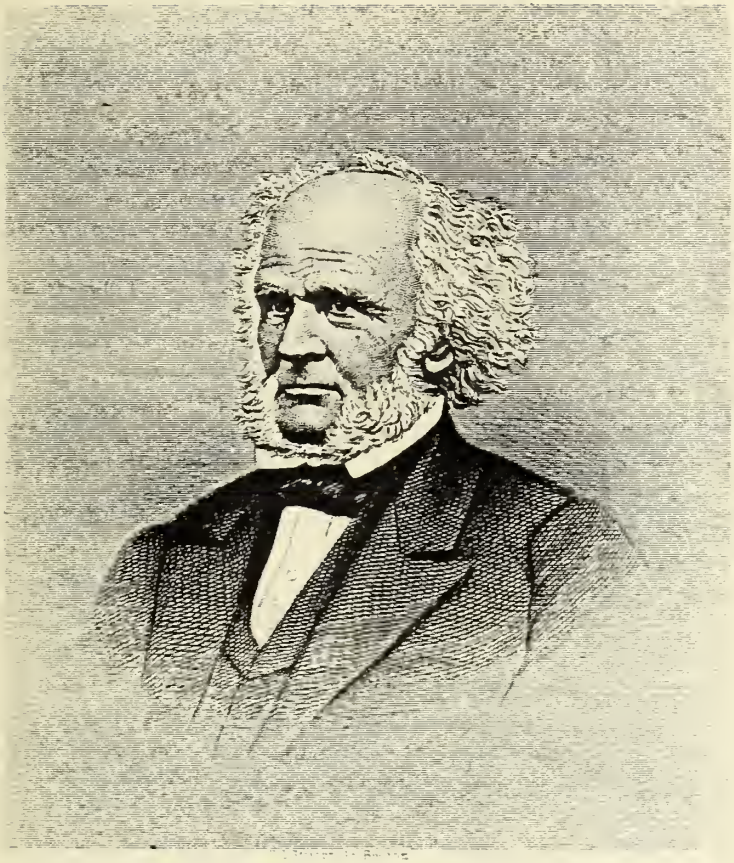
HON. P. H. SWEETSER.

Hon. P. H. Sweetser, the eldest son of Paul and Sarah Sweetser, was born Sept. 23, 1807, and died June 11, 1872. During his boyhood, like most of the boys of South Reading, he learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked during his minority.

At about the time that he attained his majority, the South Reading Academy was opened, and he was one of the first to enter it. He was a quick scholar, and after a brief term at the academy, he taught school in one of the districts in town, with marked success. From this time he attended the academy, teaching school winters, till he had taught in nearly every district in town. His first permanent school was in Saugus, where he taught one or two years, leaving there to take an ushership in Boston. While teaching in Saugus, he married Louisa Foster, of Danvers, a daughter of Capt. Aaron Foster.

This union was in all respects fortunate and happy, and gave him a home to which he was most devotedly attached. Of seven children born to them, one died in infancy, and six survive him. That the education of his children was not neglected will appear from the fact that two of his sons are now successful preachers, one preparing for the medical profession, and the daughters had the best opportunities that could be obtained by public or private instruction. Often, in his later years, while not engaged in active business, he spoke of his strong desire to educate his children, and expressed his willingness to incur any expense, even beyond his income if necessary, to promote the end he had so much at heart.

In 1838 he was appointed master of the Harvard School in Charlestown, where he remained till 1847. As a teacher, he was uniformly successful, and took a deep interest in education generally. A good disciplinarian, always having control of his school, he was on good terms with his pupils, and admitted them to a familiarity which rendered school pleasant and school exercises interesting; this familiar-



R. B. Hayes

ity, and a playful humor in which he indulged, always made him popular with his pupils. He was prominent in the enterprise of forming the Massachusetts Teachers' Association, and establishing the "Massachusetts Teacher" as its organ. For several years he acted as one of the editors of this journal, and the numbers prepared by him were uniformly interesting and able.

Nor did his interest in popular education cease when he was no longer a teacher. He was for many years a member of the school committee of Wakefield, and many of the annual reports for the last twenty years are from his pen, and attest his interest in the schools and his ability as a writer.

One of the last articles that he wrote was the school report for 1871–2, an exceedingly interesting document; and I remember telling him, after reading it, that I thought it the best of the numerous and excellent reports he had written. From an early period he had been deeply interested in the antislavery cause and the temperance movement, and a frequent contributor to the journals in the interest of these and other reforms. Nor with his pen alone. Mr. Sweetser was a very ready and effective speaker. His temperament, always impulsive, imparted an earnestness to his utterance which was sure to secure the attention, and his habits of thought and feeling prevented him from ever becoming wearisome. During the time of the Washingtonian movement, although engaged through the day in teaching, he was yet one of the most acceptable and efficient lecturers, and labored with great earnestness to organize and direct the movement.

Some of his last years were also devoted, to a considerable extent, to the promotion of the same object, and many of the ablest articles in the "Nation," a temperance paper published in Boston, were from his pen. He wrote also many hymns of great excellence, for general or special occasions, not a few of which have taken a permanent place in our sacred poetry. He was for several years a member of the examining committee for Tufts College, the duties of which he performed with fidelity and ability. After leaving the profession of teaching, Mr. Sweetser was twice elected county commissioner for the County of Middlesex, which office he held for six years. He also held almost every office in the gift of the town. As an officer, he was prompt and efficient, and his decisions in all matters in controversy were ready, and in the main judicious. He was a man of remarkably quick perception, and moved forward to a judgment so readily as not unfrequently to give an impression of haste, and to render him impatient of the slower movements of others. He was, perhaps, as is apt to be the

case with persons of a nervous temperament, hasty sometimes in his expressions, but seldom so in his actions; they were marked by a caution and careful consideration which did not always manifest themselves in his ordinary conversation.

Mr. Sweetser was just and prompt in all his business affairs, and, whether personal or official, they would have borne the most thorough examination. It was a favorite maxim with him to "owe no man," and it is safe to say that no one ever lost a cent by him that was justly his due.

The writer of this brief sketch was of nearly the same age as Mr. Sweetser, was a boy with him, being a near neighbor, labored in the same profession and the same place for many years, and was brought into still nearer relations with him by marriage; and the friendship that began almost with his life continued to its end.

It would seem sometimes that what would apparently fit us especially for the performance of a duty is, after all, almost a hinderance. I confess that I have felt this in what I have written. In the intimacy of personal intercourse and friendship, we often fail to estimate and weigh character as we do when the object is at a greater distance. What is seen at too short a range is seen only in its parts, and a longer perspective is necessary to view the object as a whole. Death has now given us such a view of our friend, and I am sure that his memory will be dearer, and his character will appear more marked and estimable, as we look at him from a point more favorable to observe the constant and permanent qualities of his character. For some years previous to his death he had not enjoyed perfect health; and to one of his intense activity of mind, joined with a temperament not too hopeful, it is not strange that he should have been sometimes inclined to look on the dark side of things. But his sympathies were always with the right, though he might not be so sanguine of its speedy success as some. Few men felt an intenser interest in whatever concerned the welfare of humanity, or were more uniformly on the side of progress and justice.

He had a strong attachment to his native town, and was always prominent in any enterprise for its improvement; especially so in whatever related to education, the public library, and the schools.

In his death his family has lost one whose life was bound up in its welfare, the town has lost a good citizen, and the cause of education one whose experience rendered him invaluable as a member of the school committee, and whose vote and voice were always given for whatever promised to extend and improve the means of education. He will be remembered with gratitude by many now in the morning of life, who

Solon O. Richardson

have listened to his words of advice and encouragement in his frequent visits to the schools, as he now is in his native town and elsewhere by those who sat under his instructions. Such is a brief and imperfect sketch of the events in the life of an honored citizen; and an estimate of his character, — which, though dictated by the hand of friendship, is, I believe, truthful and just.

DR. SOLON OSMOND RICHARDSON

Was the second son of Dr. Nathan and Asenath (Rice) Richardson, and was born at North Reading, July 19, 1809, on what was formerly known as the "old Dix Place," and there spent the earliest years of his childhood.

Being but a few years of age when his father removed to Reading and established himself in practice there, the greater part of his boyhood and youth were spent in that town and South Reading, to which his father subsequently removed (1821). The holes to the dove-cote, cut out by him when a lad, are still observable upon the place then occupied by his father on the road from Reading to Woburn, since owned by Mr. Appleton, ex-county-commissioner for Middlesex.

As a lad at Reading and South Reading, Dr. Richardson received his education at the academy kept by a Mr. Wm. Coffin, of Nantucket, at North Reading, in the public schools of Reading, the academy at Atkinson, N. H., and the Pinkerton Academy at Derry, N. H., where he had as classmates his life-long friends and associates, Dr. Aug. Grosvenor, of Danvers, and Hon. Horace P. Wakefield, M. D., now of Monson. Always better than average in his general studies, he was especially noted at school for his fair, distinct, and graceful chirography, which, coupled with his genial courtesy and manner, secured for him, when a lad in his teens, a clerkship in the Charlestown Post-Office, then under Paul Willard, Esq.; and while there his clerkly abilities and general popularity prompted a proposal which was made to him to become assistant clerk of the House of Representatives, which was, however, declined.

The eminence and extent of practice of his father was such that his professional engagements led him from home the major portion of the time, and Solon, being the eldest of his large family of children (his older brother having died at an early age), was intrusted with much of the care of his father's affairs and family. When not at school he was

often employed in the preparation of medicines for his father, and thus became early familiar with the science and practice of pharmacy. Finding this pursuit congenial to his inclination and taste, he very readily acquiesced in his father's wish that he should adopt the profession of medicine, and shortly before attaining his majority he entered the medical school of Dartmouth College, from which he received his medical degree, graduating with honors Nov. 30, 1831, and immediately taking up practical study with his father.

He held for a time the position of assistant surgeon at the State Prison, and became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, from which he afterwards retired, in conformity with usage, on establishing a proprietary medicine. He soon entered general practice with his father, an arrangement that proved, for the short time it was enjoyed, highly satisfactory and successful with both. Besides that at home, offices were established in Lowell, Salem, and Boston, each of which places Dr. Richardson visited on certain days of the week, driving to and from in a carriage, an amount of professional riding that in these days would be considered a grievous hardship.

On the 3d day of April, 1837, Dr. Richardson was married at the "Old parsonage" (recently removed to Salem Street), by Rev. Reuben Emerson, to Susan Barnard of North Reading. Their children have been, a daughter who died in infancy, at Nahant, during a summer's residence of the family there, and an only son, S. O. Richardson, Esq., of Wakefield.

During the studies and novitiate of Dr. Richardson, he had given much attention to diseases of the heart and lungs, and his thesis upon these subjects when he graduated from college was able, and received the commendation of the profession, as displaying much research and original thought. In his treatment of these diseases he was eminently successful, and the number of those who sought his advice in complaints of this character induced him to make them a specialty, and to abandon general practice.

In 1808 his father, Dr. Nathan Richardson, had introduced into his practice a remedy which he called "Sherry Wine Bitters," which proved an effective agent, the favorable results of which, as ascertained from a prolonged and extensive use thereof among his patients, gave it hig repute, the demand becoming such that instead of supplying it in powdered form, as for many years he had prescribed it, for convenience' sake he prepared it in common quart wine bottles. Soon after engaging in practice with his father, Dr. Richardson observed with satisfaction the beneficial effects of these "Bitters," and naturally made extensive use of them in cases to which they were adapted.

In the September following his marriage, his father suddenly died, his extensive practice and business thus devolving upon him. To this he gave his best energies, but it soon became evident that his health, which was never very robust, could not long withstand the stress of the duties he had assumed. Reluctant as he was to abandon thus early in life a profession which was endeared to him by many pleasant associations, in which he was gaining note, and which was in every particular congenial to his taste and aspirations, his perceptions indicated clearly to him an early grave or an abandonment of his pursuit.

Deciding in favor of the chance of prolonged life, he resolutely decided to abandon practice, and from this period he confined himself to the manufacture and sale of the "Sherry Wine Bitters," which had for so long a period been satisfactorily employed in his father's and his own practice.

At this time proprietary medicine was a branch of trade unknown in the New England States, and there had never been introduced for sale in the country such a compound as medicated bitters, the idea of preparing medicine in that form originating therefore with Dr. Richardson. The labor and expense of preparing and introducing this medicine in proper and convenient form, cannot be imagined by any inexperienced in its details: first, the common wine bottles were ill-shaped for packing and were too heavy; a new form was designed, and moulds prepared, but the manufacture of suitable bottles had not been accomplished in this Commonwealth, and the many experiments and failures of the manufacturers to produce a light bottle that would withstand pressure and secure safe transportation were vexatious, expensive, and discouraging. Nearly every sale in the early period of using new bottles was attended with more or less breakage in every package, but this difficulty was finally overcome by manufacturers in Philadelphia. Numerous obstacles also were presented in originating and preparing various plates for printing and in creating the embellishments requisite for perfect arrangements. The express business had not then been established, railroads were almost unknown, and private means of transportation for orders, throughout the country, had to be created. To accomplish this Dr. Richardson was obliged to provide several expensive teams, which were constantly employed in transporting his medicine to different parts of the New England States. Nor did he fail to make his medicine known by liberal advertising, and very soon after its introduction to the public, its merits were universally appreciated and the demand increased beyond even the most sanguine anticipations. To meet the requirements of this wide and unexpected

demand, a large capital was needed, a laboratory had to be erected, a large number of horses and carriages supplied for transportation, and every facility for manufacture established, notwithstanding the employment of which at certain seasons the demand was such as to render prompt supply of orders impossible.

Dr. Richardson's success being now fully established, he was enabled to indulge liberally in expenditures which it was his ambition to enjoy. He never entertained a desire to acquire wealth except to promote the comfort and welfare of his family and the community in which he lived. He had been a close observer of the evils attending the acquisition of extreme wealth, and was convinced that unhappiness was the too frequent associate thereof. It was an early resolve with him that after gaining a competency, any overplus should be devoted to such charitable and benevolent purposes as comported with his judgment and pleasure; and in after life he adhered to this resolve, in most cases desiring and enjoining that his benefactions should not be made public. He was always needlessly prodigal in all expenditures connected with his business, in which every department evinced the most thorough organization. The horses used for his medicine wagons were selected without regard to expense, and his wagons were elaborately constructed and highly finished by the best makers. He always kept in his stables for his personal use five or six of the best horses that could be procured, possessing great love for and fine taste and judgment in horses, in the ownership of which he for many years aspired to excel.

His benevolence and liberality extended to every commendable object brought to his notice. Becoming interested in the maintenance of the citizen-soldiery of the Commonwealth, he favored the creation of a local military company; and on the formation of the organization in this town, in 1851, of the Richardson Light Guards, on the intimation of the founders of the company that it was their wish that it should be so designated, Dr. Richardson, in accepting the honor, testified his appreciation thereof by a most generous gift, which he yearly supplemented with others of kindred nature, manifesting at all times the most lively interest in whatever pertained to the welfare of the Guards, and having unceasingly at heart, as one of his dearest objects, their highest prosperity and success. For years the expenses of parades, target practice, etc., was borne by him, — furnishing music, and often a bountiful collation on his premises, and aiding them by means and influence in any measures for their advantage. This cherished interest never abated anything of its zeal, and to his last hour was continued in all its original strength and vigor; and he remained

to the end of life what he became at its birth, its faithful and beneficent foster-father and friend.

To Dr. Richardson also belongs the honor of having been the original mover in the publication of the town history.

In 1852 Dr. Richardson was elected Town Treasurer, though not desiring the office, which he retained but one year, discharging its duties and trusts to universal satisfaction. He became engaged some years since with a half-brother, Mr. Nathan Richardson, in the music business, but abandoned the business after a brief time. In 1869 he suffered, while attending to business in Boston, an attack of paralysis, the results of which seriously impaired his health and activity, though by the exercise of the most rigid care of himself he was enabled to maintain a degree of comfort and ability. Even when in enfeebled health his concern for the prosperity and progress of our town continued active, and within the last few months of his life he inaugurated and carried to most successful culmination an enterprise of enduring value and benefit to all. Believing alike in the refining and educating influence of art, and the helpfulness of beneficial surroundings, and that his town ought to preserve in secure form for the benefit of our posterity the features of her greatest benefactor, and that the influence of the faces of men who had benefited mankind is advantageous and encouraging, he set on foot a movement for the purchase and presentation to the town of the valuable portraits of George Washington and Cyrus Wakefield, which now adorn the walls of our town hall, and became himself responsible for the greater part of the attendant expense, thereby leaving with us another monument to his philanthropy and generosity.

While making a social call at the residence of Cyrus Wakefield, Esq., on Sunday evening, Aug. 31, 1873, Dr. Richardson was seized with apoplexy, and lived but a few hours. His death occasioned universal sorrow.

Said the "Wakefield Citizen," in its issue following his death: —

"Having lived for more than forty years in this community, his name intimately associated with not a few of its prominent institutions, his home ever renowned for its hospitality and his hand for its generosity, Dr. Richardson had become so much a part of the town and its history, that his loss becomes a public sorrow; and though illness and age had in late years impaired his vigor, and prevented his active participation in the affairs of the day, his interest in the welfare of the various local organizations whose well-being he had long made his care, and his wide-reaching liberality, continued unabated.

"The frosts of age had no power to chill, or the infirmities of body disposition to weaken the characteristic kindness and benevolence of the man, and to the latest hours of his life he continued to place both institutions and community under frequently renewed obligations.

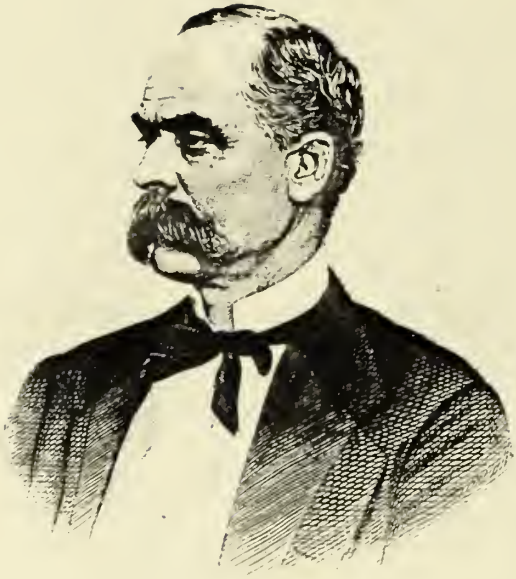
"Quietly and peacefully his life was spent, unostentatiously the wide bestowal of his bounty was accomplished, and his every undertaking was characterized by rare good taste and completeness of execution. Success in his efforts seemed with him a duty, and nothing he attempted was ever done slightingly.

"His fondness for home, friends, children, music, and animals was strongly noticeable, and the open hospitality and abounding good cheer of his home, his wide circle of affectionate friends, the happy relations that plainly existed between himself and the little ones he was wont to meet on our streets, his hearty delight in and liberal patronage of good music, and the keen satisfaction he had in the fine points and qualities of, and the real love he had for his horses, thoroughly attested the genuineness of his enjoyment therein.

"A public-spirited citizen, a good neighbor, the kindest and most indulgent of husbands and fathers, a true friend, his regard for the interests of the friends and objects he held dear was most deep and sensitive, and the last hours of his life were marked by characteristic efforts at lessening the annoyances and increasing the happiness of others. Possessed of ample fortune, his hand stayed not at giving; prompted by the warmth of his heart, his energies were directed in the gratification of those about him; and his name and memory are deservedly dear in the hearts of the community in which the greater part of his life was spent. His end was like his life, peaceful and composed, and he has entered into rest."

He was followed to his grave by a large and mourning company, — the Richardson Light Guard, whose benefactor he had so long been, returning from camp at Framingham to perform escort duty for the remains of their honored and beloved friend. His remains were laid to rest in Mount Auburn Cemetery.

Dr. Richardson was through life a member and liberal supporter of the Universalist society of his town, and was always ready to cheerfully assist in every good word and work. Though the evening of his days was clouded by infirmity, the current of his life was peaceful and serene, and it is unfailing pleasure to remember him as when, in the days of his full health and vigor, he adorned society and upheld his work among men.



Cyrus Butterfield

CYRUS WAKEFIELD.

CYRUS WAKEFIELD was born in the town of Roxbury, New Hampshire, on the fourteenth of February, 1811. His parents were James Wakefield and Hannah Heminway Wakefield, of that town. His father was a citizen of marked integrity and of considerable prominence, serving at the same time as town clerk, selectman, and representative.

His father's occupation was that of a farmer, and thus his early associations were those connected with the rugged discipline of a New England farm-boy.

The school was a mile and a half away over the hills, and it was no easy task in winter with the snow over the fences to reach it. Yet the New England boy lingers not by the fire, even in the severest storms, but with his books under his arm, and his cap well tied about his ears, he resolutely goes on to his place at school. And well he may, because there are but two terms a year of ten weeks each, one in winter, the other in summer; and when he is twelve years of age, he will not be allowed the privileges of the summer term, since his help is required on the farm. Young Cyrus seems to have realized the importance even of these slight educational advantages, and by applying himself with great zeal to his studies, mastered the rudiments of the common school.

The executive and administrative qualities of his mind began to develop very early in life. There were numberless projects in his busy child-brain, to the accomplishment of which he bent not only his own but also the abilities of his brothers. He would induce his father to lay out work in advance for himself and younger brother, sometimes having plans which required a month's time for their execution. At one time, it would be the construction of a fish-pond; at another, the building of coal-pits, the product of which he sold to the neighboring blacksmiths.

He was an enthusiastic lover of nature, delighting in nothing so much as in taking long tramps through the forest in search of game, or in following the course of the running brook for fish. The boys of his acquaintance were not fond of joining him in these excursions, as his powers of endurance were unusually great, and he had but little conception of distance. He was also an acknowledged leader in all athletic sports.

At an early age he grew restive. Some of his relatives had gone to other States, and at times would return to tell what they had seen and

done in the great cities. His father's farm would seem now too small for his growing ambition. The successes of his friends kindled in his own bosom a generous emulation. He too would try his fortune in the great world outside.

At last, after much urging, his father consented, and Cyrus went to Peterboro', N. H., to enter a cotton mill as a picker-boy. This was a most excellent position to dissipate the rosy hues which had gathered about his ideal world, and to discover to him the cold, stern reality.

Only a short time elapsed, and he was back at the old homestead, still determined to realize his fondest hopes of one day becoming a merchant. He had heard of the fame of Mr. Appleton, of Dublin, who had emerged from obscurity like his own, but who was then widely known as a successful and an honorable merchant. What others had done he could do, and he incessantly urged his views upon his father, who as constantly presented the other and darker side, showing how many who went to the city lost health, time, and even character, in their pursuit of wealth, and were ultimately obliged to return in disgrace to their native towns. His father at length sent him to live with a clergyman in a neighboring village, who, in return for his taking care of his horse and cow, should give him suitable books to read, and, if possible, lead his mind into theological studies. This good man, however, was not apt to teach. On the first day he put him down before a large book containing the history of the controversy between Calvin and Arminius. The book was dry and uninteresting. After a trial of several days the boy gave up in despair, convinced that if Calvin and Arminius could not settle the theological matters in dispute, he certainly could not hope to do it. He returned again to his father's house, more resolutely determined than ever to go to Boston and try his luck in the great world of trade.

After a few more futile attempts to find congenial employment for him near home, at the age of fifteen years, with his parents' consent, he came to Boston, declaring that he would achieve success, and make a name of which his friends would be proud.

Arriving in Boston, he at first entered the retail grocery store of Messrs. Wheeler & Bassett, on Washington Street, but soon after secured a clerkship with Messrs. Stearns, Cobb & Winslow, on India Street. While in their employ, he conceived the plan of doing business on his own account, since he had some time at his command not required by his employers. His aim was, to secure, if possible, a sufficient sum of money to allow him to pursue his studies in some established school, for he felt the need of a better education.

His employers gave him the liberty to buy and sell empty barrels and casks. They also assisted him in other ways, in small business transactions.

At length he had saved one thousand dollars in hard cash. But with the thousand dollars came a still stronger desire for money. He saw the path to wealth opening before him, and instead of pursuing a course of study at some college, he bent his energies more strongly than ever to the accumulation of property. This step he regretted in after life, feeling that he had made a serious mistake. Yet he did not wholly lose sight of his original purpose. He attended evening schools both of an academic and mercantile nature; he visited the various debating societies and churches; observed carefully the habits of the people; listened, so far as his time would allow, to the various courses of scientific lectures, for which his mind had a keen relish; and thus laid the foundation of what general knowledge he possessed. During his business engagement with Messrs. Stearns, Cobb & Winslow, he made shipments to Valparaiso and to South America, with indifferent success.

In 1834 he entered the grocery business under the firm name of Foster & Wakefield, on Commercial Street, opposite Commercial Wharf. In 1836 the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Wakefield sent to New Hampshire for his younger brother, Mr. Enoch H. Wakefield, with whom, two years after, he formed a co-partnership under the name of Wakefield & Co. This firm was continued until 1844. During the latter part of this co-partnership, a small lot of rattan, thrown out of a ship as refuse matter, was accidentally purchased, and sold at a profit to a few chair-makers, who, working the raw material by hand, used the outside of the cane in seating chairs. This favorable purchase led to others, until, at the dissolution of the firm, Mr. Wakefield opened an office at the corner of Commercial and Cross Streets, where he carried on a jobbing trade in rattans.

The demand for split rattans in seating chairs now increased. The great cost of preparing the rattan in this country without the aid of machinery, caused Mr. Wakefield to look abroad for a supply; and as he had a brother-in-law in the house of Messrs. Russell & Co., Canton, China, he forwarded to him samples of the cane most in demand. In a few years his importations of Canton Split Rattan were known throughout the United States. But upon the breaking out of the Opium War between the Chinese and European powers, this branch of the trade received a sudden check and was for a time suspended. In the mean time the use of rattan in its manufactured form had greatly

increased, and Mr. Wakefield, in the year 1856, resolved to begin the manufacture of cane in this country, and to utilize, so far as possible, the whole of the material. The American Rattan Company were at this time the only party cutting cane by machinery, and they used the cane only for seating chairs. The remainder of the rattan was wasted. But Mr. Wakefield determined to make the whole of the rattan — cane, pith, and shavings — valuable. He began with one or two machines worked by hand in Boston. A fortunate speculation gave him both credit and capital, so that he could enlarge his business. Learning that there were several large lots of rattan in the New York market, the article at this time being much depressed, Mr. Wakefield, with all the ready money he could command, went to that city, established his quarters quietly at the Astor House, and put his brokers at work to obtain the lowest price at which the entire stock could be purchased, enjoining upon them not to name the purchaser. Having obtained the desired information, he decided to take all the available lots, for which he paid sufficient cash to make the material subject to his order. This gave him the whole control of the rattan stock of the country. Prices soon advanced, and he was enabled to sell, so that he realized a handsome profit. This single operation not only put money and credit at his disposal, but also gave him a prestige in the business, which he ever after maintained. Soon after this he removed his works from Boston to South Reading. Water power took the place of hand power, and as the business rapidly increased, steam power was soon added. The mill at South Reading in which he first began, soon became too small for him, and building after building was erected, until at the time of his death his manufactories and store-houses covered an area of ten acres of flooring.

Nor was this wonderful increase in his business the only remarkable feature. There was a corresponding advance in utilizing the whole of the rattan, so that nothing was lost. From a comparatively small jobbing trade in an article at that time of little value, he advanced to the manufacture of reeds for hoop skirts, then to cane for seating chairs, then to the manipulation of the waste, and finally to the use of all the small pieces, and even shavings, in making various beautiful and useful articles. His original idea was thus realized, and probably no one ever succeeded, in the face of so many difficulties and with such a stubborn material as rattan, in so nearly accomplishing his object.

In 1865 Mr. Wakefield sent his nephew and namesake, Mr. Cyrus Wakefield, 2d, to Singapore, since which time they have imported nearly the whole stock of rattan for the country. The Indian trade

also included the importation of tin, gambier, pepper, coffee, spices, and all the products of the Straits Settlement and Java. This department increased in importance up to the time of his death.

About the year 1851, Mr. Wakefield made his first purchase of real estate in South Reading. In July of that same year he bought the larger part of the land comprising his homestead, and in place of the mansion house, which then stood upon it, he built in 1861 a magnificent residence. About this time he fully realized that the town was destined to become a very important place. And now he seemed never to have enjoyed a moment, so long as he knew that there was a piece of real estate in the vicinity of his house or factories which could be purchased. He would not rest till he had a deed of it in his own name on record. Many of these purchases were of low swamps and meadows, which he cleared, filled up, and drained, making valuable building lots of what had been waste land.

While in the spring of 1867 the citizens of South Reading were considering the propriety of erecting some suitable memorial to the brave men who had gone from their number to the War of the Rebellion, and had perished, Mr. Wakefield came forward and voluntarily offered to give to the town a lot of land, and a cash contribution of $30,000 for a new Town House, in which provision should be made for a Soldiers' Memorial Hall. In accepting this munificent offer, the town at once decided to change its name, and on the 20th day of January, 68, by acclamation, voted that it should henceforth be Wakefield. On the 4th of July, 1868, the new name was adopted by appropriate and interesting exercises.

Mr. Wakefield more than fulfilled his promise to the town. He more than quadrupled the cost of the edifice, and on Feb. 22, 1871, in the presence of an audience completely filling the new and beautiful hall, he surrendered the keys of the building to the proper officers of the town. But this act alone does not fully reveal his great interest in the town.

In order that people might be induced to settle in Wakefield, he was active in the organization of the Real Estate and Building Association; at first assuming nearly the whole of the capital stock, besides turning into the Association a large tract of valuable land, then unoccupied, but which has since been built upon. He also had a strong desire to improve the opportunities for education, and favored every project for better school-houses and enlarged facilities for instruction. His mind dwelt so much upon this subject, that he was not only eager

to assist worthy students individually, but he inaugurated a course of free lectures on scientific subjects for the masses.

Although Mr. Wakefield never held a position where elevation was due to political influence, yet he was a leader in all local enterprises and improvements, and sometimes led the way where few were ready to follow.

He was one of the corporators of the Savings Bank, director in the Citizens' Gas Light Company, president and largest stockholder in the Ice Company, member of the School Board, of the Agricultural Association, and National Bank of South Reading.

The plan of furnishing the town with an abundance of pure water was among his last projects. Indeed, he had so far developed it as to organize the Quannapowitt Water Co.

His whole thought was thus centred upon the town which had honored him by assuming his name. He expected to live to see it famed for its institutions of education, distinguished by its beauty of landscape and architecture, an honor to its citizens, an enduring monument to his name. But Mr. Wakefield's plans reached beyond his adopted town. It is interesting to trace the growth of his conceptions as regards the future of Boston, the city in which he had labored so vigorously and successfully. In 1863 he purchased an estate in Hanover Street, afterwards a second in North Street, both of which were situated between Cross and North Centre Streets. Subsequently he bought and consolidated seven estates at the corner of Hanover and North Centre Streets, and two in Cross Street. In 1864–5 he became the owner of three estates on Canal Street; then in 1868 of the Hall Distillery estate in Prince Street; in 1868 of the tenement houses in Friend Street Court, which he replaced with a fine brick block in 1870–1871. These large purchases were not made at random. He believed in the future of Boston. He saw that Washington Street must come to Haymarket Square, and to the accomplishment of this object he bent his energies for a year. Although he did not live even to see the work begun, yet to him is largely due the credit of its successful completion. In 1871, when he knew that Washington Street would be extended, he purchased the Brattle Square Church, the Quincy House, and adjoining estate on Hanover Street. In 1872 the Studio Building was purchased, the Central House, and an estate adjoining in Brattle Square.

In June, 1873, he made his last purchase of real estate, on the line of the Washington Street extension. His object in becoming so large a real estate owner was to improve and develop the northern part of Boston, according to the ideal which was ever before his mind. In

addition to his other duties he was a director in the Boston and Maine, Fitchburg, Nashua, Acton and Boston, and Middlesex Horse Railroads, in the first two of which he was the largest stockholder. The plans which he had conceived, but was prevented by death from fully executing, show the breadth and scope of his mind. He had projected the levelling of Copp's Hill so as to form a great freight depot and docks for the use of a railroad in which he was interested; the purchase of the Music Hall property; the erection of a noble edifice at Harvard, in which there should be rooms for the "Wakefield Library," and for other educational purposes; the founding of a college at Wakefield (the plans of which were known only to a few intimate friends), where the children of the poor might enjoy the benefits of superior training. These unfinished schemes reveal the intention and heart of Mr. Wakefield much better than words could do.

Mr. Wakefield was married on the thirty-first day of October, 1841, to Miss Eliza A. Bancroft, the only daughter of Captain Henry Bancroft, who survives him.

Mr. Wakefield was a man of iron will and resolute purpose, combined with great physical endurance. Energy, perseverance, and an indomitable courage in the face of almost insuperable obstacles, were his prominent characteristics.

He had a keen perception, and results that other men reached by hard thought seemed to intuitively come to him.

He knew human nature thoroughly, and could read a man at a glance. To those who knew him best he revealed at times a warm, genial, and tender nature, though to a stranger he might seem distant.

He was charitable, giving not only in large sums to public enterprises, but cheering the hearts of the poor with his generous gifts. Many students struggling for an education remember with gratitude his timely aid. As a merchant, he was shrewd, industrious, persistent, and careful in the details of his business. His character and deeds are thus epitomized in the resolutions adopted by his fellow-citizens on the evening after his death: "The valuable citizen, the prosperous merchant, the progressive leader in ornamental and architectural improvements, the friend and helper of education, the chief promoter of our local industrial pursuits, our munificent namesake, whose numerous and generous benefactions will remain his enduring memorials."

Mr. Wakefield died very suddenly on Sabbath morning, Oct. 26, 1873, at a quarter before 8 o'clock, at the age of sixty-two years and eight months. His funeral was attended at his late residence on the following Wednesday.

"The silver cord is loosed and the golden bowl is broken."

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

A.

INDIAN DEED OF LYNN AND READING.

"To all Christian People, to whom this present Deed of Confirmation and Alienation shall come, David Kunkshamooshaw, who, by credible intelligence, is grandson to old Sagamore George-No-Nose, so called, alias Wenepowweekin, sometime of Rumney Marsh, and sometimes at or about Chelmsford of ye colony of ye Massachyets, so called, sometimes here and sometimes there, but deceased, ye said David, grandson to ye said old Sagamore George-No-Nose, deceased, and Abigail Kunkshamooshaw, ye wife of David, and Cicely, alias Su-George, ye reputed daughter of said old Sagamore George, and James Quonopohit of Natick, alias Rumney Marsh, and Mary his wife, send greeting, &c.:—

"Know ye, that the said David Kunkshamooshaw, and Abigail his wife, and Cicely, alias Su-George aforesaid, and James Quonopohit aforesaid, with his wife Mary, who are the nearest of kin and legal successors of ye aforesaid George-No-Nose, alias Wenepowweekin, whom wee affirme was the true and sole owner of ye land, that the towns of Lynn and Reading (aforesaid) stand upon, and notwithstanding ye possession of ye English dwelling in those townships of Lynn and Reading, aforesaid, wee, ye said David Kunkshamooshaw, Cicely, alias Su-George, James Quonopohit, the rest aforesaid Indians, doe lay claim to the lands that these two towns aforesaid, Lynn and Reading, stand upon, and the dwellers thereof possess, that ye right and title thereto is ours, and belong to us and ours; but, howsoever, the townships of Lyn and Reading, having been long possessed by the English, and although wee make our clayme, and ye Selectmen and Trustees of both towns aforesaid, pleading title by graunts of Courts and purchase of old of our predecessor, George Sagamore, and such like matters, &c., wee the Claymers aforesaid, viz.: David Kunkshamooshaw and Abigail, his

squaw, Cicely, alias Su-George, the reputed daughter of old Sagamore George, alias Wenepowweekin, and James Quonopohit and Mary his wife, all and every of us, as aforesaid, and jointly together, for and in consideration of ye summe of sixteen pounds of current sterling money of silver, in hand paid to ye Indians clayming, viz.: David Kunkshamooshaw &c. at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, by Mr. Ralph King, William Bassett, Senr., Matthew Farrington, Senr., John Burrill, Senr., Robert Potter, Senr., Samuel Johnson, and Oliver Purchas, Selectmen in Lynn, in ye County of Essex in New England, trustees and Prudentials for and in behalf of ye purchasers and now proprietors of ye townships of Lynn and Reading, well and truly payd, the receipt whereof, wee, viz.: David Kunkshamooshaw, Abigail his wife, Cicely, alias Su-George, ye reputed daughter of old Sagamore George, and James, alias Rumney Marsh, and Mary his wife, doe hereby acknowledge themselves to be fully satisfied and contented, and thereof and every part thereof, doe hereby acquit, exhonerate and discharge ye said Mr. Ralph King, Wm. Bassett, Senr., with all and every of ye Selectmen aforesaid, trustees and prudentials, together with the purchasers and now proprietors of ye said townships of Lyn and of Reading, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, forever, by these presents have granted, bargained a full and a firme confirmation and ratification of all grants of Courts, and any former alienation made by our predecessor or predecessors, and our own right, title and interest, clayme and demand whatsoever, and by these presents doe fully, freely, clearly and absolutely give and grant a full and firme confirmation of all grants of Courts, and any sort of alienation made by our predecessor or predecessors, as also all our owne clayme of right, title, interest and demand, unto them ye said Mr. Ralph King, Wm. Bassett and the rest, Selectmen aforenamed, trustees and prudentials for ye town of Lyn,— ye worshipful Mr. John Browne, Capt. Jeremiah Sweyn and Lt. Wm. Harsey, trustees and prudentials for ye towne of Reading, to their heirs and assigns forever, to and for ye sole use, benefit and behoof of ye purchasers and now proprietors of ye townships of Lynn and Reading aforesaid, and all ye said townships of Lynn and Reading, joyning one to another, even from the sea, where the line beginneth, between Lynn and Marblehead and so between Lynn and Salem, as it is stated by those towns and marked, and so to Ipswich river, and so from thence, as it is stated betwixt Salem and Reading, and as the line is stated and runne betwixt Will's Hill, and as is stated and runne betwixt Reading and Andover, and as it is stated betwixt Oburne and Reading, and as

it is stated and runne betwixt Charlestowne, Malden, Lynn and Reading, and upon the sea, from ye line that beginneth at Lynn and Marblehead and Salem, to divide the townes aforesaid, so as well from thence to ye two Nahants, viz.: ye little Nahant and ye great Nahant, as ye sea compasseth it almost round, and so to the river called Lynn river, or Rumney Marsh river or Creek, unto the line from Bride's Brook to the said Creek, answering ye line, that is stated between Lynn and Boston, from said Bride's Brook up to Reading.—This said Tract of land, described as aforesaid, together with all houses, edifices, buildings, lands, yards, orchards, gardens, meadows, marrishes, feedings, grounds, rocks, stones, beach Flats, pastures, commons, and commons of pasture, woods, underwoods, swamps, waters, watercourses, damms, ponds, fishings, flowings, ways, easements, profits, privileges, rights, commodities, royalling, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, to ye said townships of Lynn and Reading, and other the premises belonging or in anywise appertaining, or by them now used, occupied and enjoyed as part, parcel or member thereof; and also all rentes, arrearages of rentes, quitrents, rights and appurtenances whatsoever, nothing excepted or reserved; and also all deeds, writings and evidences whatsoever, touching ye premises, or any part or parcel thereof.

To have and to hold all ye said townships of Lynn and Reading, as well as ye two Nahants aforesaid, ye little and ye great Nahant, as they are encompassed by ye sea, with their beaches, from ye great Nahant to ye little, and from ye little Nahant homeward where Richard Hood now dwelleth, and so to Mr. King's, with all ye above granted premises, with their and every of their rights, members and appurtenances, and every part and parcel thereof, hereby given, granted, confirmed, ratified unto ye said Mr. Ralph King, Wm. Bassett and the rest, Selectmen in behalf of Lynn, and ye worshipful Mr. John Browne, and ye rest aforenamed for Reading, all trustees and prudentials for the townships of Lynn and Reading, to them and their heirs and assigns forever, to and for ye sole use, benefit and behoof of ye purchasers and now proprietors of ye said townships of Lynn and Reading; and they, ye said David Kunkshamooshaw and Abigail his wife, and Cicely, alias Su-George, ye reputed daughter of George-No-Nose deceased, and James Quonopohit, and Mary his wife, Indians aforesaid, for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, jointly, severally and respectively, doe hereby covenant, promise and grant to and with ye said Mr. King, Wm. Bassett, Senr, and ye rest of Lynn and ye worshipful Mr. John Browne, and ye rest of Reading, trustees and prudentials for ye towns of Lynn and Reading, as aforesaid, their heirs and assigns, and to ye purchasers and now pro-

prietors of ye said townships of Lynn and Reading, etc., in manner and forme following (that is to say), that at the time of this graunt, confirmation and alienation, and until the ensealing and delivery of these presents, their ancestor and ancestors and they, the above-named David and Abigail his now wife, and Cicely, alias Su-George, and the rest aforenamed Indians, were ye true, sole and lawful owners of all ye aforebargained, confirmed and aliened premises, and were lawfully seized off, and in ye same and every part thereof in their own propper right, and have in themselves full power, good right and lawful authority to grant, alien, confirm, and assure ye same as is afore described in this deed unto Mr. Ralph King, Wm. Bassett, Senr, and ye rest, Selectmen of Lynn, and ye worshipful Mr. John Browne and ye rest aforenamed agents for Reading, all trustees and prudentials for ye two townships of Lynn and Reading, to them, their heirs and assigns forever, for ye use aforesaid, viz: ye benefit and behoof of ye purchasers and now proprietors of ye two townships aforesaid, as a good, perfect and absolute estate of inheritance, in fee simple, without any manner of condition, reversion or limitation whatsoever, so as to alter, change, or make void ye same, and that ye trustees aforesaid, and ye purchasers and now proprietors of ye said townships of Lynn and Reading, their heirs and assigns, shall and may, by virtue and force of these presents, from time to time, and at all times forever hereafter, lawfully, peaceably, and quietly, have, hold, use, occupy, possess and injoy, ye above-granted, aliened and confirmed premises, with ye appurtenances and benefits thereof, and every part and parcel thereof, free and clear, and clearly acquitted and off and from all and all manner of other gifts, grants, bargains, sales, leases, mortgages, jointures, dowers, judgments, executions, fforfeitures, and off and from all other titles, troubles, charges, incumbrances whatsoever, had, made, committed, done, or suffered to be done by ye said David and Abigail his wife, Cicely, alias Su-George, and the rest, Indians, aforenamed, them or any of them, or any of their heirs or assigns, or any of their ancestors at any time or times.

And further, that ye said David Kunkshamooshaw and Abigail his wife, Su-George, James Quonopohit and Mary his wife, &c., their heirs, executors and administrators, &c., jointly and severally will and shall by these presents, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, warrant and defend ye aforegranted and confirmed premises, with their appurtenances, and every part and parcel thereof unto ye said trustees, or prudentials aforenamed, for ye townships of Lyn and Reading, against all and every person or persons whatsoever, anywaies lawfully clayming or demanding the same or any part or parcell thereof.

And lastly, that they, ye said David and Su-George and James Quonopohit, their wives, or any of their heirs, executors, or administrators, shall and will, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, when thereto required, at ye cost and charges of said trustees and prudentials, their heirs or assigns, or ye purchasers and proprietors of ye townships of Lynn and Reading, etc., doe make, acknowledge, suffer all and every such further act and acts, thing and things, assurances and conveyances in ye law whatsoever, for ye furthermore better surety and sure making of the abovesaid townships of Lynn and Reading, with ye rights, hereditaments, benefits, and appurtenances, above, by these presents, mentioned to be bargained, aliened, confirmed, vnto ye aforesaid trustees and prudentials, their heirs and assigns, for ye use aforesaid, as by ye said trustees aforesaid, their heirs or assigns or ye said proprietors, or by their *Council*, learned in the law, shall be reasonably devised, advised, or required.

In witness whereof, ye said David Kunkshamooshaw, and Abigail his wife, and Cicely, alias Su-George, and James Quonopohit and Mary his wife, have hereunto set their hands and seals, y^e^ day of y^e^ date being y^e^ fourth day of September, one thousand six hundred eighty and six, annoque regni regis Jacobus Secundi Anglice.

DAVID "$\overset{\text{his}}{\underset{\text{mark.}}{\psi}}$" KUNKSHAMOOSHAW.

ABIGAIL "$\overset{\text{her}}{\underset{\text{mark.}}{\psi}}$" KUNKSHAMOOSHAW.

CICELY "$\overset{\text{her}}{\underset{\text{mark.}}{\eta}}$" alias SU-GEORGE.

"JAMES QUONOPOHIT."

MARY "$\overset{\text{her}}{\underset{\text{mark.}}{\chi}}$" QUONOPOHIT.

All the persons hereunto subscribed, acknowledged the within written to be their act and deed, May 31, 1687.

(as certifies) BARTHO. GEDNEY, one of y^e^ Council.

The above deed is copied from Lewis and Newhall's "History of Lynn," and was by them, or rather by Mr. Newhall, found among the records at Salem.

B.

At a General Court of Election, held at Boston, 23d of May, 1666,—

Whereas, the Honorable General Court having formerly granted to the town of Reading a Tract of Land of two miles, lying between their Grant of four miles and Mr. Bellingham's farme and the great (Ipswich) river, and also ordered them to have it laid out sometime before this Court sate;—at the request of the Town that this Platt of Land is laid out and returned, butted and bounded as followeth, running from a Pine tree at A, north by the compass, Six hundred rods, joynes to the Town of Reading land unto B, to the top of a Rocky hill; and from B, East two hundred sixty-eight rods to an Oak tree at C, marked R. B., and joynes the Andover land; and from C, South South East 8 deg. = 30 — to E five hundred seventy six rods, this joynes upon the Governor's farme to a black oak tree at D, marked R. B., and this line joynes upon Mr. Bellingham's farme; the fourth line runs from D, E. B. N., two hundred thirty six rods to a walnut tree at E, and joynes also on Mr. Bellingham's farme; the fifth line from E, South East and be (by?) South, two hundred and four rods to a black oak in Salem line at F, which joynes upon the farme of Thomas Fuller; the sixth line runs from F, west South West, 2$^{d.}$ S. four hundred and twenty rods to a black oak at G., the which line is Salem bounds. The 7th line from G., West by North, 7$^{p.}$ No :, five hundred and sixty eight rods to a Pine tree at A (the place of beginning), alongst the river (Ipswich) side.

Pr. me, ELISHA HUTCHINSON.

The Court allows of this returne, Provided it intrench not on any former Grant.

A true Copy as appears of Record.

Exam'd Pr. JAS. ADDINGTON, *Sec'r'y.*

C.

At the second Session of the General Court held at Boston, 8th of October, 1662.

Laid out by order of the General Court, the Deputy Governor, Richard Bellingham Esq., his farme, now in the occupation of Bray Wilkinson, the 23^{d} of September, 1662.

The first line runs from a white Oak marked R. B. northwesterly to a Rocky point, where a white Oak is marked; and from thence by the Southerly corner of Beachy meadow to a white oak marked, the length about a mile and a quarter. The second line from the last marked white oak upon a west and by South Point, about a mile to an Oak marked R. B.

The third line from the said Oak upon a South and by East point a mile and quarter to a Tree marked on the South West side of the Pond, taking in a meadow of about twenty-five acres, lying without the said line and adjoining to it, towards the northerly end thereof.

The fourth line from the last marked Tree, upon an East and by North point to the first white Oak marked R. B., in length one mile and a quarter.

Also, One hundred acres lying square on the plain before the Dwelling house of Bray Wilkinson; beginning at the brook that runs into Price's meadow, and running in length down to a white oak marked, about 160 rod, and in breadth at both ends 100 rods to a Tree marked, at either end; the lower or South East angle being a Pine Tree marked; the upper or North West angle being an oak marked, standing near a great Rock, — Provided, that part of the Pine Swamp, that lieth within the said Bounds, shall be free and common for any to take off the timber growing thereon.

WM. HAWTHORNE,
THOMAS HOWLET.

The Court allowes and approves of this Return.

A true Copy, as appears of Record,

Exam'd Pr. JAS. ADDINGTON, *Sec'y.*

D.

A LIST OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION FROM READING.

It is not presumed that this is a perfect list, but as nearly so as we had time and ability to make it.

Ephraim Abbott.
Josiah Abbott.
Jonas Adams.
Joseph Bancroft, Lt.
Caleb Bancroft,
James Bancroft, Captain.
Sam'l Bancroft.
Joshua Bancroft.
Jonas Bancroft.
Jonas Bancroft, Jr.
Edmund Bancroft.
Job Bancroft.
John Bancroft.
John Batchelder.
John Batchelder, Jr.
Nat'n Batchelder.
David Batchelder.
Wm. Beers.
Joshua Burnham, Fifer and Drummer.
Sampson Blackman, col'd.
Primus Blackman, "
Amos Boardman.
Elias Boardman.

Benj'n Boardman.
Moses Boardman.
Joseph Boutwell.
John Boutwell.
Kendall Boutwell.
James Boutwell.
John Brooks.
Joseph Brooks.
Jona. Brooks.
Benj'n Brown.
Charles Brown.
Jacob Brown.
Jona. Brown.
Joseph Brown.
Amos Bryant.
Timothy Bryant, Jr.
James Bryant.
John Bryant.
Elias Bryant.
—— Butters.
John Brooks, Capt.
John Buxton.
John Buxton, Jr.
Ebenezer Buxton.
Jeduthun Buxton.
Stephen Buxton.
Benja. Buxton.
Jona. Buxton.
Wm. Buxton.
Jacob Burnap.
John Burnap.
Geo. Burnap.
Isaac Burnap.
Joseph Burnap.
John Balley.
Joseph Barrett.
Stephen Barrett.
—— Bacchus, col'd.
Abijah Beard.
Cleaveland Beard.
Wm. Beard.
Zachariah Bragg.
Michael Baldwin.
Jeremiah Baldwin.
Samuel Bodge.
Samuel Badger.
Joseph Burditt.
John Cutler or Cutter.
Ephraim Carter.
Benja. Carter.
Jabez Carter.
Stephen Carter.
Enoch Carter.
Robert Convers.
Josiah Convers.
Nathan'l Cowdrey.
Nathan'l Cowdrey, Jr.
Reuben Coombs.
Reuben Camp (or Kemp).
Peter Calley.
Stephen Curtis.
Samuel Cory.
Elijah Cory.
Samuel Clapp.
Siers Cook, Ens.
David Damon.
Benja. Damon.
Ezra Damon.
Samuel Damon.
Daniel Damon.
Joseph Damon.
Ebenezer Damon.
Wm. Deadman.
John Dix.
Robert Douglas.
Robert Daland.
James Davis.
Daniel Davis.
Benja. Dutton, Corp.
Samuel Ellenwood.
Joseph Eberdon.
Thomas Edmands.
James Emerson.
Peter Emerson.
Wm. Emerson.
Thomas Emerson.
Ebenezer Emerson.
Elias Emerson.
John Emerson.
John Emerson, Jr.
Benja. Emerson.
Joseph Emerson.
Aaron Emerson.
Daniel Emerson.
Kendall Emerson, Sergt.
Natha'l Emerson.
Joshua Eaton, Sergt.
Joshua Eaton, Drum Maj.
Reuben Eaton.
Lilley Eaton.
Abraham Eaton.
Timothy Eaton.
Charles Eaton, Fifer.
Samuel Eaton.
Nathaniel Eaton.
Jonathan Eaton.
Thomas Eaton.
Thomas Eaton, Jr.
Wm. Eaton.
Nathaniel Eaton, Jr.
Eliab Eaton.
Jeremiah Eaton.
Sampson Eaton.
Samuel Evans.
Daniel Evans.
Nathaniel Evans.
Andrew Evans.
Chester Freeman, col'd.
Doss Freeman, "
Primus Freeman, "
Sharper Freeman, "
Peter Freeman, "
Cato Freeman, "
John Fowle.
Benja. Flint.
Levi Flint.
Ebenezer Flint, Sergt.
Sam'l Flint.
Edmund Flint.
Daniel Flint.
John Flint.
George Flint.
Wm. Flint.
Jona. Flint.
Hezekiah Flint.
—— Farley.
Edward Farmer.
John Farmer.
Nathan Foster.
Abraham Foster, Capt.
Benja. Foster.
Edmund Foster.
Wm. Foster, Corporal.
Andrew Foster.
Sam'l Frothingham.
John Farrar.
Nathan Felch.
John Felch.
Parker Felch.
Sam'l Felch.
Sam'l Felt.
Daniel Gould.
Reuben Gould.
Jona. Gould.
Wm. Gould.
Benja. Gould.
Wm. Green.
Thomas Green.
Jeremiah Green.
Daniel Green.
Jonas Green.
John Green, Serg.
Daniel Graves.
Nathaniel Graves.
Benj. Gleason.
Stephen Greenleaf.
Thaddeus Goodwin.
John Goodwin.
Nathaniel Goodwin.
Samuel Goodwin.
Thomas Goodwin.
John Hart.
Asa Hart.
Jeremiah Hartshorn.
Thomas Hartshorn.
Jona. Hartshorn.
Wm. Hartshorn.
John Hartshorn.
Nathaniel Hartshorn.
Timothy Hartshorn.
Thomas Hatson or Hudson, Fifer.
Joel Holden.
John Holden.
Joseph Holden.
Thomas Hay.

William Hay.
Samuel Hutchins.
Joseph Hopkins.
Joseph Hill.
James Hill.
John Hill.
Paul Hill.
Asa Hill.
Alpheus Hill.
John Hatson.
Benj. Hunt.
Benja. Herrick.
Jacob Herrick.
Nicholas Holt.
Joseph Holt.
Wm. Holt.
John Hutchinson (Naval).
Henry Hawkes.
Joseph Hawkins.
A. Johnson.
Joseph Johnson.
Benja. Johnson.
Seth Johnson.
Wm. Johnson.
Daniel Killom, Corp.
Archelaus Kenney.
Enoch Kidder.
Seth Leviston (Livingston), Sergt.
John Lambert (Naval).
Davis Lambert.
Jonas Lewis.
Samuel Lewis.
Samuel Lamson.
Sampson London.
Phineas McIntire.
Benja. McIntire.
Daniel McIntire.
Wm. McIntire.
Eben'r McIntire.
Elijah McIntire.
Elias McIntire.
Nathan Mason.
Rob't Mason.
Richard Mason.
Wm. Melendy.
Wm. McMillian.
Peter McAllister.
—— Nick.
Thomas Nichols.
Ebenezer Nichols.
Jesse Nichols.
Jona. Nichols.
Benja. Nichols.
Jeremiah Nichols.
Joseph Nichols.
John Nichols.
Jephthah Nutting.
Jona. Nutting.
Elisha Newhall.
Aaron Nurse.
David Parker.
Wm. Parker.
Joseph Parker.
Daniel Parker, Jr.
Jonas Parker.
Aaron Parker.
Ebenezer Parker.
Nathan Parker.
Edmund Parker.
Benja. Parker.
Elisha Parker.
Ichabod Parker.
Caleb Parker.
Amos Pearson.
Seward Poland.
Jonathan P. Pollard.
John Pike.
Ebenezer Pike.
John Pratt.
Ephraim Pratt, Left.
Daniel Pratt.
Benja. Pratt.
Silas Pratt.
Wm. Pratt.
Ezra Pratt.
Joseph Perry.
Edward Pratt.
Eleazer Flagg Poole.
Samuel Poole.
Daniel Poole.
James Poole.
Titus Potamia, col'd.
Isaac Ridgway.
Thos. Richardson, Left.
Wm. Richardson.
Edmund Richardson.
Peter Richardson.
Herbert Richardson.
Luke Richardson.
Benja. Roaff.
Jonas Rice.
Wm. Raddin.
Wm. Russell.
Thos. Sawyer.
Wm. Sawyer.
Eben'r Smith.
Isaac Smith.
Ezra Smith.
Abraham Smith.
Benj. Smith.
Wm. Stimpson.
Wm. Stimpson, 2d.
Ebenezer Stimpson.
Phineas Stimpson.
Enoch Stocker.
Cornelius Sweetser.
John Sweetser.
Wm. Sweetser.
Benja. Sweetser.
Jona. Stearns.
Isaac Stearns.
James Symonds.
Thomas Symonds.
Isaac Symonds.
Samuel Seagrave (Naval).
Ebenezer Stone.
Russell Sheldon.
Jesse Snow.
Elisha Tottingham.
Elisha Tottingham, Jr.
Thomas Thoyt.
Wm. Tarbox.
Jona. Thompson.
Wm. Thompson.
Israel Taylor.
Samuel Taylor.
John Taylor.
Samuel Temple.
Nath'l Upton.
Amos Upton.
Ebenezer Upton.
Isaac Upton.
John Upton.
Paul Upton.
Abraham Upton.
Jeduthan Upton.
Jethro Upton.
Timothy Vinton, Jr.
Oliver Walton.
Benja. Walton.
Jacob Walton.
Ebenezer Walton.
Josiah Walton.
James Walton.
Nathan Walton.
Isaac Walton.
Jotham Walton.
Israel Walton.
Timothy Wakefield.
Eben'r Wakefield.
Wm. Winship.
Jacob Wait.
Thomas Wait.
David Wright.
Nathan Woolley
David Watson.
Abel Whiting.
James Wilson.
Leonard Wilson.
Wm. Wilson.
Benja. Williams, Corp.
Asa Williams.
Eben'r Williams.
Nathaniel Wiley.
Wm. Wiley.
Eben'r Wiley.
James Wiley.
John Wiley.
Timothy Wiley.
Phineas Wiley.
Samuel Wiley.
Jona. Weston.
Nathaniel Weston.
James Weston.
Reuben Weston.

Daniel Weston.	Benj. Welch.	Nathaniel Wiley, Jr.
John Walker.	Sam'l Woodward.	Benja. Wiley.
Samuel Walker.	Timothy Wiley.	Benja. Young.
Joseph Walker.	Jona. Wiley.	Wm. Young.

E.

" Reading, May 7, 1719.

A pettion of ye assessors of ye north presinct in Reeding, in ye behalf of ye foresaid presinct to ye towne of Reeding, that whareas by an act of ye Genneral Cort we ware made a presinct and thair by obliged to setil a minister, and to see him comfortably suported ; and thair being savrail parsels of madow, which the towne has devoted to a minesteral use, altho' we are two distinct presincts, yet we are but one towne, hoping yt you will one us for a part of the Towne by granting us, ye North presinct, ye emprovement of ye one half of ye minesteral madows, which we hope you Readely Doe, which will be a halp to us and an incorigment to ye Reverand Mr Putman to continue amonst us, a man in whome we tak much satisfaction ; — which we hop you rejoyc in ; which we have Reson to think you do, by what we have heard yt there is a considrable number that has subscribed fifteen pounds annually for five years to incorig the satilment of the gospel amongst us ; and also the Towne in General afterward by a free and voluntary Contribution, which was a great halp to us, and no doubt but a great incorigment to the Revrand Mr. Putman, for which we thank god for opning your harts thus bountifully to us in our beginings to incorig the gospel amongst, for w^{c} we Render you harty thanks.

So we remain your Frinds and humble pettioners, by the Request of presinct and in behalf of the presinct.

" THOMAS TAYLOR.
JOHN HARNDEN.
JOHN EATON."

F.

" To ye freehold^{rs} & inhabitants of Reading (peticularly those belonging to this parish) convened May 14, 1719, Grace, mercy and peace unto you be multiplyd, amen. Brethren, I lately received of Constable Ed: Brown £9 2*s.* 1*d.* in full for my Sallary for ye year 1718, wth my thanks to you, yt tis so early come in. Twas seasonable to me. But I confess twas much too scant for my necessity. You are not insensible yt allmost everything is strangely raised of late. Brethren, I am sen-

sible of the charge this parish has lately been at, both in incourageing ye North precinct, at wch I have rejoyced, and moveing ye pulpit w^r^in I find help and benefit. It is not y^r^fore w^th^out sensible trouble, yt I feel a necessity to tell you my sinking circumstances. I have rec^d^ my Sallary, and yet find myselfe more than £20 in debt for necessaries received ye last year, besides what is advanced in ys, wch is more yn half of yt sum. And yet I have pay'd my money, rec'd of you, as far as it would go, reserving but a short pittance to myselfe. In other years yt I have been wth you, when I was in Straits (as w^t^ I have had of you has never maintained me), I helped myselfe out of my own estate, &c., more than 20 pounds, and yt most cheerfully; for I came not here to make a prey of you, nor an estate among you; but because I thou't God call'd me here: But of late such has been, & yet are the circumstances of my proper estate, yt I cant do as I have done; could I, I had done it still w^th^out troubling you now. In short, *Brethren*, if to have no cheese, butt^r^, malt, nor stock of meal, no more yn one bushel of corn, nor money to buy, be to be in want, I am so. But I will not faint, ye Earthe is ye Lord's and the fullness y^r^of. *Brethren*, If you can consid^r^ me and raise my Sallary in time to come, I leave it with you & commit myselfe to ye Lord, & under him to you, while I am among you; Being willing to my utmost to serve you so long as ye Ld shall enable me, and you willing to suport me.

"I am yr Soul's frind and Servant,

"RICH'D BROWN."

"MAY 11, 1719."

G.

SOLDIERS IN THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS OF 1745 TO 1759–'60.

Col. Eben'r Nichols.
Capt. Wm. Flint (died at Lake George in 1756 or '7).
Lieut. Benj. Foster.
" Samuel Hartshorn.
" Jacob Bancroft.
Corp. Benj. Parker.
" Joseph Hill.
Wm. Stimpson, clerk.
Caleb Bancroft.
Jeremiah Bancroft.
Kendall Flint.
Cornelius Calnon.
Elijah Dennis.
Lt. Benj. Flint.

Samuel Graves.
John Batt.
John Jeffrey.
Thos. Gould.
Thos. Hart.
Eben'r Lewis.
Joel Morgan.
Timothy Nichols.
Phineas Richardson.
Thos. Thoyts.
Wm. Winchester.
Thos. Richardson.
Green Parker.
Abraham Foster.
Isaac Walton.
Didymus Nichols.

Stephen Knight.
John Brown.
Joshua Eaton.
Kendall Goodwin.
Lemuel Jenkins.
Thos. Rayner.
Ebenezer Parker.
John Weston.
Nathaniel Eaton.
Jona. Foster.
Jona. McIntire.
Ens. James Poole.
Wm. Sheldon.
Richard Melendy.
Timo. Hartshorne (died).
Timo. Bryant.

Capt. David Greene.
Sergt. Joshua Nichols.
James Hartshorne.
John Emerson, Jr.
Benj. Batchelder.
John Boutwell.
Michael Sweetser.
James Williams.
Capt. Jonathan Poole.
Daniel Gardner.
Capt. Thos. Flint.
Abraham Sheldon.
James Flint.
Wm. Sawyer.
Timo. Russell.
Ephraim Pratt.
Jona. Dix.
Eben'r McIntire.
Timothy McIntire.
Benj. McIntire.
Jona. Tower.
Daniel Graves.
Timothy Eaton.
Samuel Marbel.
John Buxton.
Solomon McIntire.
Ephr'm Holt.
Timothy Stimpson.
Jacob Upton.
Nathan Phelps.
Asa Barker.
Jeremiah Richardson.
Timo. Bancroft.
James Woodward.
Wm. Pelsue.
James Walton (died in the service).
Joseph Felch (died in the service).
Asa Buck.
Capt. Sam'l Bancroft.
Phineas Lovejoy.
Ephraim Parker.
Benja. Nichols.
Joseph Bancroft.
Jona. Weston.
Jacob Townsend.
John Atwell.
Nath'l Cowdrey.
Phineas Parker.
Isaac Noyes.
Sam'l Smith.

Troop of Horse.

Capt. Jona. Eaton.
Capt. John Bryant.
Q. M. James Weston.
Corpl. Jabez Damon.
Francis Kendall, Jr.
Thos. Eaton.
Eben'r Smith.
Peter Emerson.
Timo. Nichols, Jr.
John Weston.
Wm. Bryant, Jr.
Jacob Upton.
Abraham Upton.
Jonah Parker.
Elijah Upton.
Wm. Winchester.
Archelaus McIntire.
Eph'm Sheldon.
Collins Hartshorn.
Jacob Pierce.
Daniel Sheldon (died in service).
Jona. Batchelder.
Thos. Nichols.
Mingo, servant of Jere'h Swain.
Sergt. Nathan Walton.
Capt. John Dix.
Thos. Brown (son of Jere.).
John Kimball.
Sam'l Smith.
Josiah Walton, Jr.
Nathan Flint.
Jesse Richardson.
Jere'h Richardson.
John Lilley.
Nath'l Eaton.
Lemuel Jenkins.
Thos. Rainer.
John Brown.
Stephen Knight.
James Stimpson, Surgeon's mate, in His Majesty's ship "King George."
Phineas Parker, Jr.
Nath'l Swain (son of John).
Wm. Coggin.
Eben'r Damon.
Daniel Foster.
Samuel Foster.
John Nichols (escaped by flight from the massacre at Fort Edward).
Jona. Person (2d Lt.).
Sergt. John Swain.
Nath'l Batchelder.
Jonas or Jona. Parker.
Thos. Boutwell.
Samuel Brown (son of Jere.).
John Boutwell (son of John).
Samuel Farley.
Benj. Batchelder.
Tim. Damon.
Amos Green.
Jere'h Bryant, Jr.
Reuben Boutwell.
Amos Flint.
Wm. Upton.
Eben'r Lewis.
Sam'l Damon.
Samuel Sheldon.
Benj. Curtis.
Sam'l Reed.
Wm. Buxton.
Benj. Swain.
Kendall Townsend.
Nath'l Sawyer.
Asa Parker.
Eben'r Flint.
Wm. Bickford.

H.

ROLLS OF THE THREE COMPANIES OF MILITIA,

IN THE TOWN OF READING, BELONGING TO THE REGIMENT COMMANDED BY COL. DAVID GREEN, OF READING, AS THEY STOOD APRIL 19, 1775.

1st Parish Co.

John Walton, Captain.
John Pratt, Lieut.
Thomas Green, Ens.
John Brown, Sergt.
John Vinton, "
Wm. Green, Sergt.
Daniel Gould, "
James Smith, Corp'l.
James Bennett, "
Thomas Poole, Drummer.
Thos. Hudson, Fifer.
Aaron Green.
John Fowle.
Isaac Smith.
Michael Sweetser.
Nathan'l Wiley.
David Smith.

Benj. Boardman.
Reuben Eaton.
Wm. Gould.
Wm. Gould, Jr.
James Wiley.
Amos Boardman.
Nathan Green.
Wm. Tarbox.
James Johnson.
John Pratt.
Nath'l Gerry.
Isaac Green.
Jonas Green.
Josiah Bryant.
Jeremiah Bryant.
Jonathan Evans.
Thomas Evans.
Jonas Evans.
Eben'r Smith.
Sam'l Felch.
Nathan Felch.
John Farrier.
Nathan. Wolley.
Cornelius Sweetser.
Daniel Lewis.
Timothy Bryant.
Samuel Evans.
Eben'r Parker.
John Colman.
John Lambert.
Eben'r Williams.
Tho. Damon.
Benja. Hartshorn.
Jonathan Hartshorn.
Eben'r Stimpson.
Eben'r Hopkins.
Wm. Bennett.
John Goodwin.
Benja. Emerson.
Jacob Walton.
Benj. Butters.
Sam'l Hitchens.
Peter Emerson (died in the army, Nov. 16, 1783).
Tho. Davis.
Jona. Eaton.
Benja. Brown.
Wm. Brown.
Joseph Emerson.
Joseph Gould.
Thos. Parker, Jr.
Thos. Emerson.
Thos. Emerson, Jr.
Aaron Nurse.
Lille Eaton.
Jonathan Foster.
Jere'h Brown.
Wm. Walton.
Eben'r Walton.
Oliver Walton.
John Hawkes.
Brown Emerson.
Jabez Carter.
James Hartshorn.
John Green.
Elias Boardman.
Tho. Parker, Sen'r.
Jacob Emerson.
Josiah Green and Tho. Hay, from Stoneham.

2d Parish Co.

John Flint, Captain.
John Dix, 1st Lt.
*Eph'm Pratt, 2d Lt.
Timothy Russell, Sergt.
Geo. Flint, "
Benja. Upton, "
Jabez Upton, "
Jonathan Batchelder.
Job Bancroft.
John Burnap.
Mr. John Bragg.
John Clummons.
Stephen Curtis.
Mr. Ezra Damon.
Mr. David Damon.
Dea. Jeremiah Eaton.
Timothy Eaton.
Israel Eaton.
Nath'l Eaton, Jr.
Nath'l Evans.
Sam'l Ellenwood.
Lt. Eleazer Flint.
Lt. Benj. Flint.
Mr. Jona. Flint.
Mr. James Flint.
Eben'r Flint, Jr.
Benj. Flint, Jr.
Benj. Flint, 3d.
Benj. Flint, 4th.
Jona. Flint, Jr.
Wm. Flint.
James Foster.
Benja. Foster.
Nathan Foster.
Abraham Foster.
Martin Herrick.
Samuel Herrick.
Jacob. Herrick.
Benj. Holt.
John Hayward.
Daniel Hart.
Asa Hart.
Ens. Joseph Lewis.
Benj. McIntier.
Benja. McIntier, Jr.
Nath'l McIntier.
Hezekiah McIntier.
Eben'r McIntier.
Eph. McIntier.
Solomon McIntier.
Mr. Jacob McIntier.
Wm. Nichols.
Henry Putnam.
Joseph Phelps.
David Parker.
Sam'l Parker.
Isaac Tinkcom.
Wm. Russell.
Sergt. Abraham Sheldon.
Ens. Wm. Sawyer.
John Stack or Slack.
Nath'l Sheldon, Jr.
Zack'h Sheldon.
Wm. Stone.
Thos. Taylor, Jr.
Samuel Taylor.
Joseph Upton.
Jacob Upton.
Amos Upton, Jr.
Amos Upton, 3d.
Eben'r Upton.
W. Upton.
Nath'l Upton, Jr.
John Upton.
David Upton.
Dr. Amos Upton.
Capt. Hezekiah Upton.
Wm Whittredge.
David Wright.

3d Parish Co.

Thomas Eaton, Capt.
Jonas Parker, Lieut.
John Emerson, Ens.
Amos Pearson, Sergt.
Joseph Bancroft, "
Wm. Parker, "
John Boutwell, "
John Temple, Corpl.
Asa Parker, "
Isaac Pratt, "
Wm. Nichols, Drummer.
Edmund Bancroft.
Samuel Emerson.
Samuel Damon.
Abraham Eaton.
John Nichols.
Daniel Parker, Jr.
Benja. Parker.
John Pratt.
Richard Nichols.
Thos. Symonds.
Jethro Richardson.
Wm. Foster.
Eben'r Richardson.
Nath'l Weston.
Jonathan Poole.
Aaron Emerson.

* Took the small-pox at Ticonderoga, and died at the Lake George Hospital.

Caleb Parker.	Aaron Parker.	Jona. Nichols.
Wm. Temple.	Isaac Parker.	Jona. Weston, Jr.
Wm. Beard.	John Hartshorn.	John Stimpson.
Timothy Pratt.	Timothy Wakefield.	Jacob Townsend.
Jeremiah Nichols.	John Farmer.	Andrew Beard.
James Boutwell.	John Buxton.	Daniel Parker, Sen'r.
James Eaton.	Joseph Boutwell.	Ephraim Parker, "
Jonas Eaton.	Richard Mason.	Jos. Hill.
Edm'd Parker.	Reuben Weston.	Jonathan Weston, Sen'r.
Sam'l Pratt.	Benja. Young.	Jabez Damon.
Ephraim Parker, 2d.	Wm. Tompson.	Eben'r Emerson.
Abijah Weston.	Jeduthun Buxton.	John Weston.

HH.

REMINISCENCES OF THE REVOLUTION.*

Among the men of note who formerly belonged in Reading, the name of Dr. John Brooks, afterwards Governor of the State, stands prominent. He lived here for some time before the breaking out of the War of the Revolution, residing in the house formerly belonging to Mr. Samuel Damon, on John Street. He m. Lucy Smith, of Reading, in 1774, and was in practice here the same year, though only twenty-two years of age. His sister, Elizabeth, m. Rev. Jacob Burnap. Was Major in Bridge's regiment, and active in intrenching Breed's Hill June 16, 1775, but was not in the battle of the 17th. Feb. '76, made Major in Col. Webb's regiment, 19th, and went with it to Long Island. In '77, promoted to Lieut.-Col. of Eighth Massachusetts Regiment. In '78 made Col. of Seventh Massachusetts Regiment; appointed by Washington Marshal and Inspector of the Revenue in '95. In War of 1812 was Adj.-Gen. of the State, and Governor from 1816 to '23. A company of minute-men was formed here before the breaking out of hostilities between the colonies and the mother country. Dr. Brooks was chosen its Captain. Not being accustomed to military drill and tactics, he watched the military evolutions of the British at Boston, where he frequently resorted, perhaps for that object, and put the knowledge thus gained into immediate practice in drilling his company here. He was in Boston on the afternoon of April 18, 1775, the day before the battle of Lexington, and saw the preparatory movements of the British. In the night following he received a message that they were moving towards Concord. He had a patient at the Hartshorn house on Haverhill Street, then called " Pratt Row," whom he visited about midnight, and took the opportunity to notify the men of his company in that part of the town of the movement of the British.

* Furnished by Hiram Barrus, of Reading.

It appears that some of his company lived in what is now North Reading. Ephraim Pratt lived about a mile north of the meeting-house there, and belonged to the company, with his son Ephraim. It is said that Capt. Brooks galloped into the yard fronting his house, calling out in a stentorian voice, "Stand to your arms! stand to your arms!" Father and son arose, picked their flints, saw that their powder was dry and their bullets ready, and hastened to the field of strife.

C. P. Judd, Esq., relates that he had the information from reliable sources that this company was in constant preparation for such an emergency. The members had loaves of bread baked, and a supply of cheese ready to take with them at a moment's warning. They had a preconcerted signal by which they might be summoned together in the shortest possible time, but as they had the night before them in which to make preparation, it does not appear that the signal was required. It is understood that the chief part of the company were together in the latter part of the night near Weston's Corner, and under command of Capt., then Lieut. James Bancroft, set out upon their march in season to be at Bedford early in the morning of the day of the battle.

Edward Everett says, "Every cross road opened a new avenue to the assailants. Through one of these the gallant Brooks led up the minute-men of Reading." From this it appears that Gov. Brooks assumed command of his company when they reached the scene of action, if not before.

Hudson, in his History of Lexington, says, "The British commenced their retreat from Concord about noon. For the first mile they were unmolested; but when they arrived at Merriam's Corner they encountered a party of minute-men from Reading under Major Brooks, — Col. William Thompson, with a body of militia from Billerica and the vicinity, coming up about the same time. The Provincials on the high grounds near the North Bridge, seeing the British leaving the village, went across the 'great field' to the Bedford road, and arrived in time to support the troops brought up by Brooks and Thompson. Here may be said to have commenced the *battle* of the 19th of April. At Lexington Common and at Concord North Bridge but few guns had been fired by the Americans, and though ten Americans had fallen, only one of the king's troops had been killed. But now all restraint seems to have been removed, and every true patriot felt at full liberty to fire without the bidding of any superior. Rev. Edmund Foster, then a young man and a private in the Reading company, gives a graphic account of what occurred at this point: 'A little before we came to Merriam's Hill, we discovered the enemy's flank guard of about eighty or a hundred men,

who, on the retreat from Concord, kept the height of land, the main body being in the road. The British troops and the Americans at that time were equally distant from Merriam's Corner. About twenty rods short of that place the Americans made a halt. The British marched down the hill with very slow but steady step, without music or a word being spoken that could be heard. Silence reigned on both sides. As soon as the British had gained the main road and passed a small bridge near the corner, they faced about suddenly and fired a volley of musketry upon us. They overshot, and no one to my knowledge was injured by the fire. The fire was immediately returned by the Americans, and two British soldiers fell dead at a little distance from each other in the road near the brook. The battle now began, and was carried on with little or no military discipline or order on the part of the Americans, during the remainder of the day. Each sought his own place and opportunity to attack and annoy the enemy from behind trees, rocks, fences, and buildings, as seemed most convenient. . . . We saw a wood at a distance, which appeared to lie on or near the road where the enemy must pass. Many leaped over the walls and made for that wood. We arrived just in time to meet the enemy. There was on the opposite side of the road a young growth of wood filled with Americans. The enemy were now completely between two fires renewed and briskly kept up. They ordered out a flank guard on the left to dislodge the Americans from their posts behind the trees; but they only became better marks to be shot at. A short but sharp contest ensued, in which the enemy received more deadly injury than at any other place from Concord to Charlestown.'"

This account shows that the Reading men were in the hottest of the fight, and among the first, if not the first, to begin the *battle*. It is remarkable that none of them were killed, and this fact probably is the reason why the part performed by the Reading men has not received more notice.

It appears that some of the minute-men did not go with their company to the scene of action. Among these were Timothy Wakefield, Esq., Capt. Joseph Bancroft, Col. Nathan Parker, Capt. Jonathan Weston, and possibly others, who started later in the day, direct for Lexington, and encountered the British on their retreat. Capt. Weston related to his grandson, Sumner Weston, that he was employed near where the Lynnfield Hotel now is, and that a man rode up on the morning of the 19th, and gave the alarm. He immediately went to his house, which then was the last house in Reading on the way to Stoneham, took his gun, and, accompanied by Mr. Thomas Sweetser,

who lived in the first house in Stoneham, they proceeded on their way, till they reached the retreating redcoats. Shielding themselves behind a rock near a stone fence, they commenced firing upon the regulars. They were so intent upon their patriotic work that they did not observe the approach of the enemy's flank guard till they were almost upon them. Mr. Sweetser discovered their approach, and with a word of warning to Weston, who sat with his ammunition in his hat before him, started for a place of safety. Weston was so absorbed in his business that he did not recognize the note of alarm till it was repeated and emphasized by Col. Nathan Parker, who came up at that moment, when the trio, mid the whistling balls of the guard, made their escape unharmed to the woods near by.

Whether our men who had been engaged in the fight during the day returned to their homes that night, or remained in camp, we have no positive information, but it is said they returned. An account-book that formerly belonged to Lieut. Joseph Bancroft has this item, which implies that some of our men continued in the service from the day of the battle: "April 19, 1775. I was in the Province service ten days." Another item follows, indicating further service for the cause: "May 5, 1775. I carted eight barrels of pork from Reading to Watertown Bridge."

An obituary notice of Capt. James Bancroft, published in the "New England Magazine," Vol. I, July, 1831, mentions that "he became a subaltern officer in a company of minute-men, and was engaged in the skirmishes at Lexington. He then with his regiment took post at Cambridge." The town records of May 18, 1775, within a month after the Battle of Lexington, show that at that date, Dea. Jacob Emerson was chosen "selectman in the room of James Bancroft, who is gone into the army." It is evident from this act of the town and the statement referred to, that he soon, if not at once, gave up his time to the common cause. On the day of the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, his company was on guard at head-quarters. Gen. Washington took command of the army under the famous Cambridge Elm, July 3, 1775. The Reading minute-men, under Capt. Bancroft and Major Brooks, were assigned one of the most honorable positions on that occasion. The company had provided themselves for use on special occasions at home a cheap paper cap that resembled those worn by the British Grenadiers. Major Brooks desired Capt. Bancroft to procure, if possible, a sufficiency of them to supply the company, in order to give the commander-in-chief as respectful a reception as possible. But the requisite number could not be had, and the august General was received by citizen soldiers in citizens' apparel.

It would be gratifying to know the name of each person belonging to this Reading company of minute-men, but it is extremely doubtful whether they can ever be obtained. It is possible that the papers of Gov. Brooks, the first captain of the company, or those of Rev. Edmund Foster, who was a member of it, and who wrote that portion of the account of the battle at Concord which has been quoted, may yet furnish the desired information, but the probabilities are against it.

Gen. Lafayette, in his visit to this country in 1825, passed through this town on his way to Concord, N. H. He stopped at the hotel that then stood where the bank building now stands, for half an hour or so. He made a short address to a crowd of the citizens that came to see and welcome him. Rev. Mr. Sanborn responded, and in the course of his remarks he claimed that the company of minute-men under Dr. Brooks was the first company formed. He also stated that the company was accustomed to meet in the kitchen of his house (where Mr. Grouard now resides) for drill in the use of their muskets, and that the abrasion of the plastering in the upper parts of the room, caused probably by shouldering their arms, was then visible. The marks can still be seen where they were pointed out by Mr. Sanborn.

The General was attended by another French gentleman, and several carriages containing other distinguished parties. Rev. William Wakefield, then quite a lad, was present, and still retains a vivid recollection of the interesting scene.

The sound of the guns discharged in the Lexington fight was heard, it is said, here in Reading. Mr. William Parker, father of Mrs. William Wakefield, early in the morning heard what he believed to be the first volley fired on that memorable occasion. As he lived on the high land in the south part of this town, it is quite probable that his belief was well founded. Capt. John Parker, who had command of the Lexington militia and participated in the first skirmish with the British, was a son of Josiah, who was born in Reading in 1694, who was son of John, born 1664, son of Hananiah, born 1638, son of Thomas Parker, born 1609, who came from London 1635; was made freeman 1637, and became deacon of the first church in Reading. Jonas Parker, one of those first killed by the British on Lexington Common, was a cousin of John, the captain; his father also was a native of Reading. It will be remembered that the two muskets in the Massachusetts Senate chamber, presented by Rev. Theodore Parker, formerly belonged to this Capt. John Parker, one of which was used by him in the battle, and the other was the first fire-arm captured in the war for Independence.

It is impossible to obtain, at the present time, full accounts of the time and place of service of many of the heroes of the Revolution who belonged here. The date of the death and the ages of several buried in the cemetery here are as follows: —

NAME.	WHEN DIED.	AGE.
Aaron Parker,	April 28, 1841,	84.
John Emerson,	Feb. 19, 1803,	72.
Tim. Wakefield, Esq.,	April 19, 1849,	94.
Wm. Parker,	May 13, 1850,	90.
Daniel Damon,	Sept. 9, 1844,	87.
Daniel Pratt,	Sept. 18, 1816,	61.
Jeremiah Nichols,	Feb. 12, 1813,	58.
Lieut. Jonas Parker,	Jan. 9, 1800,	72.
Joseph Boutelle,	July 4, 1840,	84.
Lieut. Thomas Eaton,	June 18, 1787,	35.
Jas. Bancroft, Esq.,	May 17, 1831,	92.
Col. Nathan Parker,	July 30, 1815,	67.
Thomas Symonds,	June 31, 1836,	91.
James Weston,	Dec. 27, 1811,	61.
Capt. Abraham Foster,	Feb. 4, 1792,	57.
John Bachelder,	July 31, 1846,	84.
Joseph Damon,	Feb. 18, 1843,	84.
Maj. Josiah Barton,	April 18, 1827,	79.
Lieut. Jonathan Pool,	Sept. 1799,	79.
Timothy Eaton,	Oct. 27, 1822.	
Nathaniel Eaton,	March 11, 1823.	

Joseph Boutelle was in the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Aaron Parker was in service at Ticonderoga and West Point. He received a pension. Daniel Damon, Joseph Damon, Timothy Wakefield, Daniel Parker, Ephraim Pratt, were among those who were at Ticonderoga. Daniel Damon was also at the taking of Burgoyne. Benjamin Damon, brother of Daniel, at the age of sixteen, went into the service at Winter Hill, as one of the guard over Burgoyne's soldiers during the winter after their surrender. He continued to serve in the army till the close of the war.

Capt. Abraham Foster was in the service probably for several years. A memorandum in the account book of Lieut. Joseph Bancroft, Aug. 17, 1777, reads, "Mr. Haven preached a sermon from Luke 3: 14, to Capt. Foster and others going to the service."

His daughter Rebekah exhibited her patriotism by running bullets for the use of our troops.

It appears from the testimony of many who remember the narratives of the old soldiers, that quite a large number of the Reading men were

at "Ti," as they called Ticonderoga. The fort there commanded the passage into Lake George. On the receipt of the news of the Battle of Lexington, Col. Ethan Allen made his memorable capture of the fort, May 10, 1775. It was held by our forces till what was considered the ignoble surrender of July 5, 1777. It is said on the authority of Capt. Joseph Bancroft, who was there, that our troops suffered greatly for want of provisions. This indicates that he must have been there as early as 1776. A letter written from there by Capt. Thomas Weeks, of Hampshire County, in this State, dated March 28, 1777, says, "We live with the major in a good barrack, have good pork and beef, good bread and peas, and sometimes beans that grew in Massachusetts. We have but few troops, but expect more daily. The Indians are about us. They have killed four men and taken twenty more prisoners." From an abstract of the mileage of Capt. James Bancroft's company in Col. Read's Regiment from Fort Edward to Reading, numbering seventy-six men, it appears they had arrived here in Reading, Jan. 30, 1777, or previously. It is suggested, as Fort Edward was near Ticonderoga, that these men may have been those who had been at "Ti," where they had previously suffered on the short allowance of food, which it would seem, from the letter of Capt. Weeks, could not subsequently have occurred.

Capt. Bancroft continued at Cambridge during 1775 and '76, and twice in the latter year received commissions signed by the Council of the Massachusetts Bay as captain. Under date of Jan. 1, 1777, he received another commission as Captain in the 8th Mass. Reg. of the Continental Army, of which Col. Michael Jackson was Colonel, which was at West Point in 1780. This commission was given "By order of Congress," and signed by John Hancock, President, and Charles Thomson, Secretary. All these commissions are still preserved. He was at Ticonderoga and at Saratoga, where he was personally engaged in the conflict with Burgoyne, and at the head of his company stormed the British works in the regiment under the command of Col. Brooks. It was here that Sergeant Joshua Eaton fell mortally wounded, the only Reading soldier that was killed in battle during the war. Col. Brooks saw him fall, and called Capt. Bancroft's attention to it, saying, "Our brave Sergeant Eaton is gone." Eaton lived on the Ivory Murray farm, near Squire Prescott's.

The following copy of a letter from Capt. Bancroft contains many interesting facts, some of which are not generally known.

"CAMP VALLEY FORGE, January 5, 1778.

"*Dear Sir*,— While in my tent these cold long evenings, I often think of Reading, and should think myself very happy could I step in and spend a few hours with you and take a pipe and mug of cider, both which are very scarce here, and perhaps it would not be very disagreeable to you to hear something of our fatigues and dangers. Had I had opportunity to write before I came from the northward, I should liked to have written something particular of northward affairs, but it has got too old to write about. I could write nothing new. As we have had some trying times, perhaps you will ask how my courage held out. If you should, I can't say, as some have done, that they have no fear; but I can say, I had not so much fear but what I could go where I was ordered; and if it had been *much worse* I believe I should have tried to go.

We have a very good corps of officers (one excepted). If the regiment was full of officers and soldiers as good as what we now have, and should be ordered to storm Philadelphia, I am apt to think we should make one bold push for it. The whole campaign has been very hard and fatiguing, but in general healthy. I have not missed one tour of duty since I joined the army.

As to affairs here at the southward, I am at loss what to write. I don't find anything as I expected. I believe the enemy's strength is greater, and ours less, than you imagine. So far as I can judge by the movements, both armies are a little afraid to engage under any disadvantage. There has been, I believe, some misconduct this way among officers, and our army, in most, if not all actions, have retreated, though in that of Germantown it is said they *retreated from victory*, and that without Gen. Washington's order. I have often heard he has offered a large sum to any that would inform him who gave the orders; but since we arrived, though we have not fought much, we have not run away any. Though the enemy have threatened to drive us off, they have not ventured to make any attack on us; but when we have been about to attack them, they incline to march to Philadelphia. The Battle of Germantown was before we came. I find since that time it has been very sickly here among our officers; more than a hundred have been confined, and some of them broke, one of them a Major-General. The most of the inhabitants here are Friends, or Quakers, who, you know, never bear arms. I believe they are Tories, which is no small damage to us; but being Friends, or Tories, does not save them from being plundered by the King's troops when they have an opportunity. I hope

the enemy's having some opportunity to plunder will have the same effect here that it had last year in the Jerseys, and make the Tories become good Whigs.

I hope, sir, if my family should stand in need of your assistance, you will be ready to afford it. It has been out of my power to do anything for them, even so much as to send home any money. The officers, in general, in the regiment, have been obliged to do without or borrow. The army is at present a poor place to get money. Everything is so dear we are obliged to spend considerable for provision or live very poorly. I have been obliged to give half a dollar for one pint of bread and milk; three or four shillings for a fowl; two shillings for one pound of pork. Spirits are three or four dollars a quart, but I seldom use any. Sweetening, butter, or cheese, I have not had for near three months. I expect soon to receive seven or eight months' pay, when I hope to be able to send home some considerable to my wife. I hope the time will come when I shall have the opportunity of seeing you and my friends at Reading; but when that will be God only knows. We have some hard trials to meet yet. If I should tell you what is believed here, that the enemy are more in numbers than we, perhaps you would disbelieve me. The regiments not being full is very great damage to the cause. Had they all been filled up I don't believe Howe would have had any footing in America at this time. They are more deficient this way than with you. Please to give my compliments to Mrs. Bancroft. If you could write to me it will be gladly received by

Your humble servant,

JAMES BANCROFT."

"*To Mr. Joseph Bancroft, Reading.*"

From a "Return of the 4th Mass. Brigade, commanded by Col. Michael Jackson, at West Point, May 27, 1780," found among the papers of Capt. Bancroft, it appears that 504 men, rank and file, constituted a regiment. This 4th Brigade was made up of three regiments: the 2d Mass., Col. Bailey; 8th Mass., Col. Jackson, to which Capt. Bancroft belonged; 9th Mass., Col. Wesson. Two of the colonels are reported absent on furlough. Of the 18 captains only 8 are reported as present fit for duty; 2 are on furlough; 3 recruiting; 2 on the staff; 2 vacancies. The brigade, when the regiments were full, should have had, rank and file, 1,512 men, but the return shows a vacancy of 1,140 men, leaving only 378 men actually belonging to it. Of these only 162 are reported as "Present fit for duty"; 19 present are sick; 1 is sick at Boston, 3 at Fishkill, 2 at other places; 99 are

"on command," 32 on furlough, 54 on extra service; of this last-named class 23 are assigned as artificers, 8 wagoners, 1 butcher, 1 baker, 3 foraging, 3 colliers, 2 with Gen. Gates and Heath (the latter in command at West Point), 3 in the country tending horses, and one with Col. Kosciusko. This officer superintended the construction of the military works at West Point, and at other places. He was the brave and noble Pole who, after his return to Europe, engaged in the Polish revolution of 1794, and became generalissimo. It was of him, after his hopeless defeat, that the poet Campbell wrote the familiar lines, —

> "Hope for a season bade the world farewell,
> And Freedom shrieked as Kosciusko fell."

Capt. Bancroft seems to have been intimately acquainted with Gen. Washington, who spoke of him as his "faithful Bancroft." He expected promotion to higher official position, but it was so long deferred that he finally resigned, and in 1780 left the army and returned home. He was often employed by his fellow-citizens to manage their public interests, and for many years he was an influential member of the popular branch of the State government. During the Shay Rebellion, his sound judgment and long experience gave him an important influence over public measures.

He drew a pension of twenty dollars per month during the last years of his life, and it was subsequently increased to full pay, forty dollars per month, and continued to his widow.

Capt. Bancroft, or as he was more generally known in later years, "Squire" Bancroft, was held in great respect by all who knew him. When he left the army, the officers of his regiment accompanied him to the line, expressing their regret at his resignation; and we are told by his grandson, Mr. Edmund Eaton, that he ever afterward spoke of his own action in the matter with regretful feelings.

He was once met in the night, near Winter Hill, in Somerville, by a man who demanded his money. As he was about to give it up, the man recognized him, and refused to take it, saying he would not take from him a single farthing. Mr. Bancroft related the incident, but kept the name a secret.

He was an excellent marksman. While in the army, an eagle was discovered upon a tree-top a half mile away. About twenty men fired at it without frightening it from its perch. The captain brought it down at the first shot. He preserved some of the quills for many years, which persons now living remember to have seen. Like many another good soldier he never directly admitted that he knew of killing any of

the enemy's men, though he remembered seeing men fall at whom he fired, but he suggested that others might have fired at the same object at the same moment. The gun he used till the time of the battle at the taking of Burgoyne was a poor one. But at that time, finding a good one lying on the battle-field, belonging probably to the British, he took it for his own use, and threw away his old one.

For some time during the War of the Revolution, Mr. Thomas Sweetser was engaged in carrying supplies to the army. When our troops were stationed near Boston, the soldiers suffered for want of fuel. Mr. Sweetser, with others, carried wood from this vicinity for their relief. They went twice, at least, to the "North River" — Hudson — with supplies for the army stationed in its vicinity. On one of these journeys the loading was powder and liquors. Mr. Caleb Parker, a brother of Col. Nathan, had a man to assist him. He found this man one night busily but thoughtlessly employed with his lantern in close proximity to the powder casks. The suddenness with which the two dangerous elements were put at a safe distance apart, was a caution to the assistant that did not need a repetition. Mr. Sweetser's team was two yokes of oxen and a horse. On returning from one of these expeditions, the river was found to be open for a short distance on its opposite shore, and most of the company declined to cross. Mr. Sweetser being anxious to return, went forward upon the ice, as far as he could, and then made his team swim the open part, and safely reached the other bank. He arrived home nearly a fortnight in advance of his party. The whiffle-tree used by Mr. Sweetser on these occasions is still preserved by his son, Thomas Sweetser, Esq.

Joseph Bancroft was commissioned 2d Lieut., May 6, 1776, and 1st Lieut. Aug. 20, 1777. He probably spent the winter of 1778 at Winter Hill. A paper dated Feb. 21, 1778, signed by Col. Jacob Gerrish, permits him "to be absent from the garrison five days and then return." His papers and accounts show that he was subsequently engaged in hiring and paying men for army service. Among his papers is found a summary of statistics pertaining to Reading, taken in 1784 by the assessors. The whole number of acres of land granted to, or surveyed for, any person, is given by them as 13,290, "not including 150 acres of land owned by the ministers of the town." The number of dwelling-houses, 205; other buildings, 184; number of white inhabitants, 1,402; blacks, 12. Another paper contains an Act of the Legislature passed in 1779, requiring each town to furnish shirts, shoes, and stockings equal to one seventh of the number of males in town above the age of 16 years. Reading is required to furnish 58; Cambridge, 56; Charles-

town, 35; Malden, 33; Boston, 407; Salem, 166; Andover, 102; Worcester, 62; Hull, 5.

J. Brooks Leathe, Esq., whose labors have greatly aided in supplying the historical facts and incidents relating to Reading, has the original notice sent to this town, written the day after the Battle of Bunker Hill, of which the following is a copy: —

IN COM'TEE OF SAFETY, CAMB., June 18, 1775.

To the Selectmen of Reading:

Gent., — You are desired to provide provision sufficient for the militia of your town now here, and send it forward to Camb. as soon as may be.

Per order,

JONA. HASTINGS, *Clerk.*

I.

COPY OF A LETTER

WRITTEN BY COL. (AFTERWARDS GENERAL) BENJAMIN BROWN, OF READING, WHILE HE WAS ABSENT IN THE ARMY, ADDRESSED TO HIS WIFE.*

"TICONDEROGA, Aug. 31, 1776.

"*My dear Spous*, — I received yours, dated Aug. 15, with no small (satisfaction?) — which was in ten days after the date, in which you Express your Ernest desire that I may enjoy the light of God's countenance in a distant land. Truly, a distant land it is, but nevertheless, there is such a din and noise and company that I am almost a stranger to retirement. I can enjoy no other religious exercise then ejaculatory, excepting morning and evening Public Prayers, and on the Sabbath a sermon or two by Mr. Emerson of Concord and Mr. Hitchcock of Beverly, — very agreeable gentlemen. I am glad to hear you are calm and resigned to your lonesome lot, and yet not alone, but enjoy the Comforter; may his presence attend you in this dark world, until you arrive to eternal day. It gives me unspeakable satisfaction to hear that peace and harmony is householder in my family; and that the morning and evening sacrifice is constantly ascending to heaven, by the mouth of my well beloved son, in its stated seasons. May the best of heaven's blessing rest on you and all my family and friends, til I return or am gathered to my people in peace with God and my own conscience.

You tell me you have purchased some Hemlock bark; I am glad to

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* It is copied *verbatim et literatim.*

hear it, and hope that the tanning and currying may be done well and seasonably, which will greatly contribute to the support of the family. You may send word to Mr. Nathan Newhall that his son is well and looks hearty. I told him his mother was concerned for him; he smiled and passed by me. I understand by you that the little General (referring probably to an infant son, then about ten months old, who was named for Gen. Joseph Warren) is your bedfellow; I hope you will norish him and make a fine fellow of him, til I return and take part of your soft bed, with him and you; for the softest bed I have is boards, and sometimes hemlock boughs. Through divine goodness, I am now in good health, but want many things, which I used to enjoy, viz.: Cider, and sauce and butter, if you please; I have had but one drink of Cider since I came to this place. I think I am tolerably respected,—have dined with Gen. Gates several times, and have been *swore* at by him, as many; but no bones broken at present. I have often to go on fatigue, commanding three or four hundred men, who are fortyfying the place; but we have been retarded from the work, from Monday last to Thursday afternoon, on account of rainy weather. We have seen nothing of the enemy, nor hear their sittuation, since I have been in this place, so as to be depended upon. Gen. Gates tells me he expects a *warm* attack from Burgoyne;—that soon. I hope we shall be ready to give them a *warm* reception. I see no fear or intimidation in the camp. I understand we are going to be joined by Col. Phinis and Whitcom's regiments from Boston. A number of our friends are taken with the Small Pox, and a number of others have colds and fever and ague. As to the Geography of this place, where I now am encampt it is surrounded by water, except the Norwest part; and there is redoubts and brest works to defend that part, it being the place where many of the bones of our —— lay above ground to this day, that were slain in the year 176(9).

I have left my tent at present and live in the fort with Mr. John (Winzer) Paymaster, who treats me very corteous. My sincere duty to my honored mother, and love to all my children, kind respects to my Brothers and Sisters and all friends; in particular, Mr. Prentice, Doct. Swain, and that brother Bachellor, brother Emerson, Peter Emerson, John Pratt, Mr. (Bachellor), Wm. Gould, Samuel Poole, Capt. Goodwin, Thomas Damon and their Spouses; and let them know that a line from either of them would be very acceptable.

James (probably James Wiley, his wife's son by a former husband) has been very poor (ly?) for sum days, but is on the mending hand. By what I can learn from those that have the Small Pox, they are

mostly like to recover. Those from Reading that have it is Ephraim Pratt, Kemble (Kendall?) Emerson, and poor old (Clafter?). We are in great danger of it; but no enoculation is allowed of. When we find any break out, we send them off immediately to fort George, which is 30 miles distant. Give my kind respects to Mr. Nutting and his Spous, and tell them that (J.) is well; and also tell Mr. Carter that his son Benja. is neighbor to me and is in good health and wants to come home. My dear Spous, — I often think on you with pleasure and delight, and flatter myself I shall once more imbrace you in my affectionate arms, in some cold night next winter, when I shall be willing to relate to you the hardships I have endured in this campaign, which will sweeten our innocent imbraces and heighten our matrimonial delights, at which happy circumstance, let our brests not only glow with gladness, but with treu thankfulness to our kind and beneficent Preserver, but if otherwise, be content with the will of heaven, rather than I should flee my colors, and fall into the lowest contempt; especially when I am engaged in so noble and good a cause. I write no more at this time, but take the liberty to subscribe myself your effectionate husband till Death,

"BENJA. BROWN.

"N. B. This is the fourth letter I have sent to you, and when you write to me again, be so obliging as to put your name to it.

"B. B."

J.

Capt. James Bancroft, of the third parish in Reading, had the reputation of being a prompt, brave, and able officer while in the army. He commanded a company in the regiment commanded by Col. John Brooks. When Col. Brooks was elected Governor, on the day of Inauguration, in 1816, Capt. Bancroft, then 77 years old, went down to witness the ceremony; and on his way through Medford, passing the house of the Governor elect, the Governor, while at breakfast, saw him passing with his cocked hat and long cane, and sent out and invited him in to take a cup of coffee. The Governor then said to him, "There is no man living I am more glad to see on this occasion than yourself." To whom the Capt. replied: "There is no one, Col. Brooks, who rejoices in it more than I do. I breakfasted in Reading, and came down on purpose to witness the ceremonies of the occasion. The choice of Governor which the people have made delights my heart. If you make as good Governor

as you did Colonel of a Regiment, I shall be satisfied." Tears flowed down the cheeks of both of them as they clasped each other's hands.

Gov. Brooks explained afterwards why the meeting was so affecting: said he, "On the day of the last battle with Gen. Burgoyne (Oct. 7) I was dining with Generals Gates and Arnold. Firing commenced. I went in, commanding the 8th or Jackson Regiment. After the discharge of the enemy's volley, a company on the left flank went suddenly down. I thought the volley had shot them all down, and I rode to the extreme left in great haste, to ascertain what was the matter. I was greatly agitated, and there met Capt. Bancroft, who commanded the left wing. He also had quit his place to see what disaster had occurred. At this moment the company all rose up and we were relieved from our apprehensions. I was yet however greatly agitated, and speaking sharply to Capt. Bancroft, said, 'What business have you here, Sir?' The Captain said, 'I came out to see what had happened to the company on the left.' I then said, 'You are out of your place, Sir.' With the submissive spirit of the good soldier, the Captain replied, 'I am ready to obey your orders, Colonel.' With great perturbation, I responded, 'My orders are that you advance and enter those lines, Sir.' The Captain smarting under the reproof, quickly gave the word, 'Come on, my boys, and enter that fort!' (Breyman's Fort.) Then leading the way himself, he made a rapid movement forward, and the whole company ascended the parapet. Surprised at the suddenness of the assault, the enemy retired from the fort, and the whole regiment entered it."

Capt. Bancroft's wife (who was Sarah Pierson) was a lady of intelligence, education, and piety.

The following extract from a letter written by her to her husband while he was in the army may be interesting, to her descendants at least:—

"My Dear, we received yours, in which you mention the capture of Lt. Gen. Burgoyne. We congratulate you, Sir, upon the large success, in which your Regiment was distinguished for their valor and conduct.

Dr. Hay desires especially to present his compliments of congratulation upon the great success attending the American arms, under Gen. Gates, in which you had an active part.

The children all present their duty and express their joy to learn that you endure the fatigues of war with so much spirit and so little prejudice to your health. As you take a particular concern for your domestic affairs, we have the satisfaction to acquaint you that the crop of corn turned out remarkably well. We have cider enough for our

family, and our work goes on well. Gen. Burgoyne's officers are quartered principally in Cambridge, — the men on Prospect Hill, the German troops upon Winter Hill. All your friends desire their respects may be given you, and that you would embrace every opportunity to acquaint us with the situation of the army.

No more at present to add, but an earnest desire that you may prosper in arms as long as your country shall require.

Honor ever be the concomitant of your actions; and in due time you be returned to your loving family in health and laden with divine mercy.

I remain your loving wife,

SARAH BANCROFT."

READING, Dec. 18, 1777.

K.

NAMES OF SOME OF THE PERSONS BELONGING TO BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN, WHO WERE RELIEVED AND ASSISTED AT READING BY THE TOWN, IN 1775.

These people were called "Donation People."

Margaret Bodge, aged 35, of Charlestown.
Samuel Bodge, " 6, " "
Henry Bodge, " 4, " "
David Bodge, " 2, " "
Vietta Blair, " "
Jonathan Carey, " 76, " "
Sarah Carey, his wife, aged 76, of Charlestown.
John Carey, " "
Mrs. Coverly, " "
Sarah Capen, aged 63, " "
John Doak, of Boston.
Hannah Doak, his wife, of Boston.
Two Doak children, " "
Sarah Edes, aged 45, of Charlestown.
Grace Edes, " 16, " "
Jonathan Edes, " 14, " "
Hulda Edes, " 8, " "
Abigail Edes, " 7, " "
David Edmands, " "
Mary Fosdick, " "

Mary Fillebrown,	of	Boston.		
Elizabeth Hiler,	"	"		
Thomas Jarvis,	"	Charlestown.		
Mary Kella, aged 58,	"	"		
Ebenezer Leman (a cripple),	aged	44,	of	Charlestown.
Elizabeth Leman (his wife),	"	36,	"	"
Four Leman children (8, 6, 4, 2),			"	"
Abiah Larkin,	aged	22,	"	"
Ann Larkin,	"	3,	"	"
Thomas Larkin,	"	1½,	"	"
Elizabeth Orr,	"	37,	"	"
Jane Orr,	"	16,	"	"
Elizabeth Orr,	"	11,	"	"
Mrs. Elizabeth Osborn,			"	"
Jane Page,			"	"
Mrs. Pool, wife of Benja.,			"	Boston.
Stephen Pierce,	"	71,	"	Charlestown.
His daughter,	"	45,	"	"
Ann Rand,	"	53,	"	"
Thomas Sargent,			"	"
Ann Shepard,	"	33,	"	"
Thos. Shepard,	"	9,	"	"
Anna Shepard,	"	5,	"	"
Asa Shepard,	"	3,	"	"
Elias Stone (Paralytic),	"	67,	"	"
Wm. Stone,	"	12,	"	"
Bethiah Stone,	"	8,	"	"
Samuel Stone,	"	6,	"	"
Anna Symmes (blind and deaf),	"	64,	"	"
Mrs. Tree,			"	"
Mrs. Way,			"	"
Sarah Widdefield,	"	39,	"	"

Children of do.; Sarah, aged 10; John, 9; Hugh, 7.

L.

COPY OF LETTER FROM DR. SAMUEL HART.

" My father, Dr. John Hart, was born in Ipswich, Mass. Octr. 23rd, 1851. His father, John Hart, was a lawyer; and our paternal ancestry, as nearly as I can trace it, emigrated to this country and settled in

Ipswich as early as 1636. His mother I believe was also a native of Ipswich; her maiden name was Mary Knowlton.

"Of my father's boyhood, I know but little. Educational advantages, in that period of our Country's history, were far less generally extended than now. But we record it to the honor of the early settlers of New England, that having established themselves upon the soil, and having escaped from the persecutions and narrow bigotries of the Old World, they consecrated their adopted country to Religion, Education, and Human Liberty. Harvard University was established in 1636, sixteen years only after the Landing on Plymouth Rock. Dear New England, how I love and honor you! even your stony hills I esteem and venerate. And my native town, the place of my family sepulchres, and its inhabitants, I love and regard more than any other locality on earth.

"My father must have enjoyed a good share of educational opportunities, and acquired some knowledge of languages, particularly Latin, which is indispensable to entering upon the study of a scientific profession. At the age of fourteen, he entered the office of Dr. John Califf, an eminent physician, who had enjoyed all the advantages of medical education in England, came to this country, and settled in Ipswich. This gave him rare advantages, for in those days, Medical Colleges and Schools had no existence in the Colonies. At the age of nineteen, Dr. C. pronounced him qualified to enter upon the arduous duties and formidable responsibilities of practical life. His extreme youth led him to conclude that no one who knew him would intrust themselves to his care; and he went to Maine, then a District of Mass., and settled in Georgetown, now Bath. Possessed of an active mind, indomitable energy, and untiring, persevering zeal, he there received, boy-physician as he was, a respectable share of patronage and success.

"When it became evident that the misunderstanding between the Colonies and the home government could only be decided by an appeal to the sword, my father returned to Mass., received a commission of Surgeon in the Army, and joined Col. Prescott's regiment in Cambridge. This Col. Prescott was a man distinguished for bravery, courage, and military skill. I have heard my father speak of his activity and influence in the battle of Bunker Hill over the minds of the Soldiers; he wore a long frock coat, and seemed, with his sword flying, to be in every part of the line almost at the same instant, imparting to them his own fearless activity and courage. After the enemy obtained possession of the Hill, the inquiry was made, who that d—d Ban Yan fellow was, alluding to Prescott, saying that his activity had cost them a

great deal of British blood. He was grandfather of the late historian Prescott, who has contributed so largely to elevate the character of the historians of our country abroad.

"After the evacuation of Boston by the British troops in 1776, he accompanied Col. Prescott's Regiment to New York, and was stationed on Staten Island, until the enemy took possession of Long Island, and was then driven to the Highlands. Many mementos of the fierce struggle for the possession of Long Island now exist in Brooklyn, the city of my adoption. Tradition points out the house which Gen. Washington occupied while our army was stationed in Brooklyn: it is a small building of brick and stone, dilapidated and unoccupied, standing on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Third Street, and was erected in 1696. This is now being removed to give place to a modern block of buildings.

"At this time Col. Prescott's Regiment was disbanded; and my father was appointed Surgeon of the 2d Mass. Regiment, and continued this connection with it to the close of the war in 1783. This regiment was commanded by Col. John Bailey.

"During the whole war my father was in active service. I heard him say that he accompanied his regiment in every battle, attended by his Assistant Surgeon, provided with instruments, bandages, and every appliance necessary for smaller operations, and for the dressing of such wounds as could properly be done on the field. I am now happily in possession of two cases of instruments he thus appropriated, and prize them highly as revolutionary relics.

"I am unable to furnish the date or the locality of some of the incidents and events of interest I have heard him relate, and in which he participated; some of which I have never seen recorded in history. The ruse by which Gen. Arnold (afterwards the Arch Traitor) succeeded in raising the siege of Fort Schuyler, often called Fort Stanwix, I have heard him relate more particularly than any account I have seen of it, except as related by Col. Stone in his Life of Brant. This Brant was a Mohawk Indian and chief Sachem of the Six Nations; was educated at Dartmouth College, and was the master-spirit of the Indian expeditions into the Valley of the Mohawk and other points during the revolutionary struggle. Col. Willett, accompanied by Major Stockwell, in the night of the 10th of August, 1777, escaped from the fort, successfully eluded the besieging forces of British and Indians, and gave notice of the straitened condition of the Garrison. Gen. Schuyler ordered Gens. Arnold and Larned with the Massachusetts Brigade, which were joined by some New York troops, to advance to the relief of the fort.

Gen. Herkimer had previously, with the militia under his command, marched to its relief, had fallen into an ambush, his army severely handled, himself wounded, and subsequently died of his wounds. Gen. Arnold commanded the expedition ; fearing his force insufficient to raise the siege, he adopted the following stratagem. At Fort Dayton, Arnold found a strange being, Hon Yost Schuyler, who seemed little above an idiot, yet somewhat shrewd, under sentence of death for treason. His mother and brother begged the Gen. to spare his life. This he consented to do, on condition that he would perform a certain act, which he required of him ; and in case of failure his brother should be executed in his stead. This was agreed to, and his brother put in prison. Hon Yost, having had several balls shot through his clothes, was dispatched to the camp of St. Leger, and fulfilled his part of the contract faithfully. He was to state to that officer, that Gen. Arnold was at Fort Dayton, with two thousand troops and several pieces of Cannon, and was to commence his march at daylight the next morning, to attack the besieging army. In proof of this, he stated that he was on his way to the gallows to be hanged as a traitor ; but not being closely guarded, he thought he might as well be shot as hanged ; that he ran, was fired upon, and showed the holes in his clothes as evidence of its truth. At the same time, an Oneida Indian entered the Indian camp, giving mysterious hints of an immense army advancing upon them. This had the intended effect. Arnold, upon the supposition that it would put the besieging army to the rout, commenced his march ; and when he reached the fort, found the enemy had fled, leaving behind their tents, a great part of their artillery, camp equipage, and baggage. This was achieved by Benedict Arnold, afterwards the prince of traitors. My father always entertained the opinion, that this success essentially aided in the capture of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga the following October. He also related that when Washington fully ascertained the treason and escape of Arnold, he said at the table, addressed to all present, that he always felt averse to appointing to an important position any one who was dissipated, unprincipled, or reckless ; that he knew Arnold to be such, a spendthrift and a high liver, but that the ability, activity, success, and seeming patriotism he had displayed in the war had been such as to secure him from any such terrible, deliberate conduct ; and that in future no such character would receive any appointment from him. My father mentioned a stunning rebuke Arnold afterwards received from a soldier, who accompanied a flag to the British Commander in New York. Arnold was present, and, supposing himself unknown to the soldier,

inquired of him what was said of Gen. Arnold in the American camp. The soldier recognized him, and replied, 'Sir, they say in the American camp that, could they get Gen. Arnold, they would hang him till he was rotten; but the leg which was wounded in their service, they would bury with all the honors of war.' The sacrifice of poor André was the result of Arnold's treason. Gen. Washington appointed forty-one Officers to attend his execution; my father was one of them. I have heard him say, it was the most awful scene he ever witnessed. Major André desired to be shot. When the procession reached the gallows, and the truth flashed upon him, he said to the officer who had him in charge, 'You ought to have told me of this before.' After the rope was adjusted, he was asked if he wished to say anything; he raised the cap, looked upon all with a pleasant smile, and said, 'Nothing more than this, gentlemen: in a few moments I shall know more than you all.' All present were affected to tears. He was a noble and accomplished young officer; but this sacrifice of him was regarded as indispensable to the salvation of the American cause. I believe, my father participated in almost every important battle during the war; and interesting incidents of many of them I have heard him relate. But they are the record of history with which your readers are familiar, and in this sketch I have designed to state only those which are not so generally known. He frequently remarked, that after the Battle of Monmouth, N. J., June 28, 1778, he suffered discomforts from high temperature that he never experienced before; that the heat that day was intense; and that he saw many British soldiers lying dead at brooks and creeks from the severity of the heat and from unwisely satisfying intense thirst.

"On one occasion, Gen. Washington appointed my father to go to Boston, and bring to him three thousand dollars in Gold, which was deposited there for his special use. The journey was hazardous, and must necessarily be performed on horseback. He packed it in a valise, at every stopping-place took it into the house with him, every night put it under his pillow, piled chairs, &c., against the doors and windows of the room, cocked his pistols, laid them in a chair at the head of his bed, and his drawn sword beside them; slept soundly till morning; and returned to the camp with it in safety. At what period of the war, or where the army was at this time encamped, I do not recollect to have heard him say. He enjoyed some intimacy with the Commander in Chief, and I have seen notes inviting him to Washington's table. Indeed, it was his habit to invite all the officers of the Army in turn to his table.

"At the close of the war in 1783, my father was appointed to a regi-

ment under the command of Col. Henry Jackson, and was not discharged till July, 1784. Our family are in possession of many letters he wrote to my mother, dated at West Point, during this period, from which it seems he was the principal surgeon there, and which we highly prize.

"My Grandmother, a lady highly intellectual and social, and with whom my earliest recollections are associated, was very proud of her son; and in my childhood often told me of his personal, manly beauty and gracefulness. She said, that when he first came to Ipswich, after he entered the army, he went to meeting and wore his military dress, (that an officer's uniform was then much more showy than when she related it), and that this and his handsome person, it was said, captivated a great many young ladies' hearts. If this be so, it only proves that young ladies in those days, as truly as since, were attracted by a sword knot, a sash, and a feather. She died suddenly at my father's residence, in July, 1812, in the ninetieth year of her age.

"My father married Miss Mary Gould, only child and daughter of Capt. Abraham Gould, of Stoneham. I can find no record of its date, but presume it took place in the year 1777. She was born May 1, 1753. Her father commanded a company in a body of troops raised for a limited period in the Revolutionary War, and at the close of this period retired from the army. When a boy, I often played with a cannon ball which was fired at him during his service in the army; he was riding alone at a distance from a British encampment, and being discovered by his uniform to be an American officer, this ball was aimed at him, it passed him, and fell in the road; onr eaching it he dismounted and put in his pocket. This ball, I regret to say, is now lost.

"This union was a long and happy one, extending to nearly or quite sixty years. They survived six of their nine children. My mother, of precious, blessed memory, was a kind, gentle, affectionate parent; she faithfully trained us all up in the way we should go, daily led us all to the throne of grace, and we all have risen up and called her blessed. To others, she was kind and benevolent, and truly sought the good of all; always diffident and retiring, a true follower of Him who went about doing good. She died Novem^{er} 15, 1838.

"After my father was relieved from the army in July, 1784, he settled in Reading, now South Reading, purchased his residence near the north end, and in front of Smith's Pond; but which in these refined days is called, perhaps, by the more classic name, Crystal Lake. Well, be it so; locomotive momentum is the watchword of our day. Here he resided some fifty years, until his death, May 27, 1836. Those lofty

elms, one of which now stands, spreading its long branches over the spot where his dwelling once stood, were planted and reared by his own hands.

"He was the firm friend and liberal supporter of religious, educational, and benevolent institutions, and contributed freely to sustain them. He conscientiously embraced the faith of the Puritans, but was not sectarian in his opinions.

"He was warmly attached to the principles of the Revolution, and regarded the Society of the Cincinnati well suited to keep alive and perpetuate those principles. I believe he was never absent from one of its meetings, and filled some office in the Society from my earliest recollection, and until his death. As his only surviving son, I became his successor, and can well appreciate the reasons of his great attachment and interest in it. With this attachment and interest I perfectly harmonize.

"The active part he took in the revolutionary struggle gave him strong political opinions; these were purely republican, and this interest in public affairs continued through life. He was elected eight times to the House of Representatives, and five times to the Senate of Massachusetts. He was a justice of the peace and of the quorum, and also of the Court of Sessions.

"I feel a delicacy in speaking of my father's professional life, but cannot well avoid such an allusion. He must have been a practising physician some sixty-five years, and few medical men have lived, who have performed so large an amount of business as he has done. He was a close observer of disease, and the effects of remedial agents; and predicated his treatment mainly upon his own observation and experience, though a constant reader of Medical Literature. My own experience corroborates their accuracy, and even at this period of my professional life, I, or rather my patients, derive essential benefit from them. He thought highly of medical associations, as adapted, by an interchange of experiences and observations among the members, to enlarge the sphere of knowledge, and increase their practical usefulness. He was a member of the Middlesex Association, which was organized in 1790, and a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of which he was many years a Councillor. He regarded the Medical a Scientific profession, as it truly is, and sternly frowned upon every thing dishonorable or empirical.

"In this sketch I have said nothing of myself, or of my three brothers and five sisters; you know their history, and for the most part my own. My life has been an active one; it has ever been my aim to

make my life practical and useful, and have received an ample share of professional patronage. I have never aspired to professional honors and distinctions, but have received a larger share of them than my humble merits deserved. I am a member of the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts and New York State Medical Societies, of three other Medical Societies, and two other Medical Associations; have been honored with the Presidency of the Medical Societies of the Counties of Oswego and Kings, and a Curator of the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo.

"The great interests of the nation, the extending and elevating our educational institutions, have largely engaged my attention, with my best efforts for their welfare. My father's political opinions I have fully embraced, but political preferment has formed no part of my desires. Religion, inspiring and animating the pure motives of conduct and affection, and elevating and sustaining above all earth's sorrows, I have endeavored should incite and influence every act of my life, that I may honor Him who died for me, and fulfil the lot He has appointed me."

M.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE TOWN OF WAKEFIELD, JULY 4, 1868.

Preliminary Action of the Town.

At a meeting of the qualified voters of the town of South Reading, in due form convened on the twentieth day of January, 1868, the following report was submitted: —

REPORT.

To the Town of South Reading:

The Committee who were appointed to consider the matter of erecting a Soldiers' Monument or Memorial Hall, herewith submit a final report, as follows: —

It will be remembered that the Committee have already, at a former meeting of the town, submitted a partial report, and obtained leave longer to consider the subject; that in said *partial* report the Committee represented that a majority of their number was in favor of a Memorial Hall, — first, as being cheaper, if, in the erection of a new Town

House, provision should be made for such a hall therein; and second, as being more useful, sentimental, and historic than a simple granite or marble monument; that said Committee also represented that intimations had been given that liberal donations towards the expense of erecting a new Town House, sufficiently spacious to furnish, in addition to other conveniences, a room for a Memorial Hall, might be expected; and further, that your Committee asked of the town more time to consider the matter, in order that such intimations might take shape and become definite realities.

The Committee have the pleasure to report that the expectations based upon the intimations aforesaid have been abundantly realized. The Committee are now in the possession of the assurance, ample and satisfactory: First, that a lot of land and a cash contribution of $30,000 to $35,000 (as may be needed) for a new Town House (and such further sum of money as may be necessary in order to build a house satisfactory to the town), the same being the gift of CYRUS WAKEFIELD, Esq.; and, secondly, that $1,000 for furnishing and adorning the rooms in said proposed Town House, the gift of SOLON O. RICHARDSON, Esq., now await the town's acceptance.

Your Committee would therefore recommend the acceptance by the town of the aforesaid offers, and that in accepting them, the town tender their hearty thanks and lively congratulations to Cyrus Wakefield, Esq., for his princely proposal, and to Solon O. Richardson, Esq., for his munificent offer, and proffer to both these gentlemen the assurance that the town most highly appreciates these splendid gifts, and will hold the donors of them in honorable and perpetual remembrance.

The Committee would also unanimously recommend the passage of the following votes: —

First, That instead of building a granite or marble monument to the memory of those gallant soldiers from South Reading who gave their lives for their country, whenever a new Town House shall be built, provision shall be made for a suitable room therein that shall be set apart for a "Soldiers' Memorial Hall," and which shall be furnished and adorned, and supplied with portraits, relics, and other memorials of the lives and services of the living, and especially of the departed brave.

Second, That a Building Committee of seven persons be now appointed (to serve gratuitously), who shall have authority to erect in behalf of the town, during the present year, upon such part of the "Noah Smith House Lot," on Main Street, in South Reading, as said Committee shall agree upon, a new Town House of sufficient capacity

to furnish a suitable Hall for Town Meetings and Public Lectures, a Soldiers' Memorial Hall, rooms for the Town Library, Town Officers' rooms, and rooms for Military and other Municipal purposes, to cost, in addition to the land for a site, not less than $30,000; the size, plan, materials, and all the details and surroundings to be left to the discretion of said Committee, provided that a deed conveying to said town a site of suitable size, and located on said "Smith Lot," shall be secured; and provided also, that a sum not less than $30,000 shall be gratuitously furnished.

Third, That the Building Committee aforesaid shall be also authorized to appropriate and expend, at their discretion, in furnishing and adorning the rooms in said Town House, such sums of money as are or shall be given for such specific purpose.

All which is respectfully submitted by order, and in behalf of, the Committee.

LILLEY EATON, *Chairman.*

SOUTH READING, January 20, 1868.

At the same meeting, Daniel Allen, from Committee on Change of Town's Name, submitted the following

REPORT:

The Committee, chosen by the town to take into consideration the subject of changing the name of the town, and also to designate a new name for adoption, would respectfully report: —

In consequence of the action of the town, at their meeting in November last, upon this subject, — then voting, unanimously, to *change* the name, — the Committee do not deem it necessary to go into any argument, or to present facts upon that subject; still, we are happy to state, that in all our investigations, and in all our consultations with our fellow-citizens, and in all that has come to the knowledge of the Committee, *all* are in confirmation of the action of the town upon the subject.

One of the most prominent objections to our present position is, that, outside of our immediate vicinity, we have no personal identity as an independent and separate town, which leads to constant inconvenience.

The First, or South Parish, of Reading, was incorporated as the Town of South Reading, in 1812, containing then a population of eight hundred, and a valuation of $100,000.

From 1850 to 1855, the town of Old Reading lost in population

17 $\frac{35}{100}$ per cent, while in the same period, South Reading gained 27 $\frac{86}{100}$ per cent.

In 1860 Old Reading contained 2,662 inhabitants, and South Reading, 3,207.

It is also worthy of remark, that in the settlement of the town of what is now Reading, North Reading, and South Reading, the first settlements were in South Reading, near our present Common.

The Committee, therefore, are of the opinion that we are old enough and large enough to be independent, and to have an identity as an active and independent town.

It only remains for the Committee to suggest a name for the consideration of the town.

Under ordinary circumstances the proposition to change the name of the town might be met with a variety of opinions; but under the circumstances of to-day, and in view of the Report of the Committee just presented, and the general expressions made to the Committee, we take great pleasure in recommending that the name of the Town of South Reading be changed to WAKEFIELD.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL ALLEN,
S. O. RICHARDSON,
J. D. MANSFIELD,
Committee.

Both these reports were, with great unanimity and enthusiasm, accepted and adopted; and Cyrus Wakefield, S. O. Richardson, P. H. Sweetser, Lilley Eaton, Daniel Allen, J. D. Mansfield, and Thomas Emerson, Jr., were chosen a Building Committee, with authority to superintend the erection and furnishing of the proposed new Town House.

In accordance with a vote of the town, the Selectmen prepared and presented to the Legislature, then in session, a petition requesting the passage of an Act in conformity with the above expression of the town.

Said petition received prompt attention, and no person appearing in opposition thereto, the following act was approved by the Governor, Feb. 25, 1868: —

Be it enacted, etc.

SECTION 1. The Town of South Reading, in the County of Middlesex, shall take the name of Wakefield.

SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect from and after the thirtieth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Subsequently, it was decided to make the occasion of the assumption of the new title a day of general festivity and enjoyment, and to mark its advent with appropriate public ceremonies.

The town having selected the anniversary of American Independence as the day for the proposed celebration, and having voted, also, a generous appropriation to defray its expenses, intrusted the arrangement and superintendence of the exercises of the occasion to the following

Committee.

CYRUS WAKEFIELD,
DANIEL ALLEN,
P. H. SWEETSER,
JAMES F. EMERSON,
JOHN S. EATON,
P. C. WHEELER,
N. S. DEARBORN,
WM. H. ATWELL,
EDWARD MANSFIELD,
J. C. HARTSHORN,
JOHN F. HARTSHORN,
E. H. WALTON,
M. P. WHEELER,
T. A. EMERSON,
S. O. RICHARDSON,
LILLEY EATON,
J. D. MANSFIELD,
LUCIUS BEEBE,
JAMES OLIVER,
J. F. MANSFIELD,
JOHN WINSHIP,
THOMAS WINSHIP,
WALDO E. COWDREY,
CHESTER W. EATON,
JOHN G. ABORN,
T. J. SKINNER,
J. WHITTEMORE,
JOHN WILEY, 2D,
RICHARD BRITTON.

This Committee labored with diligence and faithfulness in the arrangement of the various details, — and very *successfully*, also, as the smoothness with which the programme was executed abundantly testified. Especial credit is due to DANIEL ALLEN, Chairman; EDWARD MANSFIELD, Treasurer; T. J. SKINNER, Secretary; and to CYRUS WAKEFIELD and SOLON O. RICHARDSON, for their liberality and labors in aid of the celebration.

THE DAY

Opened brilliantly, to the music of pealing bells, and through all its shining hours from a cloudless sky was poured a perfect blaze of sunlight, rendering the shadows of the graceful elms peculiarly grateful and refreshing.

A national salute, at sunrise and at sunset, awoke the hillside echoes, and helped to swell the mighty anthem of rejoicing which, on that day, rose heavenward from a free and peaceful republic.

The town of Wakefield, always beautiful, on this day presented unusual attractions, the brilliant hues of fluttering flags and decorated arches mingling charmingly with its emerald lawns and leafy avenues, which throughout the day were filled with a happy and *perspiring* company.

The Committee secured the services of Col. William Beals, of Boston, who furnished the various arches, mottoes, and flags, for decorating the streets and public buildings; while many of the citizens placed upon their dwellings beautiful and appropriate embellishments, and extended to their thronging visitors a welcome, — *warm*, cordial, and refreshing.

At eight o'clock, the regular exercises of the day commenced with a morning concert, on the Common, by the Boston Brigade Band, which performed a selection of popular airs.

The concert assembled a large collection of people, and the beautiful music of the band was heartily applauded.

At nine o'clock a procession was formed under the marshalship of Major John Wiley, 2d, and moved in the following order: —

Detachment of Police.
Aid. Chief Marshal. Aid.
Brown's Brigade Band.
Richardson Light Guard, Capt. J. F. Emerson.
Yale Engine Co., No. 1, Capt. Richard Britton.
Carriages, containing the President of the Day and
Cyrus Wakefield, Esq.;
The Historian and Poet; Chaplain of the Day;
Reader and Toast-Master;
Committee of Arrangements;
Aid. Invited Guests; Aid.
Town Officers and Clergymen of Reading, North Reading, and Wakefield.
Employees of Wakefield Rattan Works.
Employees of Emerson's Sons Shoe Manufactory.
Citizens.
Children of the Public Schools, in Carriages.

The procession commenced to move at about ten o'clock, passing over the designated route through the principal streets, and reaching the High School Grounds soon after noon.

The streets along the route, at many points crowded with spectators from this and the surrounding towns, were exceedingly dusty, and the march in the intense heat was relieved by halts, frequent and refreshing.

The procession presented a fine appearance, and the presence of the

school-children, in large numbers and in appropriately decorated carriages, added much attractiveness to this portion of the ceremonies.

The exercises on the hill were conducted in a large tent, erected for the purpose, where seats had been prepared for the invited guests, aged citizens, etc., and under the guidance of Daniel Allen, Esq., President of the Day.

Rev. Charles R. Bliss opened the exercises with prayer; after which, the President said: —

It becomes my pleasant duty, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements and the town of Wakefield, to bid you to our new relations a cheerful welcome. In the order of exercises I shall be followed by those who will give you the interesting facts and details in regard to our town, and the relation which we have this day assumed.

We heartily bid you welcome to our new town, and to the new relations we assume to-day among the towns of the Commonwealth. Welcome to our beautiful hills and valleys. Welcome home, — those of you who were former residents of this town. To all of you, welcome again, not to South Reading, but to the Town of Wakefield. We bid you welcome, on this national holiday, to the scenes of your early days, and hope the exercises of this occasion will bring no discredit to the time-honored town of South Reading.

In conclusion the President introduced Mr. B. P. Snow, Principal of the High School, of Wakefield, who read, in a very acceptable manner, the Declaration of Independence.

The band played "Hail Columbia," when Hon. Lilley Eaton was introduced, who read the following

HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

Mr. President, and Ladies and Gentlemen:

On this most interesting and joyful occasion, this national birthday anniversary, this new and memorable era in our municipal history, — the stirring memories of other days, the gallant deeds of our ancestors, in the acquisition and defence of freedom and independence, and more recently, of our brothers and sisters, and sons and daughters, for the preservation of that freedom and independence; the interesting story of our town's early settlement, its progress in population, resources, knowledge, and refinement, its present bright and auspicious prospects, all the exciting considerations to which this twofold celebration of our national freedom and local prosperity gives rise, come thronging before

the mental vision in such profusion as to be wellnigh overwhelming. As I look around upon this numerous and expectant assembly, composed of the strength and beauty and *élite* of the vicinity, and find myself standing among the venerable and hoary fathers of the ancient town of Reading, in the presence of the professional talent and official dignity of the town, of the neighboring towns, and of other States, I would fain preserve that golden silence which is far more precious than any language of mine, and I would be silent, not for the want of thoughts, *kindling* thoughts, for of such I am full, but for the want of *burning* words and animating sentences with which suitably to express the sentiments and emotions of this eventful opportunity.

But a duty has been assigned me as the historiographer of the occasion, that I must proceed to perform as I may be best able. The half hour allotted for this service will permit me to do scarcely more than simply to glance at a few of the more striking events and incidents of our national or municipal story.

It is natural, honorable, and appropriate that at this advanced date and prosperous condition of our village life, we should first revert to our day of small things, — to the early settlement of our village; seek acquaintance with those men who first located upon these pleasant plains and swelling hills, and around these lovely lakes, in the midst of what was then a lonely, howling wilderness, — those men

> "— who did, for conscience' sake,
> Their native land forego,
> And sought a home and freedom here
> Two hundred years ago."

It is good for us often to visit our ancient cemeteries, and meditate upon life's evanescence among those mossy monuments, where,

> "Beneath those rugged elms, that yew tree's shade,
> Where heaves the turf in many a mould'ring heap,
> Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
> The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

The settlement of this village was commenced in 1639, under a grant of land from the General Court to the town of Lynn of "four miles square," and was called "Lynn Village."

This grant included substantially the present towns of Wakefield and Reading.

In 1644, seven houses having been erected, and seven families settled, and a little church edifice built, the village was made a town corporate by the name of "Reading."

This little meeting-house stood on the Common, near where is now our post-office, and in it the Rev. Messrs. Green, Haugh, and Brock, men eminent for their learning and piety, successively ministered up to the time of their respective deaths.

In 1651, twelve years after the first grant, a second grant of territory was made to the town of Reading of "two miles square."

This latter grant constituted substantially what is now "North Reading."

The early settlers of our township were rude, but heroic, industrious, and pious men,

> "Witty and wise, grave, good, among the best
> Were they, — the mem'ry of the just is blest."

We desire to pay to their memory this day the tribute of our gratitude for their wisdom and sagacity in selecting this spot so beautiful for situation, the constant joy of its successive inhabitants; for their justice in purchasing it by peaceable negotiation of its former Indian possessors, as appears by a deed thereof, duly signed and executed by their chief men and women, which is still on record; for their valor and labor and hardships in defending and subduing this then uncultivated wild, and changing it to smiling fields, and a safe and happy abode; for their decided moral character, their stern integrity, their virtuous habits, and their early support of liberty, learning, and religion, the valuable influences of all which have been ever felt and enjoyed by their successors down to the present day.

Our early fathers were valiant men as well as good and industrious ones. For although they themselves made peaceable purchase of their lands of the Indians, and were on friendly terms with their immediate Indian neighbors, yet there were many hostile tribes around them, who made frequent forays upon the English settlements; and the settlers for many years were obliged to labor with the axe or spade in one hand and a musket in the other; to maintain watch-houses and garrisons for their protection; and were often called upon to join in expeditions against the savage foe. They thus became a brave and martial people, and during the first century of our history were frequently engaged in wars with the Indians and French. The names of some of these early citizens became renowned as warriors and leaders.

Richard Walker, their first captain; Jonathan Poole, their second captain; Major Jeremiah Swain, who was commander-in-chief of all the Colonial troops; Captain Thomas Bancroft, a noted officer in King

Philip's Indian War, and others that might be named, shine out on the page of our early record, as eminent for their ability and bravery.

In 1638 the humble meeting-house, erected in 1644, having become too small for the convenience of the people (for all the people attended public worship in those days), was sold, and the sum which it brought may give some idea of its size and value: it was sold for twenty-five shillings and a "watch-house frame," and the money was appropriated for *the school*, showing that our ancestors thus early were mindful of the importance of schooling, — a mindfulness which their successors have ever manifested in a commendable degree, and never more so than at the present time.

Our fathers then proceeded to erect their second meeting-house. It was located a few rods northwesterly of the present Congregational meeting-house, in the easterly part of the present town burial-ground. It was a quaint, unique, and curiously-formed structure. Our accomplished architect, John Stevens, Esq., who is projecting a plan thereof, finds it more difficult to sketch than he does the more spacious and splendid edifice whose lofty walls and tower, and elegant halls, are soon to add grace, convenience, and honor to our town. This old church was of moderate size, with a roof not exactly like a modern *French* one (but may have been the original idea of one), and was a sort of cross between a "regular pitch," a "hipped," and a "gambrel" or "*surd*," with dormers on at least three sides, and a turret in front, with a bell therein; its windows contained glass of very small size, diamond-shaped, set in lead. Within was a gallery on one side; and on the floor, in front of the pulpit, were long body seats, in which the adult male worshippers sat, who were seated by a committee, chosen annually for that purpose, — the oldest, richest, and most hoary in front, and so back in regular gradation, according to age and real estate. The adult females also occupied seats by themselves, on either side, as arranged by the committee, on the same principle. The boys and girls were on the back side of the room, the young men and the tything-men with the singers in the gallery, and the dog-whippers where most convenient to exercise their vocation. There were here and there in the house pews which, by special permission of the town, had been built by some of the more aristocratic and wealthy citizens, at their own expense. This house served the people eighty years, and in it preached the Rev. Messrs. Pierpont, Brown, and Hobby, all liberally educated and distinguished men.

In 1706 the house of John Harnden, situated in the northwesterly part of the town, was attacked by a party of Indians. The family of

Mr. Harnden consisted of himself, wife, and eight children. Mr. Harnden was absent at the time. The Indians killed Mrs. Harnden and three children, burned the house, and carried the remaining children into captivity.

In 1713 the inhabitants of that part of Reading lying north of Ipswich River and Bare Meadow, "having," to use the language of the record, "become of sufficient and competent numbers to call, settle, and maintain a godly, learned, orthodox minister," were set off and incorporated as a distinct parish by the name of the "North Precinct of Reading," being the same territory, mainly, that now constitutes the *town* of *North* Reading.

Until this date (1713), all parochial matters had been transacted by the *town* in its *municipal* capacity. After this, until 1770, the residue of the town, including what is now Wakefield and Reading (then termed respectively the "Old Parish" and "Woodend"), constituted one parish designated as the "First Parish of Reading." In 1768, exactly one hundred years ago, the third church edifice in this part of Reading was built, having the same frame as that which now upholds the main body of the present Congregational remodelled church. It stood on a site near its present location, and for the time in which it was erected was a large and handsome structure. In 1769 the Rev. Caleb Prentiss, of Cambridge, a graduate of Harvard College, became the pastor of the First Parish. He was a liberal divine, of respectable talents, mild and persuasive as a preacher, patriotic and upright as a citizen.

This same year, 1769, the northwesterly part of the First Parish, the part then termed "Woodend," after several years of earnest effort, and in spite of a most determined opposition from the First Parish, were incorporated as a separate parish, by the name of the "West Parish of Reading." I have given the dates of these parochial incorporations, because that although they created simply religious bodies corporate, yet these parishes were the nucleus or foundation of those associations and affiliations that subsequently resulted in the municipal corporations of Reading, South Reading, and North Reading. In 1775 commenced the War of the Revolution. Into the spirit of that war in defence of American liberty and rights against the obnoxious acts and growing encroachments of British tyranny, the people of Old Reading entered with great unanimity and with all their hearts; to its support they not only *pledged*, but they freely *paid* their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

In 1776, July 4, was adopted that immortal document, that "Magna Charta" of our rights and glorious Declaration of American Inde

pendence which has just been so impressively pronounced in our hearing, and the anniversary of the adoption of which, ninety-two years ago, we are now celebrating. In reference to that declaration, the town of Reading voted unanimously "to adhere to its sentiments and stand by it to the last, with their lives and their fortunes."

The town of Reading at this time occupied relatively among the towns of the State a position of much importance.

By a census of Massachusetts proper, taken in 1776, the town of Reading was the *second* town in population in the county of Middlesex, and the *thirty-third* in the State proper, and contained about 2,000 people. Boston at the same time contained only 2,700 inhabitants, and Charlestown only 360.

It is probable, however, that some 500 of the population of Reading at that time were refugees from Boston, Charlestown, and other places. The North and South Parishes then contained about 700 inhabitants each, and the West Parish about 600. The records of the town and of each parish, during the continuance of the war, breathe the most earnest and devoted patriotism and the most determined resolution; and are full of votes for raising and providing men, money, provisions, clothing, and fuel, in cheerful response to all the calls of the Government. It appears that the town of Reading sent to the Continental army, for longer or shorter terms, more than four hundred men; and that, without counting minute-men, or men drafted from time to time to guard prisoners, or privateersmen, of all which there were many, there were constantly in the field from Reading, on an average, one hundred men during the war.

Among these enlisted men were officers of talent and bravery; of whom we will mention Colonel David Green, Colonel Benjamin Brown (afterwards General), Captain John Walton, Captain William Flint, Daniel (afterwards Colonel) Flint; Captain James Bancroft, Surgeon John Hart, Captain John Brooks, afterwards Colonel in the army and Governor of the Commonwealth; and there were many others. From the close of the War of the Revolution to 1810, the onward progress of the town was slow, pursuing the even tenor of its way, — witnessing few important or extraordinary changes in its condition, and gaining only about two hundred inhabitants over the census of 1776, but seven hundred over the census of 1765.

In 1812 *two* memorable events occurred to vary the monotony of its municipal life. In the first place, in February of that year, "The Old Parish," so called, exclusive of "Woodend," was set off from the town of Reading, and incorporated as a distinct town by the name of "South Reading."

And in the second place, in the same year, war with England was declared by the United States.

The same general causes and considerations which resulted *directly* in the declaration of that war had *indirectly* led to the separation of the South Parish from her sister parishes.

The people of the South Parish, ever true to the government of the American Union, were *Republicans*, almost unanimously; were supporters of the National Administration then in power, and were in favor of fighting Old England for her insults to our seamen and our flag: while the people of the other parishes, not less honest or patriotic, we would charitably believe, but with different views of political expediency, were, with like unanimity, *Federalists*, unfavorable to the National Administration, and violently opposed to a war with England. Political feeling rose to a high pitch, and parties were very bitter towards each other. The Republicans of the South Parish were a minority in the town, and were excluded in a great measure from influence in municipal affairs or share in town offices. These considerations impelled to a separation.

The town of South Reading, at the time of its incorporation, contained a population of about eight hundred, and the valuation of all its real and personal estate, upon the assessors' books, was only $100,000.

This newly-made town, although small in territory, in numbers, and in resources, was very spirited and enthusiastic.

It contained among its citizens at this time an unusual proportion of able and gifted men, — men who loved liberty and independence, were qualified to speak for them and to act for them, and were ready, if need required, to fight for them; who appreciated the value of sound learning, and were liberal in its support; and who earnestly sustained religious institutions and religious freedom.

I well remember these men. Nearly all of them have gone to that land "from whose bourne no traveller returns."

I should be pleased to speak particularly of many of them, but time, at present, forbids. Suffice it to say here, that under their influence the town was earnest and efficient in sustaining the government in the war; cheerfully responded to all the calls of the War Department; sent numbers of its young men to the field and on the sea; mourned sadly over the defeats of its armies and navy, and rejoiced jubilantly over their victories.

At the close of the war, the citizens had a grand celebration, in thankfulness for the triumph of the American Arms, and for the return of peace, with an oration, civic feast, and other demonstrations of joy.

Some toasts given on the occasion, which were received with loud acclamation and swallowed with *ardent* satisfaction, will show somewhat the temper of the people at that time.

The first, by the orator of the day, Charles G. Haines, Esq., —

"*The British Lion* — We have hunted him, — we have hunted him to his den!"

The second, by Benjamin Badger, Sen., a Revolutionary veteran, —

"*John Bull, the Pope, and the Devil*, — May they never control this happy land!"

The progress of our town, from the time of its incorporation in 1812 to 1844, although not rapid, yet was more marked and considerable than in any previous period of like extent. Its population and valuation nearly doubled in the time. The increasing resources of its inhabitants had enabled them to grant a more liberal support to its public institutions, to its schools, and to various public improvements. The present Town Hall, soon to be so totally eclipsed, was erected during this period, and was considered a handsome and spacious building in its early days.

The South Reading Academy, established in 1829, on this very spot,[1] had flourished a while, gave an impetus to the pursuit of literature among us; educated some of our sons, who have since become eminent in professional and industrial life, and induced, by its example, an improved condition of our common schools; and as the common schools improved, the Academy declined, and was at length discontinued. Thus went on our town affairs until 1844, — the year bi-centennial.

In this year, as in 1812, two memorable events occurred, again to vary the monotony of our village life. One, instead of being a *separation*, as before, of the various corporations of Old Reading, was a *union* of them, in a bi-centennial celebration of the old town's incorporation, and was a most agreeable and interesting *re*union of the inhabitants of the old parishes, their descendants and friends.

The other event, instead of being, as before, a declaration and effort for the victories of *war*, was an effort for the victories of *peace*, in the chartering and construction of the "Boston and Maine Railroad," which was laid through our town in this year, and was to our village a most important event. It opened to the eye of the public these fertile lands, these pleasant plains and hillsides, and our unrivalled water scenery; it superseded, in a great measure, those toll-bridges that sepa-

[1] The Address was delivered in the High School yard.

rated us from our metropolis, and were a hinderance to our increase; it brought the merchants of distant cities, in search of goods, to the doors of our manufactories; it has induced the traders and mechanics of Boston to seek homes for their families in this central and convenient location; and it has thus brought among us enterprise, wealth, and liberality. Since its establishment, the town has rapidly improved in population and resources. And while there is not so much that is *fair* and *high* in its Wakefield station-house as some of us would desire, there certainly is enough of the *fare* and *high* in the privilege of riding in its cars; but we would freely acknowledge its great importance to us, notwithstanding, and hope for greater kindness at less cost in the future.

Among the new-comers were men of wealth, talent, and activity, who, in conjunction with our native-born citizens of like gifts and character, have given new life to our business and to all our institutions.

In 1861, when the fearful War of the Rebellion burst upon us, it found us not only patriotic and true to the government and the Union, as always heretofore, but also able, from the multiplication of our numbers and resources, to meet, and to exceed even, all the calls of the nation for men and means, and to raise, during the war, some $50,000, and to send some five hundred men to the army and navy, — men brave, patriotic, and devoted, "who helped open the Mississippi, who were present at Vicksburg, Port Hudson, New Orleans, and Mobile, who saw the starry flag as it ascended Missionary Ridge, and witnessed the flight of Bragg and his host; who marched from Atlanta to the sea, and who were among those who so long struggled between Washington and Richmond, and who at last saw the rebel flag go down upon the Appomattox."

Of these brave men, more than *sixty*, either in battle or hospital or prison pen, gave their lives for their country. High up in the temple of liberty and of their country's fame will be the niches that they wil occupy; in bold relief, upon the tablets of our Memorial Hall, will their names be engraved, and sweet will their memory forever be in the hearts of freemen.

I have said that this increase of population and enterprise has given new life and impulse to the various institutions of our town. And here let me say, that we have been and still are singularly fortunate in having among us men of ample means and generous souls, who have taken pleasure in contributing, from time to time, to those particular moral, social, literary, and municipal enterprises among us which needed encouragement, and they have given liberally. Hence we find

that very properly their names are stamped upon our Library books and school diplomas; are sounded forth, sometimes in merry peals and sometimes in solemn tones, from our balconies; that we are reminded of them every hour, by day and by night; that they shine in golden letters from the frontal of the repository and head-quarters of our Fire Department; are heard in the martial strains and measured tread, and are seen upon the armorial escutcheon of our Infantry; and stand out in living characters upon our local record. There let them stand and shine, for they are worthy.

These various auspicious influences have caused our population to increase from eight hundred in 1812 to fifteen hundred in 1840, and to nearly four thousand in 1868; and our valuation to rise from $100,000 in 1812, to $280,000 in 1840, and to nearly $2,000,000 at the present time.

Since 1840 our meeting-houses have all been enlarged, remodelled, and improved; the value of our school-houses has been enhanced from $2,000 to $30,000; our annual school appropriations have risen from $1,000 to more than $6,000; a Public Library of three thousand volumes has been established, and many other valuable improvements have been made; our town is still prosperous and growing, — its star is still in the ascendant.

Under all these favorable circumstances of advancement and progress, our people came to the conclusion that they were entitled to a distinctive, uncompounded, municipal *name* of their own; not because they disliked the name of Reading; for, on the contrary, they love and venerate it for its antiquity and as the name of their own and their fathers' home; and if they could have had a clear and separate title to it, they would have been content. But we foresaw that our town was destined to occupy an important position upon the future page of history, and we desired that whether that position was one of honor or dishonor, that this town alone should have the credit or discredit of it. We wished therefore that its name and its portrait should so correspond that it should not be liable to be mistaken for what it was not.

We remembered the honorable pride of him, who, hailing from the "Eternal City," when absent from his native land, could exclaim, "I am a Roman citizen," and have his character at once recognized and respected; and we desired that our own townsmen, when absent in another State or nation, and being asked from whence they came, should be able to answer with equal pride and clearness, and commanding equal recognition and respect, not only "that they are American citizens," but also "that they hail from a town or city whose name and

identity are clear and manifest." While our people were revolving this matter in their minds, and looking about for a name on which all might unite, our respected fellow-citizen, Cyrus Wakefield, Esq., came forward, and voluntarily and unconditionally, out of the abundance of his heart and of his regard to the town of his adoption, and the dwelling-place of his ancestors, and from the overflowings of his liberality and his purse, proffered to the town the free gift of a lot of land, and of a building to be erected thereon, for a Town Hall, Soldiers' Memorial Hall, Library and Armory Rooms, Town Officers' Rooms, Withdrawing Rooms, and all other conveniences, of such ample and sufficient capacity for all these purposes, and of such permanence and beauty of architecture and finish, as should satisfy the utmost reasonable wishes of the inhabitants, regardless of cost. In accepting this magnificent gift, the town at once decided for a change of its name, and what that name should be; and forthwith, with unprecedented unanimity, and by acclamation, voted that its name should be changed to *Wakefield*.

And now, to-day, having obtained the requisite authority so to do, we lay aside the old corporate name of Reading, which we have worn, in whole or in part, for more than seven generations, and assume from this day forward the new name of *Wakefield*.

There is this very pleasing coincidence connected with this change of name.

The town of Reading was originally so named from the city of Reading, in England, for the reason, it is said, that John Poole, one of our earliest and wealthiest settlers, came from that city. This John Poole, in honor of whose birthplace the name of Reading was adopted, was the first settler upon that identical spot now owned by Cyrus Wakefield, Esq., his successor, in honor of whom we this day assume our new name, and is the place now occupied by the extensive "Rattan Factory." This John Poole was a glover and miller; built the first grain and saw mills of the town, and, like his latest successor, was its richest citizen.

There is another coincidence, furnishing an additional appropriateness in our new name, viz. Hon. Horace *Poole Wakefield*, recently of Reading, is a lineal descendant of this same John Poole.

It is proper also to mention, in this connection, that our patron and namesake is of Reading and *South Reading* descent. It seems that an emigrant from France by the name of Wakefield was an early settler of Boston, — a goldsmith by profession; that he soon buried his young wife, who left an infant son, Thomas Wakefield by name; that said infant son was put to nurse with the Gould family, on the farm recently known as the "Jenkins Place," then situated partly in Stoneham and partly

in Reading. The father soon returned to France, and the son Thomas was adopted by the Gould family. He subsequently became an apprentice to Timothy Pratt, of Reading, to learn the trade of a carpenter. This Timothy Pratt, who was the ancestor of Nathan P. Pratt, Esq., the present Representative in the Legislature from Reading, lived on the easterly side of the "Great Pond," in the old Garrison house. that stood on land now owned by Lucius Beebe, Esq., and was the same house that has been recently purchased and removed by Mr. Zenas Perkins. This young Wakefield married, in 1750, Dorcas Pratt, the daughter of his master, and succeeded to the homestead ; and here, in that old Garrison house, was born Thomas Wakefield, Jr., the grandfather of our worthy namesake.

And now, in conclusion, on this day sacred to liberty, to independence, and to victory, let me congratulate my fellow-citizens that we are now free and independent in *name*, as well as otherwise ; that we now have a municipal appellation of our own, the reputation and good character of which are committed to our keeping. Let us then resolve, at this auspicious hour, that all our future municipal acts shall be such as shall promote good order, intelligence, humanity, freedom, and righteousness among this people, and shall make the town and the name of "Wakefield," "a joy, an honor, and a praise in the land."

I will improve this opportunity, in the name and behalf of this people, to thank Heaven for inspiring the heart of our munificent friend to be thus generous to his fellow-citizens, and to thank our friend sincerely for his most princely gift. We would likewise remember, in this connection, that our acknowledgments are also due to that other generous and respected friend, who, in addition to his former liberality, has proffered the sum of $1,000 for the purpose of furnishing and decorating the halls and other rooms of the new building. Our gratitude, therefore, to both of them, we would express and tender, with our invocations for their future welfare and happiness.

And may he whose name we this day adopt, amid these imposing ceremonies, and may we who have adopted it, — may we all remember that a new and mutual obligation has been assumed by us, never to perform any act that shall demean either party in the eyes of the other, or bring a stain upon the now fair character of the name of *Wakefield*.

And as our town and *future city* shall go onward and upward, increasing in population, in resources, in intelligence, in virtue, and an honorable fame, as we hope and pray that she may, let her never forget the illustrious citizen who has done so much to enrich and adorn the place of our abode. May he long live to enjoy the sweet reward of reflecting

that he has performed a noble and a useful work. May our historians make fair and enduring record of his acts, and our poets, from this day forward,

"To all the world his deeds rehearse,
And praise him in harmonious verse."

May the name he this day secures "be better to him than that of *sons* and *daughters*"; may he ever have "that good name that is better than *great riches*," and be found among those whose names are written on high; and at length,

"Serus in cœlum redeat."

At the close of the address, — which was finely delivered and highly enjoyed by the numerous assembly, — the band again played an appropriate air; after which Mr. John S. Eaton delivered the following

POEM.

With joyful voices join, to greet
This birthday of the free;
Each glad return, more dear and sweet, —
The Nation's Jubilee!

On all the winds her banner plays,
Star-gemmed, with folds of light;
A nation's hopes are in its rays -
The red, the blue, the white.

Her brilliant flag, whose matchless hues
Float 'neath the Southern Cross,
And o'er the whaler's daring crews,
On icy waters toss;

Her sacred flag, whose azure field
The lightest zephyr sways,
And cheers, when flying squadrons yield,
The hero's dying gaze.

The polished guns, from plain and peak
Opening their brazen throats,
A people's gladness grandly speak
In all their echoing notes.

Let the wild tones, unhindered, fly
From North to Southern wave;
Our flag, unfolding, gem the sky, —
Bright banner of the brave!

Thrice blest *this* day, whose breath of balm
Refreshing blows, and free:
No slave-step 'neath the Southern palm,
No slave-ship on the sea;

Whose peaceful breath, o'er fragrant groves
Where battling columns met,
Only the orange blossom moves,
And lifts the violet.

That sacred turf, as emerald bright,
So rudely torn and red,
Closing o'er leaders in the fight,
Enshrines heroic dead.

Brave souls! with martyrs' zeal endowed,
'Neath battle's fiery crest,
With triumph flashing from the cloud,
Secured the victor's rest.

Bright, starry wings adorn our sky,
From out the war's eclipse,
Blessed, as met the prophet's eye
In the apocalypse.

As this fair angel sweeps the spheres, —
Angel with spotless wing, —
The glories of the coming years
What prophet-bard will sing?

Our brotherhood of mighty States!
Firm on a truer plan, —
For them a clearer day awaits,
With brotherhood of man.

Stretching afar their gleaming lines
'Neath Freedom's ample shields,
Triumphal art above them shines,
Achieved on bloodless fields.

Westward the star of empire leads
With most enticing ray;
And all the Prairie's fruitful meads
Are blossoming to-day.

Plains rolling boundless as the seas,
Whose rich, uncultured sod
Withholds broad harvests from the breeze,
By the fierce Indian trod.

Those flowery wilds — it is decreed —
A mightier tread must feel ;
The thunder of the fiery steed,
Steam-winged and shod with steel.

From East to West, with tireless feet,
Shall flaming coursers bear
To dwellers 'neath the torrid heat,
Products of Northern air ;

Through rocky tunnels, cold and grim,
Marvels of modern skill,
Along the steep Sierras' rim,
Reach Californian hill ;

From West to East, 'neath giant pines,
And mountain summits o'er,
Bear golden treasure from her mines
To the Atlantic shore ;

Along the firm and shining rails,
The wealth of Orient seas,
Above the Indian's fading trails, —
Immense, shall roll to these.

So, Progress, with unfettered limb,
And bold, adorning hand,
Shall cities build in forests dim,
With temples deck the land :

Her bands of steel surround the zone ;
Her conscious wires, the seas ;
To stainless triumph marching on,
And grander destinies.

So, down the ages, as they sweep
Unmarred by clashing sword,
Swells the blest anthem, strong and deep, —
Anthem of Earth's accord !

Here, on the bright, rejoicing day
Such hopeful omens crown,
We come, a pleasant word to say
For our dear, native town.

Fair town, whose legends, strange and old,
Wrought from her bending bowers,
By nobler bard have been enrolled,
In fairer lines than ours.

His graceful pen, with wondrous skill,
Traced those ancestral scenes,
And showed where dwelt, on plain and hill,
The ancient Browns and Greens.

Nor these alone: — with nicest tact
Those hardy settlers limned;
Custom and form and word and act,
In flowing numbers hymned.

For *us*, an easier task remains,
Befitting humbler powers:
We sing the beauty of her plains,
The fragrance of her flowers.

No soft Italian scenes we boast,
Our summer skies less clear;
But prized, the grandeur of our coast,
Our rocky hillsides dear.

No notes of foreign praise we swell,
Not, "Naples view, and rest!"
Our invitation is, — "*Come, dwell*
In Wakefield, and be blest!"

The native Indian, dull and rude,
Threading the forest wild,
Beside our lakes enchanted stood,
Where the Great Spirit smiled.

His wigwam's shield along these streams
In rustic beauty sprang;
Here, in the twilight's shadowy gleams,
His dusky daughters sang.

And later, here, our ancient sires,
By the same waters cheered,
Over the Indian's smouldering fires,
Their scanty dwellings reared;

Fought for their title to the soil
With hungry wolf and bear;
And where the savage sought his spoil,
Erected house of prayer.

All honor to those rugged men,
The coming needs foresaw,
And laid foundations firmly then,
Of liberty and law.

Their children here, and children's sons,
O'erspreading hill and glen,
Have crowned with grace the work begun
By those uncultured men;

With stately dwellings decked the slopes,
With neat, attractive homes;
And crested the fair mountain-tops
With Learning's ample domes.

Her classic sons, from thence sent forth,
Superior place to claim,
Attest their rich, unfailing worth,
With ripe, scholastic fame.

Sons, absent long, this day returned
To childhood's rural seat,
Where kindling fires of genius burned,
With welcome true, we greet.

From this smooth, academic ground,
Whence streams of knowledge pour,
On smiling valley look around,
The waving heights explore!

Broad, fertile fields and greenest shores,
With sparkling rim of light,
To generous feast from Nature's stores,
Our willing feet invite.

From rounded Cedar's airy crest,
View lake, with leafy hem,
Two fairy islands on its breast,
Shining a crystal gem, —

The sparkling waters of Smith's Pond
(As olden records say),
While the green hillside steeps, beyond,
In verdure stretch away.

Or climb to Castle's grander cone,
Firm as the mountains be;
Around — the forest's swaying zone,
Beyond — the restless sea.

Broad lines of woodland, bending down
O'er smooth and yielding turf,
Touch the bold headland, rough and brown,
Swept by the ocean surf;

White sails, far o'er the spires of Lynn,
  In the blue distance melt;
On rocky coast, the waves roll in
  And clasp with shining belt.

Elate, our western mount ascend,
  Haloed with golden beams:
Like silver shields the lakes extend,
  Like silver threads the streams.

Drink beauty there, at day's sweet close,
  While the bright vision waits,
And the celestial splendor glows
  At sunset's purple gates!

Northward, the flowery meadows rest
  Soft in the summer air;
Beyond, with sunshine on her crest,
  Our mother, Reading, fair,

Calm and sedate, as mother may,
  Over the lake's clear tide,
Watches her daughter's prosperous way,
  Arrayed as blooming bride, —

Bride, on whose flower-encircled brow
  No mark of years we trace;
Clad in her youthful beauty now,
  With added lines of grace.

And when, complete, her bridal gift,
  Munificent and fair,
Heavenward its massive towers shall lift
  In the caressing air

To greet the mornings, still and bright,
  Through many coming days,
Shall all the people, with delight,
  Award its donor praise.

His gift, for whom, from burning plains,
  O'er stormy billows rolled,
Are sent those slender, magic canes,
  His touch transmutes to gold;

His crowning gift, whose lavish hands,
  And fresh, persistent powers,
With verdure vests our level lands,
  Our thorny wastes, with flowers;

Who answers well that question old —
" *What is there in a name?* "
An answer, clearly, grandly rolled,
And mounts therewith to fame!

With smiles go forth the youthful brides,
Circled with fairest flowers,
Afar from home, to tempt life's tides:
Not thus we offer *ours!*

Our town beloved, our cherished pet,
Our darling and our pride,
n golden ring her name is set,
We keep ourselves the bride!

Our pine-clad hills and shadowy brakes,
And flower-enamelled lawns,
O ur rocky peaks and rippled lakes,
Bright in the rosy dawns;

Our darkling dells and forest plumes,
Our sprays of brilliant leaves,
Our arching elms and garden-blooms,
Fair in the golden eves;

Our spotless blossoms, floating fair
Upon the crystal waves,
Our glitt'ring spires in sunlit air,
Our fathers' hallowed graves,

And all the wealth our records bear
Of old historic fame, —
All these we hold with strictest care,
And yield, alone, *our name!*

'Neath the bright Future's glowing arch
Of soft, unclouded skies,
What grand processions gayly march!
What startling visions rise!

When fifty added years shall bring
Their gifts of fair renown,
A sweeter bard their praise shall sing,
And nobler works shall crown!

The city, from her triple hills,
With ocean-girdle bound,
Already looks towards mountain rills,
Selecting ampler ground;

Has gathered, now, rich highland farms,
And, overcrowded thus,
Northward may stretch embracing arms,
And Boston come to us!

Within that shining circle bound,
Whose polished "*Hub*" we boast,
Our rustic charms no more be found,
And our new name be lost!

From this clear summit, looking on
Towards crowning heights of grace,
Our thoughts revert to pleasures gone, —
The vanished years retrace.

From out the shadowy haunts of eld,
From ancient roofs, moss-grown,
Arise the forms those years beheld,
And swells aërial tone;

Forms, lost to sight, to memory dear,
Those mystic chambers fill;
Tones, lost to earth, from purer sphere
Our waiting spirits thrill!

As the fond lovers linger long,
Nor haste to *say* farewells,
As the swan's sad, expiring song
In sweetest cadence swells, —

So, on memories fond, intent,
We linger with the past;
And the fair name, with childhood blent,
Seems sweetest at the last!

Dear name, farewell! Our task is o'er;
The coming glories see!
South Reading, henceforth, nevermore, —
And Wakefield let it be!

At the termination of the literary and musical exercises, on Academy Hill, a procession, consisting of those persons who were intending to participate in the Celebration Dinner, was formed, and marched to the dining tent which had been erected upon the Common.

At the same time the children belonging to the several schools of the town were furnished with a collation in the Town Hall.

The "Mammoth Tent," in which the dinner was served, covered sufficient space to accommodate, at table, two thousand guests; and the dinner, furnished by Mr. A. A. Currier as caterer, proved to be an ample, satisfying, and enjoyable entertainment to its thousand participants.

Many of the former residents of South Reading, — now widely separated, and holding honorable positions in the various professions, — on this day revisiting the scenes of their boyhood as guests, surrounded the table, thereby adding as much to their *own* enjoyment, let us hope, as did their presence to the interest and success of the celebration.

N.

READING SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The Trustees of the Soldiers' Monument respectfully submit their doings to the town, with the action the town have taken in the matter; also the clause of the Will of the late Abiel Holden, Esq., making a bequest for the same, and such other matter in relation to the Monument as they thought might be of interest to the public.

It is well known to the citizens of Reading generally that Mr. Holden took a lively interest in our soldiers.

In the early stages of the Great Rebellion, he was very anxious to have a monument erected, while he lived, to the memory of those who were killed in battle or died of wounds received, or of disease contracted while in the line of their duty. He offered at that time to subscribe one hundred dollars for that purpose, but it being suggested to him that it would be better to wait till the close of the war, he reluctantly dropped the subject with the remark that he should not live to see a monument erected to the memory of our soldiers.

But he was so strongly impressed with the justice of having the monument at some future time, that he made in his will the generous gift of $500 for that purpose, in case of his death before the proper time arrived for erecting it.

Mr. Holden did not live to see the monument erected. He died Nov. 4, 1863, aged 65 years, 7 months, and 25 days.

At a town-meeting held March 7, 1864, the following communication received by the Selectmen was read: —

To the Honorable Board of Selectmen, — In executing the Will of the late Abiel Holden, we hand you the following: —

"I appropriate of my funds, not especially bequeathed by my said will, the sum of five hundred dollars, and give the same to said town of Reading, in trust, and for the purpose of procuring and erecting upon that part of the cemetery in said Reading called Round Hill, a monument to commemorate the deeds and perpetuate the memories of the soldiers of Reading who have been killed in battle or otherwise, or died from disease contracted, or wounds received, while in the service of the United States and in line of duty during this present War of Rebellion, provided that within two years next after my decease the said town of Reading, or the citizens thereof, shall raise the further sum of five hundred dollars, and with the said one thousand dollars shall procure a shaft of Italian marble, of suitable form and dimensions, and lay the foundations, and commence the erection of the same upon a pedestal of granite on said Round Hill, and shall without unnecessary delay finish the erection thereof, and cause the names of all said soldiers to be engraved thereon, with their ages and deaths, and also appropriate memorials of their military service, commencing at the lower part of the shaft and proceeding upwards. And I further appoint the selectmen of said town of Reading trustees, to take charge of procuring and erecting the said monument, until said town shall, at a lawful town meeting called by a warrant, having a special article relating to this matter, by ballot, choose a Board of Trustees whose duty it shall be to complete said monument."

ARKAID T. HOLDEN,
CLINTON B. HOLDEN,
WILLIAM J. HOLDEN,
Executors of the will of Abiel Holden.

On motion of William J. Wightman, —

Voted, That a Committee be raised to investigate the subject of the aforesaid proposition, and report to the town at a subsequent meeting, the best manner of fulfilling the requirements in said will, either by subscription or an appropriation by the town.

Thomas Sweetser, James S. Campbell, Jonathan Frost, Henry G. Richardson, and Joel M. Howard were chosen.

At a town-meeting held March 6, 1865, the Committee presented the following report:—

The Committee chosen March 7, 1864, to investigate the subject of erecting a monument to commemorate the deeds and perpetuate the memories of soldiers of Reading, respectfully recommend that the town accept the legacy of five hundred dollars, bequeathed by the late Abiel Holden, Esq., for that purpose, and would also recommend that the town appropriate a sum not less than five hundred dollars, nor exceeding $1,000, for the purpose of complying with the provisions of the will of the said Abiel Holden, Esq., in relation thereto.

THOMAS SWEETSER,
JAMES S. CAMPBELL,
JONATHAN FROST,
HENRY G. RICHARDSON,
Committee.

On motion of William J. Wightman,—

Voted, That the town accept and adopt the report.

At a town-meeting held May 25, 1865, the following article was inserted in the warrant:—

ARTICLE 4. To see if the town will choose trustees to take charge of erecting the Monument to Soldiers, in accordance with the will of the late Abiel Holden, Esq., or what they will do in relation thereto.

On motion of William J. Wightman,—

Voted, To choose a Board of Trustees.

James S. Campbell, Solon A. Parker, and Joseph L. Pratt were chosen.

The Trustees visited several cemeteries for the purpose of seeing the monuments erected in them. And they also had a number of new designs presented to them.

After they had selected the design, the principal marble-workers in Boston and vicinity brought in proposals for building the monument The contract was given to William Johnson, of Malden, for the sum of $1,500, which included the lettering and putting the monument on the lot designated. There were forty-six names put on the monument, with appropriate inscriptions.

In justice to Mr. Johnson, the Trustees will state that he fulfilled his contract to their entire satisfaction.

The following notice was printed and circulated: —

The Soldiers' Monument will be dedicated on Thursday, October 5, 1865.

PROGRAMME FOR THE OCCASION.

A procession, accompanied by the band from Fort Warren, will be formed on the Common at 1.30 P. M., arranged as follows: President of the Day, Selectmen, Public Speakers, Committee of Arrangements, a Choir of Singers, Families of deceased Soldiers, Returned Soldiers, Schools and Citizens, which will move at 2 o'clock.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

From the Common, through Woburn, Chute, High, Main, Pleasant, Manning, Salem, and Main Streets, through the Cemetery to the Monument, where an original ode by Mrs. P. H. Hanaford will be sung, thence to the Old South Church, where the dedicating Services will commence by a voluntary on the organ, followed by singing an original hymn composed by Miss Eliza Evans; other appropriate singing will be interspersed throughout the services. Reading of Scripture by Rev. W. W. Hayward, prayer by Rev. William Barrows, address by Rev. W. H. Willcox, concluding prayer by Rev. H. P. Guilford.

President of the Day. — Edward Appleton, Esq.

Chief Marshal. — William J. Wightman, Esq.

Aids. — Capt. John H. Jeffrey, Capt. J. Warren Cook, James McKay, Stillman E. Parker, J. Brooks Leathe, William M. Titus, Albert Nichols, B. M. Hartshorn, Oliver A. Swain, and Solon Bancroft.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.[1]

James S. Campbell, Solon A. Parker, Joseph L. Pratt, Capt. John H. Jeffrey, Capt. J. Warren Cook, Andrew Howes, William Proctor, and Daniel B. Lovejoy.

READING, Sept. 30, 1865.

The services were mainly conducted in accordance with the above programme.

Chaplain A. H. Quint, of the 2d Regt. Mass. Vols., and C. C. Coffin (Carleton) were present and took part in the services.

Address by Rev. William H. Willcox, delivered at the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument, in Reading, Oct. 5, 1865: —

ADDRESS.[1]

We are gathered here to-day, my friends, to dedicate, not merely a monument to the dead, but also a monitor to the living. That marble shaft is not simply the permanent embodiment of our admiration and gratitude for the forty-six patriots whose names it enshrines. It shall be also, through all coming years, a silent, but most impressive, preacher of patriotism to the successive generations of our town. Erected by the generous forethought of the late Abiel Holden, and the grateful co-operation of the citizens of Reading, — the gift of the dead and the living, to commemorate departed worth, — it shall ever stand between the living and the dead, not only to perpetuate the memory of the fallen, but also to rouse and stimulate the living to whatever of achievement or endurance our country may demand.

But to-day it speaks to us emphatically of the past. It reminds us of the four years of strife and blood through which, at last, the God of our fathers has triumphantly brought us. It reminds us of the brave men who so nobly turned their backs, at their country's call, upon the safety and comfort of home, and exposed themselves so cheerfully to all the toils and privations of the camp and the march, and to all the hazards of the battle-field. It reminds us of the untold sufferings they have endured in our behalf. It tells us of some wounded and dying upon the bloody field, with no sympathizing friend to alleviate their anguish, or bear their parting message ot the loved ones at home. It tells of some cast, by the fortunes of war, as prisoners into the hands of a merciless foe, by whom the simplest necessaries of life were denied them, until starvation freed them from their tormentors. It tells of some lingering long, through weary days and sleepless nights, in the soldiers' hospital; and of some, returning at length to home and friends, in the fond hope of years of health and prosperity, sinking under the assaults of disease, which they had brought with them from the swamps of the South. Their bodies slumber in far distant fields, some around us amid the graves of their fathers, and some in the soil which they baptized and made sacred with their life-blood. And thus they have in common with the thousands of their comrades who sleep, upon every battle-field, consecrated to a new life the whole land for which they died. Those Southern States, that in their madness would

[1] When this address was written, it was with the expectation that it was to be delivered in the open air. The request was made that it should not exceed twenty minutes in length. This must account for the absence of historical and biographical facts which otherwise the writer would gladly have presented.

have broken away from the nation, have not only failed in the suicidal attempt, — they are bound to us now more strongly and tenderly than ever before. Millions of Northern hearts feel to-day an interest in those States such as they never felt before the war, — such as they probably never would have felt had not the war arisen; for those States have become a vast cemetery, sacred with hallowed and tearful associations. Myriads of homes, all through the loyal States, have their choicest treasures deposited in the valleys of Virginia and Tennessee, and on the bloody plains of Georgia and Mississippi; and thus North and South are henceforth bound together, not only by mountain chains and navigable rivers, not only by a common Constitution and a common flag, but also by such unseen but indissoluble ties as bind the sorrowing heart to the sacred spot where rest the bones of its honored and beloved.

But it is not of the dead alone that this monument speaks, but also of the mourning kindred, of the widows and the orphans they have left behind them. Some of these are with us still, some within the sound of my voice to-day. In the name of the citizens of Reading, for whom I speak, I tender them our sincerest condolence and sympathy over their loss and ours. They have been called to suffer more deeply than we; for the war has entered their homes and their hearts, and inflicted wounds which no business prosperity, and no lapse of time, can ever wholly heal. To the loved care and blessing of Him who hath promised to be the widow's God and the Father of the fatherless, would we prayerfully commend them, with the fervent hope that their grief may be blended and softened with something of patriotic joy that they have been permitted to offer such precious sacrifices upon their country's altar.

But while this voiceful marble speaks to us thus, my friends, of what our fallen soldiers have done and suffered for you and for me, for your children and for mine, may it also speak and speak to willing ears of what we owe to the families they have left behind them. It has been said that "Republics are proverbially ungrateful." Citizens of Reading, let not the taunt find any support whatever in our treatment of the families of our fallen soldiers. We ought most cheerfully to regard them as a sacred trust, put under our guardianship by the noble men who have gone forth to battle and to die in defence of our common liberties and our common country. And it is due to ourselves, not less than to our fallen townsmen, — it is due to the patriotism of coming generations, which we ought not to stifle, but to encourage and develop, — that we do everything that can consistently be done to

secure the comfort, the education, the prosperity in life of those whose natural guardians have laid down their lives for us. I know not how it may be with others; but for myself, I can truly say that I scarcely ever see a soldier in his war-worn uniform of blue without a sense of personal indebtedness, and a feeling of personal gratitude, arising in my heart towards him. I feel somewhat as I should if he had rushed through the flames of a burning house, and at the risk of his own life saved my children from a horrible death. And so, in a measure, ought we all to feel towards the widows and the children of our unreturning soldiers, showing at once our gratitude to the heroic dead, and our own manhood in our treatment of the dependent ones they have left to our sympathy and protection.

But not of the dead alone, nor of the families of the dead, does this monument speak. Though none but the names of the fallen are chiselled upon its sides, and though it is "dedicated to the sons of Reading who died for their country in the Great Rebellion," yet should it speak to us of the living also; of those who have borne the same burdens and exposed themselves to the same dangers, and yet have returned to us safe from amidst them all. For it is owing to no lack of courage, to no shrinking from the post of duty or of danger, that these too were not numbered among the dead. They have marched the same long and weary marches; they have bravely and often faced the same stubborn foe; they have fought side by side upon the same battle-fields with their fallen comrades. They are as worthy of our gratitude and praise as if their bones were now resting upon the field of Gettysburg or the Wilderness. Most heartily do we tender them our thanksgiving to-day. This monument we dedicate is a monument to their heroism and love of country, as well as to the patriotism of those who are no longer with us. It shall speak to us of the living defenders of our liberties as well as of the dead. It shall help us, I trust, to remember the debt of gratitude we owe to those who have fearlessly hazarded life and limb in the nation's defence, as well as to those whose lives have been actually paid as the price of our country's redemption.

A monument is usually the expression of regard and sorrow. And so it is with this. It is the expression in marble of our townsmen's grateful regard for those whose names the monument hands down to posterity, and of our sympathizing sorrow with the families and kindred whom their death has caused to mourn. The early loss of so many of our young men, who have shown by the heroism of their death that they were so fit to live, is surely an occasion for sorrow. And yet I cannot look upon that monument as an expression of grief alone, but

also of pride and rejoicing. The darkness of our sorrow is but the shadow of a great joy. If it saddens us to remember that forty-six of our young men have been sacrificed in this war, it fills us with patriotic pride and pleasure to remember the nobleness of the cause to which their lives have been given.

In the history of ancient Rome, we are told that a vast chasm, opening in the very heart of the city, filled its inhabitants with anxiety and alarm. All efforts to fill it were vain. But on consulting the soothsayers (the historian tells us), they declared that if the Roman commonwealth was to be everlasting, the most valuable thing that Rome possessed must be sacrificed to this yawning chasm. On hearing this answer, the young hero, Marcus Curtius, deeming that Rome owned nothing more valuable than the lives of her young men, cheerfully offered himself for the sacrifice. Arraying himself in full armor, and mounting his war-horse, he leaped into the chasm and disappeared. Its horrid jaws at once closed over the victim, and Rome was again peaceful and prosperous. But the name of Marcus Curtius was not forgotten. For ages it was treasured and honored by the nation with exultant pride. His family instead of sorrowing over his loss triumphed and gloried in his sublime death.

The Roman fable has become an American fact. The demon of slavery has opened through the heart of our republic a yawning chasm, which threatened to devour not only our prosperity and peace but our very existence as a nation ; and one of the most sublime spectacles the history of any people ever saw, was the zealous promptness with which, not one alone, but thousands upon thousands of our young men came forward, like Marcus Curtius, to offer themselves in sacrifice, if necessary, for the closing of the chasm and the riveting of our Union.

The work has been accomplished. The chasm has become the grave of Slavery itself, and our Union is more firmly compacted than ever before. And now, are we to look upon the death of those who have fallen in this sublime service with nothing but sorrow and mourning? Shall we not rather rejoice, as did the family of Curtius, with a patriotic joy, that our sons and brothers have died such a noble death in such a noble cause? And, if the Roman Senate erected over that closed abyss a triumphal column to give expression, not to their grief, but to their joy and pride that Rome had given birth to such a hero as Curtius, should not we, much more, look upon this monument we dedicate to-day as an embodiment of our pride and rejoicing that so many of the sons of Reading should have been willing to give life or limb for their country? It is, indeed, something of which to be proud,

— something over which we may, and should, rejoice with a patriot's joy. And in all the years that are before us, during which (as we may rationally hope) our regenerated nation is to stand before the world as this marble shaft stands on yonder hill, no longer, like Nebuchadnezzar's image, part of iron and part of clay, but homogeneous throughout, — pure, erect, symmetrical, and strong, based upon the eternal granite of justice and freedom, and crowned with the proud symbol of our nationality, spreading its guardian wings over the whole; in all these coming years it will be an occasion of grateful pride for our children, and our children's children, to point to this marble emblem of our nation's purity and power, as a monument to the patriotism of Reading in the dark days of our country's peril.

And while recording the patriotism of the past, may it perpetuate this same spirit for the future. May it inspire our young men with a new readiness for self-sacrifice and a new love for their country. May it aid them to see and to feel that it is a noble thing to suffer or to die in the cause of humanity. May it teach them — may it teach us all — that, precious as are life and home and friends, there are things far more precious still; and that no price is too great to pay for personal manhood and nobility, or for the triumph of national righteousness and constitutional freedom.

ODE BY MRS. P. H. HANAFORD.

Air — "Pleyel's Hymn."

To this sacred spot we come,
Half triumphant, half in gloom,
Thinking of the brave and blest
Gone to share a patriot's rest.

Now the marble shaft we rear, —
Hero-names recorded there,
Telling to all coming Time
Of their patriot deeds sublime.

And though far from us repose
Some that bravely met our foes,
Near or far, they all shall be
Honored by the pure and free.

Lord! may we life's conflict meet,
As they went, with willing feet;
Crowned as victors may we rise,
Meet our brave ones in the skies!

HYMN BY MISS ELIZA EVANS.

Tune — "Shining Shore."

Our fall'n heroes, glorious dead!
In Freedom's cause enduring;
Through toil, privation, prisons, death,
Our liberties securing.
For them we raise the sculptured pile,
Their names we 'll fondly cherish
With deep devotion in our hearts,
When other names shall perish.

When in the nation's darkest hour,
Rank Treason's host assailed,
Then Freedom's champions quick arose,
And mightily prevailed.
Oppression from her seat was hurled,
And Right became victorious;
And lasting days of peace shall crown
The victory so glorious.

The loved have fall'n, — the true and brave
The fearful numbers swelling:
Our mourning households, stricken, lone,
The tale of woe are telling.
On battle plain, by treason slain,
Their precious dust is sleeping;
God knows His own, and He, our trust,
That hallowed dust is keeping.

Our Honored Dead! let history's page
Record their deeds of glory,
That generations yet unborn
May know, and read the story.
When with our Heroes we shall meet,
Beside the peaceful river,
To God, our great Deliverer's praise,
We 'll strike our harps forever.

JAMES S. CAMPBELL,
SOLON A. PARKER,
JOSEPH L. PRATT,
} *Trustees.*

O.

NAMES OF THE OWNERS OR OCCUPANTS

OF DWELLING-HOUSES IN THE FIRST PARISH (NOW WAKEFIELD) IN 1765, WITH THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO OCCUPIED THE SAME HOUSES, OR SITES, IN 1795, IN 1812, AND IN 1865, OR LATER.

1765.	1795.	1812.	1865, or later.
Rev. Wm. Hobby.	Rev. Caleb Prentiss.	Burrage Yale.	J. F. Hartshorne.
Samuel Poole.	Wid. Sam'l Poole.	Stephen Hale's Inn.	Taken down.
James Barrett.	Nathan Eaton.	Aaron Bryant.	Aaron Bryant.
Eben'r Nichols.	Thos. Rayner.	John Rayner.	Dr. J. G. Brown.
John Vinton.	—— Vinton.	Samuel Wiley.	Willis' Building.
Cornelius Wotton.	Cornelius Sweetser.	Cornelius Sweetser.	Quanapowitt House
		Joseph Bryant.	S. O. Richardson.
	Paul Sweetser.	Paul Sweetser.	Cyrus Wakefield.
Sam'l Felch.	Reuben Eaton.	Pomp Putamia.	Adam Hawkes.
Michael Sweetser.	—— Sweetser.	Paul Sweetser, Jr.	Asa N. Sweetser.
Isaac Smith.	Dr. John Hart.	Dr. John Hart.	Taken down.
Benja. Smith.	Ebenezer Smith.	Dr. Hart's old house.	Do.
Jona. Evans.	Jona. Evans.	Samuel Evans.	Do.
Daniel Gould.	—— Gould.	Tenement house.	Ezekiel Pitman.
Richard Upham.	Wid. Spear.	John Waitt.	P. H. Sweetser.
Wm. Green, Sen'r.	Aaron Green.	Aaron Green.	Chas. W. Green.
Wm. Green, Jr.	Aaron Green.	Aaron Green.	James Lord.
Thos. Green.	Daniel Green.	Chas. Green.	C. W. Green.
Capt. Dan'l Green.	—— Green.	Reuben Green.	Judge Nash.
Do. old house.	Daniel Green.	Nathan Green.	A. Drake, &c.
Lt. John Walton.	—— Walton.	Benj. Walton.	
James Smith.	H. Richardson.	Ezek'l Oliver.	Mr. Oliver.
John Smith.	T. Emerson.	T. Emerson.	Almshouse.
Amos Boardman.	Benj. Emerson.	Benj. and Peter Emerson	
Capt. Sam Bancroft.	Thos. Green.	Thos. and Jeremiah Green.	C. Wakefield. Tenement house.
Jona. Poole, Jr.	Jona. Poole.	Nath'l Wiley.	Leon'd Wiley.
Thos. Wiley.	James Wiley.	James Wiley.	Mrs. David Wiley.
Nath. Wiley.	Nath. Wiley.	Eli Wiley.	Irish family.
Ephr'm Weston.		Caleb Eaton.	Mrs. Spaulding.
Noah Eaton.	Lilley Eaton.	Jacob Eaton.	Tenement house.
Wm. Gould.	Wm. Gould.	John Gould.	Taken down.
	Jere'h Bryant.	Jere. Bryant.	A. Young.
Wm. Stimpson.	John Gould.	Lilley Eaton.	Eunice Eaton.
Thos. Burnap.	Jere'h Brown.	Jer'h Brown.	John and William Brown.
Thos. Emerson.	John Sweetser.	John Sweetser.	Dr. Cushman.
Joseph Underwood.	Do.	Do.	Dana Clayes.
Dr. Oliver Swain.	Oliver Swain.	Thos. Swain.	D. Batchelder.
Do.	—— Lewis.		A. Foster.
Thos. Parker.	Dea. T. Parker.	T. Parker.	Suel Winn.
Nath. Swain.	Jos. Burditt.	Wid. Burditt.	—— Wood.
Capt. John Swain and son.	Jacob Parker.	Issachar Stowell.	Issachar Stowell's old house.
Jeremiah Brown.	Benj. Peters.	Wid. Peters.	Ed. Upton.
Nath. Brown.	J. Brown.	John Brown, Jr.	H. Eaton.
John Walton.	O. Walton.	Oliver Walton, Jr.	—— Austin.
Jotham Walton.	Oliver Walton.	Oliver Walton.	Oliver Walton, Jr.
Jona. Brown.	—— Walton.	A. Hawkes.	D. P. Emerson.
Jona. Cowdry.	Oliver Pope.	Col. Jas. Hartshorn.	Col. J. Hartshorn.

James Emerson.	J. Emerson.	J. Emerson, Jr.	J. E. Emerson.
Eben'r Gould.	Dan'l Gould.	Charles Gould.	Clarissa Gould.
Capt. John Goodwin.	J. Goodwin.	Wid. J. Nichols.	J. Eustis.
Thos. Hay.	Amos Boardman.	Amos Boardman.	Mrs. Benj. Emerson.
Dr. Wm. Hay.	Dr. John Hay.	Dr. John Hay.	
Thos. Damon.	E. Eaton.	Benj. Swain.	Mrs. V. Holt.
Benj. Hartshorn.	James Hartshorn.	James and Jer'h Hartshorn.	Jos. Hartshorn.
Eben'r Damon.	Phineas Parker.	Suel Winn.	Mrs. Winn.
Widow Lambert.	Will'm Lambert.	David Smith	Tenement house.
Jeremiah Bryant.	J. Bryant.	Wid. J. Bryant.	Taken down.
James Bryant.	Dea. Francis Smith. Capt. Johnson.	James Bouttell. Davis Foster.	Do. Burnt.
Nath'l Cowdrey.	Nath'l Cowdrey.	Aaron Cowdrey.	H. L. Eaton.
Cap. John Goodwin.	James Nichols.	Wm. Beard & Co.	M. F. Leslie.
Joseph Gould.	J. Gould.	Wid. Newhall.	J. F. Emerson.
Joseph Emerson.	Joseph Emerson.	Eben'r Nelson.	Hon. Tho. Emerson.
John Batchelder.	T. Evans.	Thos. Evans.	Tenement house.
Munroe, formerly of Nichols.	—— Newhall.	Wm. Stimpson.	Mrs. F. B. Eaton.
John Batchelder.	J. Nutting.	Jos. Corditt.	Removed.
Gen. Benj. Brown.	B. Brown, Esq.	Thos. Clement.	Lucius Beebe.
Joseph Brown.	J. Smith.	Do. farm-house.	Taken down.
John Pratt.	Wid. Nichols, of Salem.	Tenement house.	L. Beebe.
Dea. B'wn Emerson.	Wid. Edes.	James Gould.	Dr. F. P. Hurd.
John Nichols.	David Smith.	Noah Smith.	Tenement.—C. W.
James Woodward.	T. Stimpson.	Penniman&Tileston.	W. Stimpson's heirs.
Wm. Eaton.	—— Hill.	Cornelius Sweetser.	
Ensign Hopkinson.	Dea. Hopkins.	Joseph Hopkins.	E. Sumner Hopkins.

P.

DEDICATION OF WAKEFIELD HALL.

The dedicatory exercises of the new Town House occurred on Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1871.

The day was pleasant, fulfilling in this respect the fondest anticipations, and the fact that it was the anniversary of Washington's birth made the selection all the more appropriate.

Though business in town was generally suspended, the stores closing at an early hour, our streets throughout the entire day never presented a more animated appearance. Visitors were present, not only from the towns adjoining, but from Lynn, Chelsea, Cambridge, Salem, Peabody, and other places even more distant.

The mansion of Mr. Wakefield was open during the day, and hospitalities were dispensed to all visitors.

Though the exercises did not commence until two o'clock, the people began to assemble at the building at half-past twelve; and when the doors were opened, at half-past one, a vast audience had assembled, who eagerly made their way through the spacious entrance and up the

wide stairways, and in less than fifteen minutes every available seat and standing position in the Hall was occupied, — the galleries being filled with the delighted, expectant faces of the children from the public schools. Every aisle, nook, and corner, together with the stairways, corridors, and anterooms, were thronged; and the number present could not have been less than two thousand.

In the centre of the rear gallery was stationed the Wakefield Brass Band.

At the appointed time the President of the day,— Hon. P. H. Sweetser, — Cyrus Wakefield, Esq., the town officers, and distinguished invited guests, made their appearance on the stage.

The exercises commenced by the playing of "Hail Columbia" by the Band.

Mr. Sweetser then said: —

FELLOW-CITIZENS: On this national holiday, this anniversary of the birthday of Washington, we have assembled to dedicate this edifice. The service seems to me eminently appropriate to the day; for I regard this splendid structure, with all its grand purposes, one of the legitimate fruits of the free, paternal government of our country, — a government under which laudable ambition and worthy enterprise are better stimulated and rewarded than in any other country on the face of the globe; a government, for which and all its attendant blessings, we are under greater obligation to Washington than to any other human being. It is proper on this occasion that we acknowledge the Infinite Giver of all our benefits.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Charles R. Bliss, after which "Hail to Thee, Liberty," was finely sung by a select Choir.

The following Report of the Building Committee was then submitted by the Secretary, Daniel Allen, Esq.: —

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It will be well remembered that, during the year 1867, the erection of a Soldiers' Monument and the building of a new Town House were matters that were freely discussed among our citizens, and that during the year a Soldiers' Monument Association was organized, and a small amount of funds raised towards carrying out the purposes of the Association.

At a town-meeting held April 15, 1867, an article appeared in the warrant, to see what action the town would take in regard to erecting a Soldiers' Monument; and the subject was disposed of by choosing a Committee, consisting of Hon. Lilley Eaton, B. F. Bancroft, James M.

Sweetser, James F. Mansfield, P. H. Sweetser, James Oliver, Cyrus Wakefield, and Dr. S. O. Richardson, to take the whole matter into consideration, and report at the next town meeting.

At a town-meeting held Nov. 2, 1867, the above committee reported, that they had not been able to agree upon any definite plan in regard to a monument, and requested further time to consider the subject.

At a town-meeting held Jan. 20, 1868, the committee reported, instead of the erection of a Soldiers' Monument, that they had the pleasure to say to the town, that one of our patriotic and generous citizens had proposed to the town, through the committee, to donate to it a lot of land on the Noah Smith lot, on Main Street, of suitable size and surroundings for a Town House; also, in addition to the above donation, a sum not less than Thirty Thousand Dollars, — and an additional sum of Five Thousand more, if necessary — for the purpose of erecting a Town House, of sufficient capacity to furnish a suitable Hall for town-meetings and public lectures, a Soldiers' Memorial Hall, Room for the Town Library, Town Officers' Rooms, and Rooms for Military and Municipal purposes.

This committee also reported that another of our wealthy and liberal citizens proposed to donate the sum of One Thousand Dollars, provided the house was located on said Noah Smith lot, for the purpose of adorning and furnishing the new Town House.

The town then unanimously voted to accept both of the munificent donations, and with much enthusiasm passed a vote of thanks to the generous donors. At the suggestion of Mr. Wakefield, a Building Committee was chosen to carry out his proposition to the town, and the following persons were chosen that committee: Cyrus Wakefield, Dr. Solon O. Richardson, Hon. Lilley Eaton, Daniel Allen, P. H. Sweetser, Dr. J. D. Mansfield, and Thomas Emerson, Jr.

FEBRUARY 22. The committee met at the house of Dr. S. O. Richardson, and organized by the choice of P. H. Sweetser as Chairman and Daniel Allen as Secretary. Mr. Wakefield then gave the committee some general outlines of his plans and ideas of the building he contemplated erecting for the town, and proposed, at the next meeting of the committee, to present to them full and complete plans of the building. At the next meeting of the committee, full and complete plans *were* presented, of a building much more elaborate and expensive than the committee supposed was intended by the donor. After a very full examination and explanation of the plans, the committee unanimously voted to leave the whole subject of the erection of the building to the liberal donor.

The committee would further report: that thus far the expense of the building to the town is: Services of the Building Committee, by a vote of the town to serve without pay — Nothing. Paid by the town for land and building — Nothing. It will thus be seen that the position of the committee has been somewhat novel, but easy and pleasant. No funds to spend, no early or late suppers, no junketings; but, with our fellow-citizens, to quietly look on and witness the erection of this noble edifice, much more expensive than was proposed by the donor, fully satisfactory as well as gratifying to the committee, as we feel it must be to all our fellow-citizens.

All of which is respectfully submitted in behalf of the committee.

DANIEL ALLEN, *Secretary.*

WAKEFIELD, Feb. 22, 1871.

The reading of the report being concluded, Mr. Allen then read the deed, by which Mr. Wakefield conveyed the building to the town, as follows: —

Whereas, I, Cyrus Wakefield, of the Town of Wakefield, in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in consideration of my attachment to the place in which I have established and conducted the business by which I am enabled to make the gift hereinafter set forth, and in recognition of the honor conferred on me by my fellow-citizens, in giving my name to said Town, have recently erected upon the parcel of land herein described, a building designed for a Town House and for municipal uses; but also with the desire and intent that such portions thereof as are adapted thereto shall be from time to time devoted to use for patriotic, charitable, scientific, military, literary, æsthetic, educational, moral, and religious purposes, and for meetings, lectures, and addresses promotive thereof; and whereas I desire to present the said land and building as a free and unrestricted gift to said Town for its acceptance: —

Now, in consideration of one dollar to me paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, I, the said Cyrus Wakefield, do hereby give, grant, and convey unto the said town of Wakefield, the parcel of land situated within said town, bounded and described as follows, viz.: —

Westerly by Main Street; southerly by Water Street; northerly by a new street fifty feet in width recently laid out by me; and easterly by a street sixty feet in width recently laid out by me; together with the Town Hall thereon erected by me, and all the rights, privileges, easements, and appurtenances thereto belonging. To have and to hold the same to the said town of Wakefield, to its use forever, for the uses and purposes above set forth.

In testimony whereof, I, the said Cyrus Wakefield, with Eliza A. Wakefield, my wife, in token of her release of all right of homestead and of dower in the above granted premises, have hereto set our hands and seals, this twenty-second day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

In presence of
THOMAS RUSSELL, to C. W.
GEO. H. WORTHLEY, to E. A. W.

CYRUS WAKEFIELD.
ELIZA A. WAKEFIELD.

MIDDLESEX ss., Feb. 22, 1871.

Then personally appeared the above named Cyrus Wakefield, and acknowledged the foregoing to be his free act and deed.

Before me,
LILLEY EATON, *Justice of the Peace.*

The reading of the deed was received with shouts of prolonged and enthusiastic applause.

The President then introduced Cyrus Wakefield, Esq., whose appearance was the signal for renewed cheering, waving of handkerchiefs, and demonstrative greetings such as are seldom witnessed. Mr. Wakefield delivered the following address, in a voice clear and distinct, every syllable of which was heard to the remotest corner of the hall: —

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

The occasion which has called us together to-day is one of peculiar interest to me, as I doubt not it is to all of my fellow-townsmen here assembled, — marking, as it does, a fresh event in the growth and progress of this town, which has always sustained an enviable reputation for its enterprise in all that pertains to the industrial interests of a community, as well as for its maintenance of everything which affects the welfare of society in education, law, and religion.

Every thoughtful member of society, whatever may be his occupation, his religious creed, or bias in politics, knows that the happiness and welfare of a community are wholly dependent on the virtue and intelligence of its members. Every well-wisher to society, then, should do all in his power to encourage and sustain the various means adapted to secure to every man, woman, and child, intelligence, refinement, well being, usefulness, and virtue.

Early instruction at the fireside of home, and at the village school, deeply imbued my mind with the value of education, — a blessing which is imperishable. "It is," as has been well said, "a companion which no misfortune can depress, no clime destroy, no enemy alienate,

no despotism enslave ; at home a friend, abroad an introduction ; in solitude a solace, in society an ornament." "Whence," said one of the most distinguished promoters of education in Massachusetts, "whence have come all those mechanical and scientific improvements and inventions which have enriched the world with so many comforts, and adorned it with so many beauties ; which to-day give enjoyment and luxuries to a common family in a New England village, which neither Queen Elizabeth of England nor any of her proud court ever dreamed of, but a little more than two centuries ago? All history and experience affirm that they have come, and must come, from the people among whom education is most generous and unconfined. These are the results which you can no more have without common education, without imbuing the public mind with the elements of knowledge, than you can have corn without planting, or harvests without sunshine."

This truth is obvious to every one who has been a student of the history and growth of our civilized community. And for myself I can truly say, that though from early youth to the present time my life has been one of constant, daily activity in business pursuits, yet have I never lost sight of the fact that all the blessings of social life are given us on one condition, that of intelligence, viz. education — intellectual, moral, and religious. This truth, indelibly stamped upon my mind in early life, has been more and more deeply engraven there by the observation and reflection of maturer years. And to-day, more than ever before, do I love and respect that time-honored institution established by our fathers almost at the moment they set foot upon this, our New England soil. I mean the common school. We are all proud of our free public schools, — and justly so ; for they make education co-extensive with the community. They place the children of the rich and the poor on a level, as regards the advantages of intellectual culture. It is education, and it ends in general intelligence, which makes labor reputable and the laborer respected ; a result, which in this country gives the workingmen a place in society, not merely as laborers, — furnishing for others the comforts and luxuries of life, — but as MEN, claiming an equal share in all the domestic, civil, and religious privileges of freemen.

Out of universal education come talent, skill, and enterprise. All the improvements in mechanical and useful arts, whether in greater or smaller operations, come as directly from intelligence as the light from the sun. The pursuits and attainments which constitute, adorn, and elevate civilized life, wherever a sound education is given, grow up as naturally as an oak grows out of an acorn.

The various and almost infinite improvements in machinery, in implements of husbandry, and all those ingenious inventions which have enriched this part of the country, and helped to build up the prosperity of other communities, as well as our own, have come from minds which have had an early awakening by being put on scientific trains of thought in the common school.

The late Hon. Edward Everett, when Governor of this State, in a public address on education, exhorted the fathers and mothers of Massachusetts in these words: "Save," said he, "save, spare, scrape, stint, starve, do anything but steal, to educate your children." And I doubt not that every father and mother in this audience heartily responds to this sentiment of Massachusetts' great scholar and statesman. Yes,

"'T is education forms the common mind."

Domestic training and the public schools are the means of moulding the mind. They give the first impulse and direction to the thoughts and cast to the feelings of the young. They are the springs or fountain-heads of education. From them commences the flow of that stream of virtue and intelligence in youth, which, as we grow to maturity, widens and deeps by the influx of its many tributaries, until it becomes the majestic river, in its onward course to swell the great sea of universal knowledge.

When we leave the public school our education is, as it were, just begun. We have but come into possession of that rudimentary knowledge which awakens the mind to a desire for higher attainments, and gives it the power of progress. On leaving the school we enter upon the various occupations of life, its duties and responsibilities. But the mind hungers and thirsts for knowledge, and needs its natural aliment for daily sustenance and growth, as much as the body. The advantages of higher institutions of learning, of colleges and universities, are available to but few. To meet, therefore, this need and demand of the great body of the people, it is necessary that such means and institutions for mental advancement should be established in every community as will not interfere with the daily vocations of life, and such as can be made available at a small cost. Hence have arisen the evening school, the Sunday school, and the town library, accessible to all. We have also the cheap weekly and monthly periodicals, and that great educator, the daily newspaper, all of which are placed within the reach of every class of the community, and, thanks to our public schools, can be understood and appre-

ciated by all, — the mechanic, the farmer, and the day-laborer, as well as the professional scholar. We have, also, for the advancement of education, discourses delivered, sermons preached, conventions held, and associations formed. And one of the most popular and important means for the promotion of general intelligence, for preserving from neglect or perversion the knowledge acquired in the public school, for enlarging its boundaries and strengthening its foundations, is the lyceum. Through its lectures, disquisitions, and discussions, the lyceum becomes a powerful educational force. Here, in a few hours and for a small price, we are presented with the results of years of hard study and research, as conducted by the ablest thinkers, investigators, and explorers in the vast realms of science, history, and philosophy; and not less so with the practical fruits of personal application and inventive industry which are gleaned by the diligent hand of the artisan.

It is here we are instructed in many of the most important points, in all departments of useful and entertaining knowledge, whether within the range of science, strictly so called, or miscellaneous and useful information. The great leading truths of abstract science are here brought down to their direct and useful applications, in all the varied forms which the actual business of life or the interesting associations of thought prescribe for our guidance.

Discussion and investigation of such themes, it is needless to say, serve equally the purpose of advancing, in degree, the field of human knowledge, and of enlarging and enriching our sources of true and noble enjoyment.

To the observer of human progress throughout New England, the fact is familiar that the foundation of a village library is often found to be the first of a long succession of onward steps in the general diffusion of knowledge, whether popular or scientific. But for the full accomplishment of the purposes of the benevolent founders of such institutions, the addition to the village library of a permanent course of instructive lectures has always been found indispensable. And wherever, in the local history of our communities, the order just referred to has been inverted, and a course of popular lectures on the applications of science has taken the lead, the establishment of a library has always been sure to follow as a result. A judicious course of lectures naturally leads the general mind to an earnest desire for opportunities for acquiring more thorough and extensive knowledge on the subjects whose elements have been successfully presented.

In many of our New England villages, accordingly, the village

library and the lyceum course of lectures have gone on, hand in hand, mutually strengthening and enlarging each other. Hence the New England village of to-day so often proves itself the worthy successor of that whose foundations were laid amid the uncertainties and deficiencies of earlier times. Nor can we advert to such facts without indulging in a glance at what the larger future so surely offers to those who shall succeed us in the cultivation and improvement of all social opportunities of general advancement in enlarging knowledge and its consequent advantages.

In these institutions, then, — the library and the lyceum, — which throw open their doors of invitation to the whole community, we have secured to us the definite and practical means of a wide and ample diffusion of knowledge and of intellectual enjoyment.

To secure and make permanent such results, therefore, every town or village needs a building of ample and inviting accommodations, for a library and lyceum hall; and, my friends, it has been with special reference to this need that the building in which we are now assembled has been erected. And with the confident assurance of your efficient co-operation in advancing the common well-being, it is now thrown open to you, fellow-citizens, for the purposes already mentioned, and placed at your disposal, in whatever form you shall deem most appropriate for the accomplishment of the purposes to which it is devoted.

As a body of freemen, it is your social home for the enjoyment of every noble privilege which a gracious Providence has made the peculiar blessing of our common New England life, as members of the great national community on the grand footing of equal rights and privileges, the most exalted in their character and the most enduring in their stability with which humanity has yet been favored.

In compliance with the arrangements assigned for the occasion, I have little further part to perform than to propose your acceptance of this edifice, as proffered for the purposes already mentioned. May it long continue to benefit you and yours in all the relations of life, — civil, social, and individual! To all your families may it ever prove, on a larger scale, an efficient means to the wider diffusion of social and intellectual enjoyment, when the coming years of our great national future shall have rendered their accumulated additions to the general well-being of humanity!

My only remaining duty, in further compliance with the arrangements of the day, is to surrender to your trust and keeping, Mr. Chairman, as a representative of your fellow-citizens, in this transaction, the KEYS of this edifice, and, virtually, the control of its future arrangements.

I hereby, accordingly, give and make over to you, sir, personally, these keys, and with them the sole charge and disposal of these halls, in connection with the purposes for which they were erected.

Mr. Wakefield closed by formally presenting the title-deed and keys of the building to the Chairman of the Selectmen, Richard Britton, Esq., who replied as follows: —

SIR: It falls to my lot, in behalf of the Board of Selectmen, to accept, in the name of the town, your munificent gift. The offer made by you to the people of Wakefield, some months since, has received a fulfilment which has far exceeded their expectations. You now place at their disposal a public edifice, unsurpassed for the beauty of its architectural designs, the thoroughness of its workmanship, the convenience of its numerous apartments, and the elegance of this spacious and magnificent hall. The citizens of Wakefield appreciate the liberality which has so far exceeded your first generous proposals, and they honor the public spirit which has provided for the wants of the future in meeting those of the present. They reciprocate your well-known sentiments upon popular education, and the best means of perpetuating its advantages, after the school-room shall have been exchanged for the scenes of active life. The library, the lyceum, and the scientific lecture are but the common school carried into maturer years; and it is a matter of common congratulation that we now have a building so well adjusted to these and other uses. They think with you, also, that the affairs of municipal bodies can be conducted with economy and efficiency only when suitable and safe offices for public business are established under one roof, and within reach of various public records; and upon the attainment of these objects, so long deferred and so long needed, they congratulate each other. Recent events, too, have taught us all that the world has not yet passed beyond the need of military organizations, and that it is the part of true wisdom to keep in training a small force of drilled soldiers, competent to meet the nation's emergencies when they shall arise; and those same events have laid upon those who survived the terrific shock of war the most solemn obligations to keep fresh and green the memory of those who fell. These objects, too, which commend themselves equally to our patriotism and our grateful memories, have received abundant and faithful care within these walls. And believe me, sir, all classes of our people are deeply thankful to you for a gift so costly and noble in itself, and so well adapted to these already pressing and growing needs. Look into the

faces of your neighbors and friends before you: do you not see their gratitude? Look at the faces of these children in the galleries, who for a generation to come will reap the fruits of your beneficence: do you not read their joy and their thanks?

Sir, we accept this noble structure as a sacred trust. May it long stand a monument of your forethought and generosity! For yourself, sir, may your prosperity continue; may your widening plans be fulfilled; may your life be spared till old age shall come, and then may you be gathered in peace and hope to that better land!

The following dedicatory hymn, by Hon. P. H. Sweetser, was then sung to the tune of *America*, by the choir and children of the public schools, under the direction of Solon Walton, Esq., the audience rising and joining in the same: —

Thanks to our God belong!
Praise Him with joyful song,
Extol his name!
Within this temple's walls,
Through its resounding halls,
Where'er His mercy falls,
His love proclaim!

May this be Learning's home,
Where youth and age shall come
For precious lore;
For light to shine abroad
Along life's darksome road,
Brighter than gift bestowed
Of shining ore.

May those who congregate
For counsel and debate,
Within these walls,
Exclude all party hate:
Loyal to home and state,
To truth be consecrate,
As duty calls.

A nobler gift we own
Than other climes have known,
At princes' cost!
God of our fathers' land,
Long may this building stand,
In purpose wise and grand,
Our pride and boast!

Speed on the happy day
When all shall choose the way
The wise have trod;
And may this temple be,
This offering rich and free,
Honored and blest of Thee,
The mighty God!

Hon. Lilley Eaton then delivered the following address:—

Mr. President, and Ladies and Gentlemen:

Rising to speak, for the first time, from this high position,—as I look around upon this multitude of earnest eyes and expectant countenances, this throng of the youth and beauty, the fashion and chivalry, the rank and file of our village and its environs, and find myself standing within these spacious and elaborately finished walls, beneath this lofty ceiling, which is bright and radiant with iridescent and artistic taste and lustre, and realize that I am in the presence of the learned, the honorable, the reverend, the venerable,—among statesmen, philosophers, and poets; and when I call to mind the interesting and eloquent speeches, and animating music, to which we have just been listening, and have respect, in anticipation, to the flowing verse and other exercises that are still to come, with hallowed memories of the sainted and majestic character of *him* whose honored birthday this is, mingling with other stirring suggestions,—although my breast swells with the excitement and inspiration of the occasion, and emotions too big for *my* utterance seem welling up within me; yet, in view of all the attendant circumstances, I find myself totally unable to command language with which to express my emotions, or suited to meet the just expectations of this audience. For here let me say, that I occupy this position, not from any supposed *peculiar* ability to discharge its duty, but by the favor of the Committee of Arrangements, who in this case, having more regard to *age* than to talent, have thought that, because I have been somewhat closely identified with the history and progress of the town for the last half-century, it was therefore proper that I should have a place in the programme of exercises on this interesting and crowning occasion; and in an unguarded moment I assented to the arrangement. I am consoled, however, with the reflection, that whatever I may lack has already been abundantly supplied by those who have preceded me, and will be more than made up by those who are to follow.

Mr. President, we have heard, in the report of the Building Commit-

tee, as read by their Secretary, a brief history of the enterprise which culminates in this day's celebration. From that report we learn that our illustrious fellow-citizen, who, some three years ago, proposed to erect, at his own expense, a building suitable for municipal, scientific, and other purposes, and would present the same, with a lot of land, to the town of Wakefield, has most honorably and overflowingly redeemed his promise, and more than met the most sanguine expectations of all.

We have now witnessed, with pleasing and graceful ceremonies, the conveyance of this splendid property to the town of Wakefield. This beautiful civic temple, with its eligible site and all its numerous, ample, and elegant conveniences, is now all our own. The cost and intrinsic value of the property considerably exceed what the whole real and personal estate of all the inhabitants of the town was appraised at by the town assessors within my own recollection; and it comes to the town the free gift of the munificent donor.

We have listened, with much interest and delight, to the eloquent words, the kindly wishes, and the valuable suggestions with which the donor has accompanied the delivery of the title-deed and keys of the premises to the possession and custody of the town authorities; we have highly enjoyed the pleasant and successful manner in which the ceremony of the reception thereof has been performed by the chairman of the Board of Selectmen. And we, the people, are now here to ratify the official acceptance, and to signify for ourselves our warmest gratitude for this rich and noble present; we are here to consecrate this building, with its appurtenances, to the important objects of its erection; and with invocations and petitions, with music and poetry, with sentiment and song, to express our joyful congratulations and thanksgiving, and to render to Heaven the tribute of our sincere and devout acknowledgments for the bestowal of that influence that induced our friend to make this princely donation.

We accept, with modest diffidence and pleasure, the very complimentary allusions of the donor to the character and enterprise of his adopted fellow-citizens; we concur most sincerely with him in his high appreciation of the value and importance, to the rising generation, of education, and an early training in the practical principles of science and art, and the higher principles of morality and virtue, in order to secure an intelligent, moral, skilful, successful, and happy community; and we fully agree with him in his opinion of the adaptedness of common schools, free libraries, and public, scientific, and moral lectures, to the promotion of such education and training. We rejoice, therefore, that our friend, who has heretofore contributed to the encour-

agement of our schools, has now given this further and signal proof of the sincerity of his convictions, by furnishing such ample arrangements for the public library, public lectures, and other municipal and social purposes, as that now we have accommodation for an indefinite increase of books, maps, pictures, and works of art, and lecture room sufficient for the tallest orators.

Mr. President, I shall not attempt to give a particular, technical description of this fine building and all its numerous accommodations; it is not necessary to do so; for you have seen it and it speaks for itself. But I will refer briefly to some of its more important subdivisions and conveniences, and the purposes to which we would consecrate them.

Behold this beautiful and capacious municipal, civic Hall, with its wide area, its extensive galleries, its comfortable and substantial settees, its broad and commanding forum, its adjacent corridors and anterooms, its lofty canopy, its elaborate and æsthetic finish, and its capacity for holding its thousands!

The purposes to which we trust this fine room will ever be devoted are municipal, scientific, patriotic, industrial, charitable, social, and moral. Here let the citizens assemble, exercise the right of franchise, transact their municipal business, discuss important local and public questions, and proclaim the principles of American liberty, independence, and union. Here let the people come to listen to the eloquent and gifted, who shall here pour forth, from time to time, the treasures of knowledge, of science, and of wisdom. Here may the muses delight to resort, and chant the melodious strains of music and poetry. Here may the true spirit of patriotism, of equity, and of philanthropy ever reign and excite. Here upon this stage may our rising youth, catching the inspiration of the place, be trained in those practices of public speaking and debate that shall enable them, in subsequent life, at home or elsewhere, to defend the right with eloquent ability, in whatever exigency may arise. And may this costly and excellent Hall, now clean and nice, never be desecrated by any low, rude, or immoral occupation, but be carefully preserved in its present purity and elegance.

Below and under this main hall, on either side of the Ionic Hall, with its capital-crowned pillars and tessellated pavement, are other rooms, designed for various important public and useful purposes. On the one side, in front, are rooms for town officers, large, light, and convenient, with fire-proof safety vaults to protect the municipal records and treasures. On the same side, in the rear, is a large room, convenient for many civic purposes, sometimes called the court-room,

where, we trust, whenever it shall be used as such, the scales of justice in the hands of those whose sacred ermine shall be unsullied, will ever give that "just weight which is the delight of the Lord." On the other side of the Ionic Hall, in front, is the Library Room, of ample size, fitted up with much cost, convenience, and elegance, and with especial reference to providing for a large increase of books, the funds for which are already secured; where the "Beebe Town Library," so named from a munificent patron, is to be installed, and where the fountains of knowledge, bursting forth from ten thousand springs, shall ever flow with refreshing and reviving influences. On the same side, in the rear, is the Soldiers' Memorial Hall, to be decorated and made interesting with tablets of marble, inscriptions, busts, medallions, portraits, trophies, and other mementoes of the heroes, dead and living, who were connected with the Union army in the late War of the Rebellion. These decorations, as yet incomplete, are being furnished from the voluntary contributions of the loyal citizens, and are especially designed to render this hall a place where the names and the memory and the laurels of those young warriors of our town who died for their country and for freedom, shall be kept forever fresh and green; and where our children and children's children and their successors shall early learn to love patriotism and valor, and to hate cowardice and treason. Above this main hall are rooms for our military bulwark, where our guardsmen shall deposit their arms, and equipments and where our young men shall meet to stir up one another's brave minds in love of country and of liberty, learn the science of war, and be trained in those exercises that shall qualify and enable them to do in the future as they have repeatedly done in the past, viz. rally at a moment's notice, don their armor, and march to the defence of their country. These military rooms are to be fitted up and furnished in tasty and convenient style from funds generously given by the foster-father of the Richardson Light Guard, the "beloved physician" who has long been a sincere friend and liberal patron of that excellent and popular corps.

Above also, and adjoining the military rooms, is the social Banquet Hall, roomy and commodious, which we hope will ever be open to all the gatherings of friendship and philanthropy, to all innocent festive occasions, and all useful meetings for which it is adapted.

And so (without further detail) this whole edifice, with all its many suitable and beautiful appurtenances and belongings, including the latest and most approved modes of heating and warming, is now

donated, conveyed, and consecrated to be from henceforth for the free use of the inhabitants of Wakefield for all useful purposes. May we who are the fortunate recipients of this rich gift, and our successors, ever show our gratitude therefor, and our appreciation of its value, by a wise improvement of its facilities.

Mr. President, let us not forget that this building stands on historic, classic, and hallowed ground. Here, one of the early and learned Puritan divines, the second minister of this town, erected his family altar more than two centuries ago; here he courted the muses, here studied, and went hence to preach philosophy and ethics to the early settlers, and here sought that power his youthful muse to inspire,

"That touched Isaiah's hallowed lips with fire."

Here, too, were the birthplace and home of some of the most eminent, honorable, and revered sons of our town. The venerable mansion that was recently removed to give place for this structure, which was the home of that eminent divine, and had sheltered many generations of his successors, still stands in near proximity. Long may it remain, a relic of the olden time and a memento of departed worth! Let us rejoice that this ancient site is still to be historic and classic; that in the shadow of that retreating old parsonage this lofty temple has arisen, — massive, towering, grand, capacious, convenient, beautiful; sacred to social, scientific, and moral improvement and happiness.

Towards heaven it lifts its turret fair,
With golden dials beaming:
The nation's flag is waving there,
With starry banner streaming.

Mr. President, while we admire this fine house, in its skilful design and artistic execution, let us not omit to award due credit and commendation to the accomplished architect whose wisdom planned it, and to the ingenious mechanics whose cunning hands have fashioned this complete and elegant work; like the laborers who built Bunker Hill Monument, may they, in the sentiment of the immortal Webster, look up and around here, and be proud of the results of their toil.

And what shall we say of *him*, the moving, living cause of the grand result that we this day celebrate; of him whose generous impulses and wise regard for the people's welfare first originated the plan and objects of this important work; of him whose inexhaustible generosity and

apparently inexhaustible purse were fully equal to the utmost extent of the architectural pencil, in its demands for magnitude, proportion, convenience, artistic taste, and beauty; of him who now turns it all over a free gift to the town of his adoption, the ancient home of his ancestors; of him who is now the cynosure of all eyes, the exponent of munificence, the Leo of the occasion, — our godfather, our namesake, and our friend? Of him I am led to exclaim, O fortunate man! Fortunate in possessing that business skill and enterprise that have enabled him, in honest trade, to amass the means of his unbounded liberality. *Unbounded* liberality, we say, for we forget not that this rich gift is only one of many emanating from that abundant liberality on which might justly be inscribed the stately motto, *E pluribus unum*. Fortunate man, we repeat, in having been favored of heaven with a disposition to avail himself of the heavenly sentiment that "it is more blessed to give than to receive"! Fortunate in being moved to expend his means upon objects of high, generous, and permanent usefulness, thus securing the power to enjoy the sweetest kind of earthly felicity, viz. a consciousness of having made others wise, useful, and happy! This sweet felicity may he long live to realize! Long may he have the delightful satisfaction of witnessing, going forth from the recesses of this beautiful temple, the light of knowledge, of science, and of liberty, and the principles of good order, justice, and philanthropy. And after he shall have become fully rich in the merchandise of wisdom, and shall have fully served his generation here below, may he find an abundant entrance and welcome and home in the Celestial Temple, the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens; and may the memory of his name and good deeds long live after him, and their influence bless posterity.

John S. Eaton, Esq., then pronounced the following poem, written by himself for the occasion: —

He who performeth noble deeds,
Rears temples with his gold, —
For him the future hath its meeds,
His fame the centuries hold!

And he whose own unaided power
Makes shining treasure his,
Then scatters it, — a golden shower, —
The grandest victor is!

Wearing to-day no regal crown,
Unheralded by drums,
Yet laurelled with a high renown,
Cyrus the conqueror comes.

For he, a youth, within the fold
Of hills that shut him in,
Beheld, as on a map unroll'd,
The trophies he might win.

Unfettered, from that mountain door
His daring thought outwent;
In dreams he held — as now, *in store* —
Wealth of the Orient.

Uprose the height he fain would tread,
Bright flashing in the sun;
His tireless steps then upward sped,
And the rich prize was won!

Now at his wish earth's agents yield;
Steam and the winds his slaves,
Speeding his forces, myriad-wheeled,
His products o'er the waves.

An army marches at his word,
Guiltless of battle stains;
No sabre in their ranks, nor sword,
Their only weapons, — *canes*.

Where'er this powerful army moves,
Along these plains of ours,
Wave musical the leafy groves, —
And in its footsteps, flowers.

Their leader's keen, sagacious glance
Brings distant thousands near,
And in the van of their advance,
Old landmarks disappear.

The levelled hill, with smoother sod,
Discloses lovelier views;
The narrow lane and winding road
Stretch straight, broad avenues.

The quaint old roofs of earlier days
Scarce meet our vision more;
While statelier dwellings in their place
Embellish slope and shore.

Thus, while the ancient relics fade,
And vanish from our view,
Our town, in fresher robes arrayed,
Prepares to greet the *new!*

March on, transforming army, march,
With beauty crown each vale!
While we inscribe on laurelled arch,—
"*Cyrus, the prince, all hail!*"

. . . . . .

It stands complete,—this promised gift,—
Munificent and fair;
Skyward its pointed turrets lift,
Cleaving the wintry air.

Complete each graceful arch and niche,
Complete from base to tower;
While all its ample walls are rich
With scroll and leaf and flower.

A gift so precious and so grand,
So excellent and rare,
The rhythmic praise at our command
Seems incomplete and bare.

We note in this exalted gift,
One name outshines the rest,
As one tall pine may grandly lift
Above a mountain crest,

High o'er the trees whose branches throw
Their shadows at its feet,—
Yet *valued all*, the high, the low,
The landscape to complete;

So in this glittering coronet
We have a *central gem*,
While *lesser jewels*, proudly set,
Complete our diadem.

Secure, these lofty walls shall hold
Their wealth of classic lore;
Bright gems of thought in leaves of gold,—
A rich, increasing store;

A fountain ever full and free,
Alike for age and youth.
Perpetual may its blessings be,
Drawn from the wells of truth!

Secure, these guarded vaults retain
  Their records, worn and brown;
The olden records which remain, —
  The archives of the town.

This ample and attractive room,
  With tasteful colors bright,
Shall bring to thousands, as they come,
  An *ever new* delight.

And from this platform, which *we* tread
  With diffidence and doubt,
Scholastic essays shall be read,
  And polished lines go out;

And Music, here, its notes shall lend,
  In melodies most sweet;
Science and Art, congenial, blend,
  To make its charms complete.

While, over all, in ordered line,
  Keeping sure watch and ward,
The burnished barrels, silent, shine, —
  The muskets of the "Guard."

And here the rich "Memorial Hall"
  Its precious names shall hold;
Its roll of honor, 'neath the pall;
  Its heroes, framed in gold.

Their fame shall fadeless marbles tell
  Through all the coming time,
Who 'neath the Starry Banner fell,
  And made their deaths sublime.

New lustre, then, shall gild their names,
  As the bright years increase,
Who died in battle's awful flames
  To give their children — *Peace.*

And here, on freedom's holy ground,
  Her green slopes bright with dew,
For earnest souls, it shall be found,
  Peace hath *her* triumphs, too.

Marches progressive, now begun,
  Will test the zeal of youth;
For he with tireless steps must run
  That holds the race with Truth!

The Future on the glorious heights
Marshals her shining ones,
And to the fields of bloodless fights
Summons her fearless sons.

Her white tents grace the shadowy hill;
I see her camp-fires gleam;
I hear her bugles, echoing shrill
From mountain-peak and stream;

I hear the mustering of the hosts,
Her thousands fair and strong, —
To reach the high, commanding posts,
For conflict with the Wrong.

Those legions, girt with strength from Heaven,
And panoplied in light, —
To them, rich conquests shall be given,
The victories of *Right!*

. . . . . .

While the procession of the years
Its steady march shall keep,
In time with the revolving spheres,
In their sublimer sweep, —

Here may this massive temple stand,
Unmarred its walls and pave, —
Memorial, undecayed and grand,
Of princely hands which gave;

Bearing its treasures rich and fair
Unstained as in their prime,
With all its cherished emblems, there,
Down to the latest time!

Greet it, earliest light of the dawn;
Let it bathe in the golden day;
And radiant tints, from the sunset drawn,
On its turrets linger and play!

"These moments entrancing," was next sung by the choir. The President, Hon. P. H. Sweetser, then made the following congratulatory address: —

It was said of Hannibal that all he needed to complete his martial virtue was, that when he had gained a victory he should know how to use it. I think, ladies and gentlemen, *we* shall not say of our distin-

guished fellow-citizen, to whom we are indebted for this splendid and commodious edifice, that, having gained treasures, he does not know how to use them.

It has been common for those who possess great wealth to hold on to it, as with a miser's grasp, until, in the providence of God, their palsied hands *must* let it go; and then, perchance, to leave it to contentious heirs, or bequeath it in some direction where the half of it never should be heard of more.

The pious Baxter put aside a sum of money with which he intended to endow a school. By some fatality the money was all lost. He blamed himself for the misfortune, and resolved never to defer another opportunity for doing good.

Our late distinguished fellow-countryman, Mr. Peabody, is widely known and honored for his more than princely benefactions. He seemed to appreciate the poet's sentiment, that charity is twice blessed, blessing him that gives and him that takes; he seemed to believe that money invested for the well-being of mankind returns a higher and surer interest than stocks and bonds; that while commerce brings gold, generosity makes it permanent *gain*.

Other wealthy individuals, prompted, I trust, by the precepts and example of Him who went about doing good, are performing noble deeds by contributing of their ample means to promote the welfare of their fellow-men.

I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, that *we* are the recipients of a costly bounty, and that we receive it from one of our own citizens, whose worthy ambition, and splendid enterprise, and public spirit, and liberal hand have won for him the treasures and the honors he enjoys.

We did not expect, when we heard that a Town Hall would be erected for us, such a temple as this. It is builded costlier and better than we knew. What the giver intended, I cannot say; but he has given us a surprise. Surprises are sometimes dangerous. Let us endeavor to bear this with becoming fortitude, and turn it to the best account.

You are aware that this is not the first token of Mr. Wakefield's regard for the interests of the town. The beautiful diploma, which, for several years, our High School graduates have received, and which those who hereafter graduate will receive, is an evidence of his desire to stimulate the young in the pursuit of knowledge, and of his appreciation of the value of education. His address, to which we have all listened with delight, clearly evinces that the education of the people is an object very precious in his sight.

Mr. Peabody, to whom I have alluded, on a public occasion ex-

pressed the following sentiment: "Education — a debt due from present to future generations." I know that this sentiment has the hearty approval of Mr. Wakefield; that it is, indeed, his sentiment. I know it is his desire that this town especially, whose educational reputation first attracted his attention and induced him to locate here, shall preserve and increase its educational privileges, and transmit them to its future generations.

And I rejoice that his liberality is not restricted by the limits of a town; his public spirit and his generous purse are known abroad; his generosity is becoming chronic. Who will remonstrate if it become contagious? If our ever-vigilant Chief Magistrate should learn that it was spreading into other towns in the Commonwealth, especially in the form in which it is presented to our delighted vision here to-day, I do not believe he would hasten to appoint Commissioners to stay its progress; but that, instead, he would exclaim, "All right! Let it spread!"

In the old Town Hall — the first that I remember, and that in which many of us cast our first ballots — there was but a single room, and a single key gave entrance to all its accommodations. A large bunch of keys is required to open the various halls and rooms of this commodious structure. It is a noble edifice, grand in purpose, admirable in design, costly and beautiful in build and finish; an honor to the town of Wakefield, and to the renowned old Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

For myself, as a citizen of the town, I thank the noble donor for his munificent benefaction. For the more than four thousand inhabitants of the town of Wakefield, I tender heartfelt, earnest thanks. And I am justified in saying that the people's gratitude to Mr. Wakefield will increase, as the privileges and blessings he has conferred upon them shall be accepted and enjoyed.

I cannot doubt that the citizens of the town will receive the gift with a desire, and with the purpose to regard the donor's wishes in relation to its use. And I know his aspirations will be satisfied, if the keys which unlock these material doors shall be the medium to unlock human hearts; to open to the light of truth and knowledge immaterial and imperishable minds.

The Secretary of the Building Committee, Mr. Allen, here read a letter from His Excellency Gov. Claflin, regretting his inability to share in the delights of the occasion.

Dr. George B. Loring, of Salem, was introduced to the audience, and spoke as follows: —

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I have listened with great interest to the exercises of the afternoon, in which your own citizens have in graceful and appropriate phrase dedicated the gift which your generous townsman has made, and around which he has woven his own well-expressed views upon the value and importance of education to a free community.

But it is not alone the liberality of him who has presented this beautiful hall to the town which bears his name, that we are called upon to remember; for there is a significance in the gift itself which should not escape our notice. The earth is strewn with representative and significant structures, designed to mark the memorable events of history, or to perpetuate the memory of the great and good, or adapted to the civilization by which they are surrounded. The forms of heroes have been preserved with ideal beauty in marble and bronze; to the memory of saints has the grandeur of churches and cathedrals arisen; to gratify a depraved and savage taste, the splendors of the amphitheatre have been dedicated; to mark the lines of social distinction, gorgeous and resplendent halls have been devoted. To art and architecture do we owe the elaborate and interesting records which man has left behind him of his religious faith, his personal distinction, his social relations, and his civil institutions. All around us stand the monuments which he has erected to himself, to society, the church, and the state. Among these significant structures shall stand this building, which you now dedicate to the intellectual and civil service of this town. Here may the inquiring mind find opportunity to traverse the paths of knowledge, led by those who, in the form of public address, would instruct their fellow-men. Here may the municipal duties of this thriving and prosperous town be discharged in a manner worthy of intelligent freemen, clothed with the responsibilities of citizenship. Tell me, if you can, what nobler structure can arise than that which has for its foundation the cultivated mind and the broadest civil freedom of an American community. Nowhere but in our own land is a place to be found for such a public edifice, — a hall for popular lectures, and a citadel for the defence of the highest popular rights. You may well congratulate yourselves on the possession. You may well congratulate yourselves that prosperity has attended the path of one who knows so well how to use her gifts.

To the old and the young I would commend the example of your benefactor. Recognizing the privileges which are the inheritance of every American, he has done what he could to perpetuate them. An enterprising citizen, he would develop an enterprising town. I am

sure he learned in his youth the value of public instruction and the advantages to be derived from courteous demeanor in public places. And we have before us a noble illustration of that mature wisdom and philanthropy which gave Wakefield a name, and opened these ample doors for the instruction and elevation of her people.

Judge Thomas Russell, collector of the port of Boston, who was introduced as "a citizen of no mean city," made the subjoined address: —

My Friends: I am glad to have the opportunity of joining with you as you dedicate this magnificent building to free government, to loyalty, and to enlarged education. The sunshine without is reflected on your faces; and how happily you have united the past, present, and future. We are all enjoying the present; Mr. Eaton has told us of the past; and when you announce the Governor of the Commonwealth, and then call upon Dr. Loring for a speech, you certainly borrow from the future.

But what shall I say? As I looked at your long order of exercises, all to be exhausted before dinner, I thought not of your poet, but of Gray's famous ode on "A Distant Prospect of Eton." Yet variety and fitness have made the exercises seem short; and I am still without a subject. I looked to the children in the galleries, and thought how soon this town would be ruled by these boys — and girls. (O wise forethought! which doubled the size of this hall, so that the men in a few years might bring their wives and sisters with them to town-meeting.) I was glad, not only to see the boys, but to hear them. Even their shrillest whistles reminded me of the young declaimer, who thus repeated a famous passage of Chatham: "The poor man's house is his castle; the wind may whistle round it; but the King of England cannot whistle in it." Long life to these young republicans, and may they never know rattan, except as a material for manufacture! And the sight of these boys and girls suggested education as a fit theme for the day; but Mr. Wakefield has already said all that can be said on that subject, and more than he has said he had done long ago. Before coming here I had glanced at a geographical gazette, and learned that the thriving town of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, was most famous for its grammar school, from which have gone some of the first scholars of England. It is a happy coincidence that the name has already been associated with devotion to learning. To-day we have one illustration more of the effect of education: the wealth, of which this generous gift is a fragment, sprung from a humble red school-house in New Hampshire.

I would have spoken of towns, and of the influence of town-meetings on American history; but that subject has already been made familiar to you. Only let me say this, Does any one think this hall more spacious than is needed? Then let treason raise its head once more, let rebellion again threaten the Union, and every inch of space shall be thronged by your loyal people. Nor would the living come alone. Every name on those marble tablets beneath would be represented. From hospital and prison and battle-field your departed heroes would rally once more for the endangered land and the insulted flag.

The building is a natural subject of remark, but it speaks for itself. From foundation stone, from Ionic pillar, from frescoed ceiling, come praises of that spirit which gains wealth, not for sullen hoarding, not for selfish pleasure, but for wise and beneficent liberality. I admired the report of your committee. Indeed, I always admire Farmer Allen. Years ago when I went as a boy to hear him lecture, I used to wonder whether he was not connected with the Daniel of whom we read; and I was inclined to believe it, because that Daniel's countenance, also, was "fairer and fatter" than the faces of his neighbors. No wonder that the lions would not eat him, we used to think, as we pictured them listening all night to his stories, and roaring, not with rage but with laughter.

You must all have been pleased with the financial part of the report, "Services and expenses of building committee — nothing." Your expenses down to zero; the generosity of your fellow-citizens up to fever heat. It is one benefit of such gifts as this, that they stimulate other givers. Mr. Wakefield was not without generous example at home, but his own example seems to have inspired him most, for beginning with a promise of thirty thousand dollars, he ends with this munificent donation. He wisely enjoys his gifts, instead of postponing his liberality till his estate ceases to be his own. The poet says: —

"Die, and endow a college — or a cat."

You [to Mr. Wakefield] know a trick worth two of that. Live, and long as you live enjoy the fruit of your beneficence to your neighbors.

The 22d of February is a good day for this dedication; and while we are all familiar with the patriotism of Washington in war, let us remember to-day that he showed his public spirit, also, by developing the resources of the country and by furnishing employment to the people. He did not disdain to be, with one exception, the richest man in America; he knew that wealth is honorable when it is gained by honest

work and consecrated to noble uses; he knew that before a man of business can gain the means to support a poor family by charity, he has fed a score of families by the industry which is better than charity. Foremost in promoting internal improvements, always the friend of commerce, it is one of the glories of Washington that, after securing the independence of America, he sought so to foster the industrial arts that every citizen might achieve personal independence.

In this, as in other fields, President Grant follows in the footsteps of our great deliverer. He recommends measures for the revival of commerce; he urges them on an unwilling Congress; he repeats them even to deaf ears; he begs that legislation may restore to the sea that stainless flag under which he triumphed on the land. Honor to the statesmen who make the employment of people their care; and honor to-day, and always, to the merchant and the manufacturer who organize labor; who develop the wealth of nations; who "maintain the state of the world." The poorest of us should look upon their riches not with envy, but with respect and gratitude. A hundred homes must be supported in comfort before a great fortune can be accumulated by commerce.

It is a gratifying thought that one busy brain here in quiet Wakefield is employing and feeding men and women in all parts of the globe; that richly-freighted ships (eighteen last year) are now, in obedience to a single will, crossing the Atlantic and Indian Oceans; that these ships are bringing cargoes valued at millions of dollars, and destined to gain by labor millions more of value; that in the jungles of India, by the water-side of Singapore, in the perfumed forests of the Spice Islands, men are now gladly doing the work of our friend. You are resting to-day, but resting in comfort and in peace, because so many of you are sure of well-paid employment, provided by the industry of your fellow-citizen.

It was said of Washington, in words now familiar to all ears, "Heaven left him childless that a nation might call him father." Oh [to Mr. Wakefield], how large a family receive their daily bread from your hands! Long may you live to enjoy the gratitude of your neighbor; long may this good town thrive and grow; long may this building stand; and as long as it stands, it shall be a monument of business ability, of successful enterprise, and of wise liberality.

After another performance by the band, the benediction, by Rev. M. B. Chapman, concluded the afternoon exercises.

At six o'clock there was a grand banquet in the upper hall, to which about four hundred persons sat down, Mr. A. A. Currier, of this town,

being the caterer. Daniel Allen, Esq., presided; Rev. Francis Smith, of Providence, invoked the Divine blessing. When all had partaken to their satisfaction, the President announced Thomas Winship, Esq., as toast-master. The applause which followed showed that the company considered the nomination "fit to be made." The toasts were as follows: —

The President of the United States. — He seems to be distinguished for great *deeds*, rather than great *speeches*. And yet the greatest speech made during the Rebellion — the key-note to his character — was that in which he said: "*I propose to fight it out on this line.*"

Response — "Hail Columbia," by the Band.

Francis Smith was an early settler of this town, whose residence was near where is now the Junction railroad station. He was authorized by the Colony Court, in 1650, to draw wine for *earthly* travellers, for which he received money and price. To-day, his lineal descendant and namesake of the eighth generation is authorized by a higher Court to offer to *heavenly* travellers wine and milk without money and without price.

Response by Rev. Francis Smith, of Providence, R. I.

The State of Massachusetts. — While she encourages education, together with the arts and sciences, she also delights to honor with the highest office in her gift one who is a well-known representative of an important branch of her manufacturing interests.

Response by Hon. Harrison Tweed, a native of this town, and now President of the Taunton Locomotive Works.

The Merchants of Boston. — While they are justly proud of their reputation for business sagacity and wealth, let them not despise the day of small things, — since one of their number, who in early life was known only *as the son of a Carpenter*, is now an enterprising and successful merchant.

Response by George O. Carpenter, Esq., of Boston, recently of this town.

The Clergy. — However much we may have enjoyed the "benefit of clergy" in the past, we associate unalloyed *Bliss* with the "benefit" which has been arranged for us on this occasion.

Response by Rev. C. R. Bliss.

Our Manufacturing Industries. — Since they profitably employ the *wealth* of our capitalists, the *brains* of our mechanics, and the *hands* of

the great mass of the people, they should be regarded as the *chief* source of our material prosperity.

Response by Cyrus Wakefield, Esq.

Dr. S. O. Richardson. — His interest in the "Richardson Light Guard" and Wakefield band, and the *material aid* he has given to both, together with his liberal donation towards furnishing the rooms in this building, entitle him to the lasting gratitude of our soldiers, musicians, and citizens generally.

Response by the Band.

Public Schools. — May those who attempt to "teach the young idea how to *shoot*," always bear in mind that they will *miss the mark*, unless their *aims* are right.

Response by Hon. P. H. Sweetser.

The Farmers of New England. — The general intelligence which they exhibit affords us abundant evidence that their own heads, as well as their cabbage-heads, improve by cultivation ; and we are well assured that one intelligent head will do the head-work of farms better than a hundred head of — block-heads.

Response by Dr. George B. Loring, of Salem.

The State Printer. — An indescribable *type* of character.

Response by Robert K. Potter, Esq., of Boston.

Though obliged to omit all reports of the responses, we cannot forbear noting the fact that Dr. Loring touched upon the woman's suffrage question ; and as for "woman's rights," said he, "I go for them." Still he thought we did not duly consider the fact that in many respects the women held the men completely in their power. A man could not deed away a rod of land without the consent of his wife. For instance, he noticed that the deed by which the town came into possession of this edifice also contained the name of Eliza A. Wakefield. [Loud applause.] And here the eloquent speaker expatiated on the power as well as the rights of women ; and when he closed, three thundering cheers were given for Mrs. Wakefield.

Remarks were also made by Prof. B. F. Tweed, of Charlestown, Rev. Francis Smith, of Providence, Henry D. Smith, Esq., of Worcester, and others. The mirth-producing tilt of words between Messrs. Allen, Potter, Tweed, and Smith, added zest and interest to the occasion, and could not well have been dispensed with.

Thus ended one of the most memorable days in the history of the town of Wakefield, the records of which occasion will be perpetuated to remote generations.

Q.

[*From report in the "Wakefield Citizen."*]

THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL HOUSE.

For practical interest in education, our town, whether under its old name of South Reading or its newer one of Wakefield, has always borne an honorable reputation. The old South Reading Academy, which for years was the compeer of many of the best seminaries of the land, and sent forth some of our ablest citizens from its halls, was a potent agent in creating that advanced sentiment which caused the establishment by the town of a High School, when possessed of only a degree of the population and property deemed essential in most towns for the formation of so advanced a grade.

The advance of the general standards of education, the upbuilding of the town, and the long insufficient accommodations of the old High School edifice, have for some years forced upon the attention of our citizens the daily increased demand for more adequate provision for prospective and even present needs. An article was introduced into the warrant for the town-meeting of April 3, 1871, by the Hon. P. H. Sweetser, a life-long friend to the educational interests of the town, and for many years the chairman of its School Board, under which action might be taken towards the establishment of a more commodious structure, better fitted in all ways for the purposes of a High School. The action upon the article provided for the appointment of a committee of five to consider the whole subject of the educational needs of the town, and report at a future meeting. This committee, consisting of five of our most esteemed citizens, Messrs. Cyrus Wakefield, Lucius Beebe, Oliver Perkins, Richard Britton, and George Packard, reported at the town-meeting, May 1, 1871, in favor of the immediate purchase of land and the erection of a suitable edifice for the accommodation of the High School. The report of the committee was adopted, and they, as the building committee, proceeded at once to the fulfilment of their duties, the result of which is the very elegant and ample structure situated at the corner of Common and Lafayette Streets, on the site formerly occupied by the old Prentiss house, long familiar to our older citizens, and which was removed after the purchase of the land for school uses.

The lot purchased has a front upon Common Street, overlooking the old Park, of one hundred and forty-six feet, and upon Lafayette Street of two hundred and four feet, and contains 28,154 square feet, afford-

ing ample room for the building, and leaving space for ornamentation of the surrounding lawns.

The building consists of a main and an L addition, the former thirty-five feet eight inches, by seventy-four feet six inches, the latter forty-eight feet by fifty-two feet eight inches, and is a blending, in several points, of the various styles of architecture, the porticoes and their ornamentation being beautiful specimens of the Ionic order, while there are delightful croppings out, here and there, of some of the other ancient divisions, with expressions of the modernized lines. The base is of rough granite two and a half feet in height, the steps of hammered stone, and the exterior finish is of wood in furrowed sheathing, the front façade on Common Street being relieved by the projection of a tower and portico, and by heavy based pilasters surmounted by Corinthian capitals in relief. The corbels and consoles are all fine specimens of carved work, and the pediments show a remarkably pleasing effect in the arrangement of their dentels. The south façade is relieved by a portico rather less pretentious than that on the front, and by similar pilasters. The L addition has along its southern face a piazza, the roof of which is supported by Ionic columns. The rear and northern façades present the same general features as the others. The front has a fine mullioned window over the portico, its general finish being a close approach to the Gothic, and very elaborate in design. The gutters and conductors are of copper, the belt about the roof is surmounted by a heavy balustrade, the roof itself being the Mansard pattern, slated with the best Welsh slate, and crowned with two ventilators of the Robinson pattern. The workmanship throughout is of the best description and reflects credit upon the artisans. The entrances to the building are four: the large main entrance in front, closed with double doors, their upper panels and the large windows over the doors furnishing a portion of light for the main hall; the southern entrance to the main building opening into a wing of the main hall, lighted in the same manner as the main hall; the entrance from the southern piazza to the L of the building; and another door upon the northern side of the L, intended rather as a special way of exit in case of fire than an ordinary avenue of ingress. Passing in at the main entrance from Common Street we enter the main hall, eighteen feet six inches, by twenty-two feet ten inches, from which doors open on either hand, and from the inner end of which the broad double staircase ascends to the second floor.

Taking the first door to the right, we find ourselves in the Chemical-Room of the High School, nineteen feet by twenty-six, the only apart

ment occupied by them, except the cloak rooms, on the first floor. This room is elegantly finished, as is the whole of the interior of the building, in selected ash, the mouldings of which are very heavy, and the windows are fitted with inside ash shutters entirely excluding external light whenever experiments requiring darkness render it desirable. Too much cannot be said in praise of the wonderful beauty of the workmanship throughout the building, and as every part displays the same degree of excellence we notice it here as applicable to the whole. From this room a doorway gives exit through the janitor's room and one of the cloak rooms of the Grammar School in case of fire, to the escape door, on the north of the building, and the hall-way opening in the south adjoining the Chemical Room, and opening from the hall is the Janitor's Room, which communicates with the cloak-room of the Grammar School, and thence with the western part of the building, and the cellar, thereby giving the Janitor ready admission to all parts of the edifice. On the left of the main hall is the large and finely appointed cloak-room for the young ladies of the High School, communicating with the water-cabinets in the basement, and furnished with a marble-topped stationary wash-bowl and case, supplied with water from a great tank in the tower.

Still farther to the left opens the side wing of the main hall, communicating with the southern entrance to the main building from which opens the cloak-room for the young gentlemen of the High School, communicating with water-cabinets in the basement, and furnished like the ladies' room.

Ascending by one of the wings of the fine staircase, we find ourselves on the second floor of the building, the whole of which without reservation is devoted to the use of the teachers and scholars of our High School; and we certainly believe that nowhere are afforded finer accommodations or greater opportunities for the culture and the refinement that tasteful surroundings give. Occupying the whole front of the building on one side of the passage which separates them from the High School room proper, is a range of recitation rooms communicating with each other, and furnished with blackboards and with speaking tubes and bells, communicating with the Principal's room.

A door opens into the High School room at each end of the hall, and at the southerly end of the wall-way is a library room for the school, and at the opposite end a teachers' retiring room, furnished with water-cabinet, set bowl, etc., while the hall itself is supplied with the uniform marble bowl and case before described, at either end. The High School room itself, fifty-two feet by fifty-one feet six inches,

is without doubt one of the finest in New England, well lighted and ventilated, and having all the new and approved conveniences of school furniture. A low, roomy platform for the teachers occupies the space between the two entrance doors, and convenient to the Principal's chair are speaking tubes and bell-pulls communicating with all the rooms under his charge. In brief, no want seems unprovided for, and under so favorable influences we cannot doubt that new aspirations and increased vigor for study will be given to the young ladies and gentlemen who are to occupy these advantages. Arrangements are made for lighting the entire building with gas, and the heating apparatus will be referred to in another connection. Returning to the hall, we pass up a wing of a second double staircase leading to the third story, and find ourselves in the space formed by the Mansard roof, the portion of which immediately above the High School room it is intended to devote to the purpose of an Exhibition Hall, though we doubt the utility of this, from its elevation, its inconvenient arrangement of iron rods which support the floor, from the facts that it cannot be heated by the furnace, and that the High School room is so much better for the purpose. The front part of the roof is occupied by large rooms suitable for various uses, and the tank room in the tower, where the water of the roof is collected and thence distributed to the various water-pipes of the building.

Returning to the outer air, we pass around the southerly façade of the main building and enter from the beautiful Ionic piazza the hall of the advanced Grammar School, for which arrangements of equal completeness and beauty with those of the High School have been provided. On the left of the hall as we enter is the first door opening into the school-room proper, and on the right, immediately opposite, is the teachers' retiring room, furnished like those on the second floor, with water-cabinets, marble bowl, and other conveniences, the hall being also provided with the uniform marble-topped bowl and case for the use of the scholars. The second door on the right enters the girls' cloak-room, communicating with water-cabinets in the basement, and the third door to the right enters the boys' coat-room, also communicating with water-cabinets below stairs. The fourth door on the right leads to the large recitation room, fourteen feet ten inches, by twenty-two feet, for the Grammar School, provided with all the facilities of the other recitation rooms in the building; and the fifth and last door upon the right of the hall opens into the small vestibule of the north door, valuable chiefly as a fire escape. The second door on the left of the hall and at its northerly end, directly opposite the entrance to

the recitation room, enters the school-room proper of the Advanced Grammar School, thirty-five feet by forty-one feet six inches, and equal in all its appointments to the High School room immediately above. Descending to the basement by one of the four flights leading thereto, we find a spacious and well-arranged area for coal bunkers, fuel, and heating apparatus, and separated from this area by brick partitions, the water-cabinet arrangements for the several schools, also subdivided by brick walls. The materials throughout the building are of the best quality, and of the workmanship enough has already been said. The tower of the edifice beautifully surmounts the whole, and its platform affords a fine view of the surrounding scenery, and we presume will often attract the young star-gazers of our High School with their new telescope.

To this completed and elegant temple of learning there gathered a large and appreciative audience on Thursday afternoon (Oct. 10), to participate in the dedication of the structure to the purposes for which it was designed, and there has rarely occurred in our time a more richly enjoyable occasion of happy expression and retainable merit than was afforded in the exercises of the day and the event. John S. Eaton, Esq., by invitation of the School Board, filled most acceptably the position of Chairman of the day, and among those invited who favored the occasion with their presence were Prof. B. F. Tweed, of Charlestown, Gen. H. K. Oliver, of the Bureau of Statistics of Massachusetts, Rev. Dr. J. W. Chickering, Henry D. Smith, Esq., Edward Mansfield, Esq., long connected with the School Board, the Board of Selectmen, the School Committee, and representatives of the press.

The members of the High School occupied seats on the extreme left of the house, and every available foot of space was occupied by the refined and intellectual audience. The Wakefield Orchestra furnished acceptable music, their renderings being in fine taste.

The exercises commenced at two o'clock by invocation by Rev. W. F. Potter, of the Universalist Church, followed by music by the orchestra.

Richard Britton, Esq., acting for the Building Committee, then transferred the charge of the building to the Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, John S. Eaton, Esq., in the following brief but comprehensive address: —

MR. CHAIRMAN: On me unexpectedly devolves to-day, as the representative of the building committee of the town, charged with the

construction of this edifice, the pleasant duty of consigning to your hands the care and custody thereof.

The foresight of our citizens which anticipated the demand for increased educational facilities, caused by our rapid growth as a town, and which has eventuated in the erection of this beautiful structure, found its earliest public expression in an article introduced into the warrant for the town-meeting of April 3, 1871, by a gentleman whose name has for years been honorably identified with the educational interests of this municipality, the then chairman of the School Board, now gone to his rest, the Hon. P. H. Sweetser. The action upon this article, which contemplated the possible conversion of the old town house to school purposes, resulted in the appointment of a committee of five, who should take into consideration the whole subject-matter of construction, and report at a future meeting. On this committee were appointed Messrs. Cyrus Wakefield, Lucius Beebe, Oliver Perkins, Richard Britton, and George Packard. The report of this committee, after a careful review of the needs of our entire school system, unanimously recommended the immediate purchase of land and the erection of a commodious edifice for High School purposes, and this report was adopted. The eligible lot on which this building now stands, containing 28,154 square feet, was purchased at a cost of nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-four dollars, and ground was broken for the new enterprise on the sixteenth day of September, 1871.

From the various plans submitted, that of John Stevens, Esq., one of our citizens, was selected as most nearly meeting the necessities of the case, and according to its provisions the building has been erected at an expense closely approximating forty-three thousand dollars. In addition to ample accommodation for a High School of large numbers, the building contains provision for an advanced Grammar School, an exhibition hall, and every advantage and convenience that the advanced state of culture in school architecture has suggested and found desirable.

It has been suggested that the considerable expense which the completion of this structure has occasioned the town, largely in advance of previous investments in this line, and even of the expectations of our citizens, is ill-considered and unwise ; but far in advance of the consideration of cost is to be placed the expectation of return therefrom. The gold that glitters is not to be placed in the scale against the richer worth of the culture and education of mind and heart given by such surroundings as these. Who shall predict what achievements in all that is good and great shall here have their germs planted in the minds of some of the

most humble of birth by the refinements that here alone shall greet the eye whose home is amid poverty and wretchedness! To the liberality of heart and hand which makes such agencies of education as this possible, and which resides pre-eminently in our midst, is due the position of America to-day among the nations; and the people of this community will doubtless long enjoy, not less the commendation of their own hearts, than the congratulations of all who shall visit us, upon the possession of so glorious a monument to one of our cardinal principles, — the education of the common people.

To the citizens for their liberality and their patience, to the faithful endeavors of the artisans, one and all, to those who have aided in manifold ways the labors of your committee, we desire to express our profound sense of gratitude; and it is no small degree of satisfaction and relief that we feel in witnessing the completion of what must prove in such an undertaking, at best an arduous and trying task.

In discharge of the trust committed to the committee, and in their behalf, I have the honor to surrender to you the keeping of this edifice, and the emblems thereof.

Mr. Eaton, on receiving the keys, responded as follows: —

MR. CHAIRMAN, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE:

To my present official position am I indebted for the honor, as well as the pleasure, of receiving from your hands, on behalf of the town of Wakefield, this magnificent temple of science. Our citizens, never backward in furnishing such educational facilities as from time to time have seemed to be required, for the erection of this school edifice have poured wealth from their treasury in unusual measure; and they have watched its construction with peculiar interest and pride, as under skilful hands it has grown into symmetry, with added cornice and column and capital, until it stood completed and commanding.

Appropriately reared upon a site alike historic and venerable, around which cluster cherished memories of ancient worthies and teachers, it reveals its ample and admirable proportions in finished beauty, an ornament and an honor to our town. Its eminent location, flanked by churches, in accordance with the true New England custom, would seem to render it secure from all *heretical* influences; and we may readily adopt the familiar lines of Whittier: —

> "Nor heed the skeptic's puny hands,
> While near our school the church-spire stands;
> Nor fear the bigot's blinded rule,
> While near our church-spire stands the school."

In the years that are yet future, may there go forth from this temple an army of scholars, thorough, earnest, brilliant, for such will ever find full scope for the finest culture in the broadest fields of humanity. May it prove indeed a treasure-house of knowledge, and may the wealth which shall be gathered from within its walls exceed the material wealth which constructed them a thousand fold!

In this place, and on this occasion, we cannot forget those familiar forms which are missing from this assembly, or the voices which are silent to-day. One amidst the snows of winter, and one amidst the freshness and fragrance of June, they both passed serenely on before us to a celestial atmosphere within a grander temple, and to the enjoyment of a knowledge perfect and perpetual.

Them shall no sunshine from the fields of azure,
No light of home or hall,
No summons sent from crowded marts of treasure,
Again to duty call.

And all life's problems and equations,
So intricate before,
Now solved, amid the infinite creations,
Are mysteries no more!

In closing, permit me to express to you, Mr. Chairman, and to the members of the committee whom you represent, on behalf of the citizens of Wakefield, their full appreciation of the fidelity which has marked the performance of the duties assigned you, and of the satisfactory result of your efforts. And now I shall be pleased to transfer the keys of this new school building to the chairman of the school committee, upon whom its immediate care will devolve, confident that under such guardianship it will ever remain uninjured and beautiful.

On receiving the keys from the chairman of the selectmen, Rev. Mr. Bliss, in the subjoined excellent address, delivered the keys to the principal of the High School.

It is with great pleasure that the school committee accept, for the purposes of education in Wakefield, this beautiful edifice. They congratulate the people of the town that a need that was beginning to be deeply felt has been supplied. Though they are not as a body to be credited with any active participation in the work of planning or rearing this building, having been wholly relieved of that responsibility by the labors of another committee appointed by the town for the purpose,

they yet have watched the progress of the work, and believe that it has been carried forward with great skill and care. They hope that the building, so beautiful both without and within, will be found in its use to be fully adapted to all the purposes for which it has been reared.

The liberality shown by the town in the erection of this house has been very great, so great, indeed, as to have provoked the remark that it has been excessive; and there are, perhaps, some who would have preferred a less imposing and expensive structure. Far shall it be from me to defend extravagance, whether it be in school-houses or dwelling-houses or churches; and yet there seem to me to be good and sound reasons why a building devoted to the uses of education should be one of the most commanding and comely in the town. Taxes are indeed sometimes onerous; debts are generally curses, whoever have them to pay: nevertheless, good buildings are educators of no mean power; and when devoted not to purposes of folly, nor yet to purposes of gain, but to the noble end of educating the young, they can hardly be too good. Without discussing the question whether a few thousand dollars less might not have sufficed for this building, I yet count upon the agreement of all present when I say, that it is altogether fit and proper that the finest architecture which any town is able to display should be that devoted to the twin purposes of religion and education. Those things which we prize most, as the sources of our prosperity and our strongest safeguard, should receive the most emphatic expression. There is an incongruity in building for ourselves fine private dwellings and then erecting a cheap and uncomely church, — and were this the place, we would congratulate our Baptist brethren upon the elegant structure with which they have graced our street. They have taxed themselves heavily, but the cause is one worthy of being taxed for. It deserves an adequate expression of the regard in which Christian men hold it. The same is true of education; it is important enough to receive at the hands of any community the acknowledgment contained in handsome and costly structures. A house like this is an emphatic public declaration that good learning is held in very high esteem here, and many persons, children among the rest, will have higher ideas of the importance of education from the fact that old people have given this proof of their judgment concerning its legitimate requirements. Besides, there is an imperceptible, perhaps, but none the less powerful influence, constantly exerted by a tasteful public edifice. A great many valuable lessons are continually being derived from it. It is true it may be a source of self-flattery, as too many of our possessions unfortunately are; for it is seldom that we can look upon any excellent

object, if it be our own, without spreading a little more widely the wings of our pride; but if used as it ought to be, it is a source of much instruction and of many incentives. An evil which is very perceptible in our busy lives is that we cannot stop for details, but content ourselves with general impressions, and I think are more apt to be vain in consequence. Many persons, in looking at a fine building, will be content with a single glance, and be unable to give any account of the architecture of it; or if they glance at it will speak in general and perhaps contemptuous terms of the gingerbread work about it, being quite unable to see the study and taste that were employed in producing the general effect which they feel and acknowledge. But there is a change in prospect in this respect; object teaching will do much to remedy this bad habit. When children shall be taught, not less from books, but more by external observation, and learn accurately to notice and describe everything about them, they will derive from nature and from paintings and from architecture many of the most valuable lessons, and lessons which we, who have been taught by the old methods, never learned. For that day this edifice will be an excellent teacher. It is the desire on the part of many of us that our High School should be developed into a school of greater influence and usefulness than it has hitherto been. It should, we think, have a larger number of scholars, a wider range of studies, and should reach a position of so much evident importance that parents will not be content to suffer their children to go into the shops and factories till they have enjoyed its full advantages. Hitherto it has labored under great difficulty in the narrowness of the quarters assigned to it, in the want of suitable recitation rooms, and in the lack of various facilities for the prosecution of school duties. That much excellent teaching and much hard study have been performed are facts which many before us can affirm by direct testimony; and all honor to the teachers who in remote and recent years have used to the full extent all possible facilities that the old building afforded. They have their reward in the consciousness of having done their duty, and in the gratitude of their pupils.

But we have come to a new era. The town has passed beyond its old boundaries. New streets, new stores, and new dwellings say very plainly to us that new responsibilities rest upon us, and a new career is opening before us. The schools already feel the impulse. Though three new ones have already been established within one year, yet some of the old ones are now overcrowded, and admonish us that still more ample accommodations will soon be required. From this greatly increased number of scholars in the lower schools, we shall certainly

gather a larger number for the High School, and we shall doubtless find that it was wise to have anticipated our wants in providing beforehand these greatly enlarged accommodations. One reason for the early withdrawal of scholars from the High School has, perhaps, been the fact that the teaching force of the school has not been sufficiently great to perform the labor required by the course of study the committee thought it wise to lay down.

Two teachers have had neither the time nor strength to give to the pupils that thorough drill upon the studies of the course which was necessary to fix their interest in the school. Hence the scholars of less studious habits were willing to leave school, and too often, perhaps, their parents were willing to have them, and hence the school has suffered both in its usefulness and reputation. Therefore, no sooner was there a near prospect of transferring the High School to this building, than the committee decided to add another teacher to the force already employed upon this school. In other words, they took the younger and less proficient of the pupils, who, under the old arrangement, would have entered the High School, and made a separate school, and placed them under an experienced teacher for a year's thorough drill. It will be no small advantage to the scholars of the school to have three competent and faithful teachers where they had but two before. And with this additional teaching power, coupled with the attractiveness of this building, the committee believe this school can and will enter upon a new career of usefulness.

The natural sciences have been very faithfully and successfully taught in the school during the past year, but with the new facilities afforded by this building, a still larger degree of success may be obtained. The languages and mathematics have also been thoroughly studied, but with the opportunity for longer recitations, and with the more direct personal care of the teachers, these branches can and doubtless will be more fully acquired.

The new apparatus which the school has in part purchased, and for which the town has made an additional grant of money, will add to the facilities of the teachers for imparting, and the advantages of the scholars for acquiring knowledge, and the committee are confident that the school may become far more proficient and useful than ever it has been, and that an increased conviction of its value will obtain a place in the minds of the people of the town. And that a school in order to be useful must have the hearty sympathy of the people, is a fact of prime significance. A school cannot thrive upon money alone; it must have something else; it must rest upon the good will, and to some

extent, upon the warm solicitude of the community. It must be pervaded with the feeling that not a few pairs of eyes are upon it, but hundreds of them; that not a few persons, and they perhaps officials, are anxious for its prosperity, but that all its patrons and all the town are so likewise.

Teachers need such support; for however conscientious in the discharge of their duties they are, and however deeply they may love their calling, yet if they tax their invention to find methods to interest their pupils, and work, in school and out, for their benefit, and then gain no recognition of their faithfulness from the parents of the children, who perhaps are too inattentive to their efforts even to know that they have been thus at work, they will be very likely to lose heart, and cease special effort. Indeed, it often seems to me that parents are too little acquainted with the peculiar difficulties of a teacher's profession, and do not estimate at its true worth the labor which a teacher expends upon their children. Greater familiarity with the working of all the schools, on the part of parents, would inevitably greatly increase their efficiency. It would make the judgments of parents more discriminating and more just, and would stimulate both teachers and pupils in the most effective and healthful manner. Pupils need this manifested sympathy of their parents. The want of this has been the secret influence that has paralyzed the efforts of many a teacher. It is too much to ask of teachers that they, unaided, shall put the fire of enthusiasm in study into the hearts of pupils. They can do it often, but had they the co-operation of parents, they could do it almost always. Let scholars know that every step of their progress is noted by the parents, and that there is an actual understanding between the teachers and their parents, and frequent consultation, and let them often see their parents in the school-room and witness their open pleasure in their advancement, and this advancement would be far more satisfactory than it sometimes is. And perhaps there is no school in town upon which such attentions would have more direct and palpable effect than upon the two that are to occupy this building. The pupils have arrived at a sensitive age; they are having more and more self-respect; they would be pained by paining their friends, and they would be pleased in pleasing them, as a few years ago they would not; and the effect which parents by their frequent presence in the school-room, and by their constant interest in the progress made might produce, would be very marked and powerful.

The School Committee, then, would take this occasion, so auspicious for these schools and for the interests of education among us, to urge

upon the acceptance of parents the privilege and the duty of giving the decided help of their sympathy to these schools. They are a possession of which any town might be proud; and it is for us, with these additional facilities, to make them foundations of increased usefulness and power.

It but remains for me, in behalf of the School Committee, to pass the custody of this building into the hands of the efficient Principal of the High School. We are glad to do this, for we are confident that you, sir, and your trusted assistant, will spare no pains to preserve its finish and beauty, and use it well for the purposes which you labor to advance. We bid you use, use it carefully, of course, but use it, every part of it; let this room witness to the hard work and good conduct of this school. Let these other rooms, these halls, the apparatus you will have, also bear evidence to the good quality of your work; and you will be sustained not only by this Board and the people of the town, but by the higher authority and the more satisfactory approval of your own conscience.

Mr. M. J. Hill, the Master of the High School, on receiving the keys, ably and happily responded as follows: —

These keys, sir, mean for me a double responsibility. I refer not simply to the duty of caring for this beautiful building, the finest school edifice of wood in the State, if not in New England, but to that higher and more difficult duty of guiding those who shall henceforth study within these walls. Upon the first I enter with some measure of confidence. Surely this elaborate and graceful structure will wellnigh protect itself; so cheery, spacious, and elegant, it cannot fail to invite the kindest treatment from all those whose good fortune it shall be to use it.

I believe, too, in its educating power. We readily enough appreciate the influence of a truly noble man. He need not act; he need not even speak. His very presence is a power for good. His nobility beams forth from his countenance, it cheers with its warmth, it illumines with its splendor. True, the warmth is not always present, and the glory of the illumination may vanish like the tints of evening. But the memory of such a man will live. Should all our memories be as exalted as that, we would be stones did we not lead better, purer, and nobler lives.

There is a companion truth, whose force some realize more than others. I think those to whom we owe this structure fully comprehend it. It is this: Things may be powers for good as well as persons.

Things that are voiceless and soulless may educate. A beautiful statue, or painting, or model of architecture, works upon the mind, awakes emotions such as beauty only can kindle, makes it more susceptible to other beauties, and hence, with great power or little, but always with some, it promotes that rich culture essential to a well-rounded education. But more precious than the building and its surroundings, is the school itself, whose highest success will depend in large measure upon the manner in which the parents and the scholars shall perform their respective duties. I am impressed more and more with the magnitude and importance of my calling the longer I labor in it. Say what you will of the great questions of the day, political, social, and others, I know of none greater than the problems that concern the human mind. Surely if the best intellects fail to solve them, I may be pardoned if, in spite of attempted solutions, some of them to my mind continue mysteries as before.

It will be my aim, however, to merit the confidence you have reposed in me. In this aim I ask your sympathy, your *charity*, and your cordial co-operation. In behalf of the Wakefield High School, I thank the town for its munificence. With thanks equally hearty for this token of renewed trust, I accept these keys and the burden of duties they symbolize. And, scholars, as these keys are the means whereby I am enabled to unlock the various apartments of this temple of learning, so may the training and culture you can acquire in your early years (if so disposed) become, as it were, *keys* to Nature's vast store-houses of unlimited knowledge.

The principal address of the day, by Prof. B. F. Tweed, of Charlestown, was then delivered, and by his courtesy we are permitted to give it below.

Mr. Chairman: I confess it was with a feeling akin to pride that I received an invitation from the School Committee of my native town to take part in the exercises of this interesting occasion. And it is not without emotion that I now stand in this presence, surrounded by the scenes and associates of my childhood and youth, and looking into the faces of so many of my life-long friends. My thoughts naturally revert to the little brown school-house in which I took my first lessons in scholastic lore, and the faces of my early teachers rise before me, idealized as seen through the vista of lengthened years, and hallowed by the affection with which I ever regarded them. I don't know that my early teachers were especially handsome, using that term as young men usually employ it in speaking of young ladies; from the fact that

most of them were never married, I might presume it to be otherwise. But (begging pardon of the ladies present for any seeming want of gallantry) I must say that I don't see any such young ladies nowadays as appear to my mind's eye when I think of Miss Symonds, Miss Bancroft, Miss Newhall, and Miss Evans; and here I may say, incidentally, to the young ladies teaching in Wakefield, that they have it in their power so to impress themselves on the plastic minds committed to their care, that in after years, when whatever of beauty they may now possess shall have faded, it will still exist as "pictures in memory, not changed, but translated."

Nor can I deny myself the privilege of referring to those who visited our schools at the stated examinations, and watched over their interests. Could I summon them in fact, as in fancy they appear before me, with the venerable form of him at their head who for so many years ministered at the altar in yonder church, and whose interest in our schools never flagged, it would afford me unmixed pleasure to express to them personally, and through them to the good old town, which, under whatever name, has always been liberal in support of schools, my heartfelt gratitude. Nor must I forget the public-spirited men, through whose influence and liberality the South Reading Academy was established, which furnished opportunities for a higher course than our public schools then provided. For the ability to occupy a responsible, and I hope useful position in life, I feel indebted more to these schools, and to the self-denial and wise foresight of parents who appreciated their value, than to any effort of my own; and I am glad that you have given me an opportunity thus publicly to acknowledge my obligation. But, sir, not to dwell on what is, in some sense, personal to myself, though equally applicable to hundreds of others, I will pass to what I hope will be regarded as an appropriate theme for this occasion. It is this: The influence of our school system on New England character and on great public interests.

It has been said, and with some show of truth, that the only natural production of New England is ice, but that its manufactures include every conceivable thing, from wooden nutmegs to brains. Anything combining utility with cheapness, from an apple-parer to a sewing-machine, is known, the world over, as a Yankee notion, and I wonder that no biblical commentator has found a special reference to the universal Yankee in the text, "Man has sought out many inventions."

It is true that, by dint of industry, the scanty and sterile soil does yield some other products than ice, yet it is only by the most persistent tickling with a hoe that it is made to smile with a harvest. Or perhaps

I should rather say, using Yankee phraseology, it is only by swapping a full equivalent of labor and dressing that the farmer secures a scanty return. The resources of New England, therefore, and those to which she is indebted for her prosperity, are not in the soil, but in the strong arms and fertile brains of her people. Nay, even in the case of the one natural production, it was in the alembic of the Yankee cranium that ice was first converted to gold. What had remained insoluble for the purposes of pecuniary liquidation, from the beginning, yielded only to the alchemy of the Yankee brain. Notwithstanding the transparency of ice, it was only the keen sight of our Tudors, Gages, and Hittingers that could see *money* in it.

That climate, soil, and other physical conditions should have produced marked peculiarities of character might have been anticipated, though what they would be could hardly be foreseen. A weaker race than our fathers might have been discouraged, and yielding to what seemed a necessity, might have dragged out a miserable life of poverty. In them, however, it stimulated to industry and perseverance, and developed a fertility of resource in an inverse ratio to that of the soil.

Somebody has said that in certain parts of our country a whiskey-shop and lager-beer saloon only are necessary as the nucleus of a village. With our fathers it was a church and a school-house. Around these two institutions clustered the settlers, and the germ there planted has developed into our present liberal system of public education. From these spring material wealth, our social and political institutions, and the patriotism, public spirit, and intelligence requisite to preserve them, and to advance the interests of a progressive civilization.

Humboldt has said that "science and manipulative skill must be wedded together, that national wealth must be based on an enlightened employment of national products and forces." Our fathers may not have had this in view as the prime object in founding our school system, but the results of New England thrift have abundantly proved that educated labor *pays*, regarded even from a pecuniary point of view; that by utilitizing all our material, — the brains of the masses, — we increase indefinitely national wealth. And here we have a fine illustration of the fact that the highest and truest interests of society are best promoted by providing for the welfare of its individual members; that justice to all, even the weakest, is, like honesty, the best policy, not only of the individual, but of the state.

From time immemorial, and everywhere, the greatest waste had been that of humanity. The great mass of mankind had been little better

than mechanical implements or tools directed by the intelligence and for the benefit of the few, — mere hewers of wood and drawers of water, — all the elements of a distinctive humanity, that which constitutes the image of God, undeveloped, lost to themselves and the world. The Reformation, making every man directly responsible to God, and carrying with it, as its correlative, the right of private judgment, tended to a system of education qualifying every man to exercise this right.

But the world is slow to admit the logical consequences of a proposition which disturbs time-honored institutions; and there were not wanting those who supposed that such a consummation would work a social revolution, threatening the very stability of the state. It was only after the lapse of many years, and in a new country, that the experiment was inaugurated and developed. It is, then, a problem first solved in New England and by our school system, that the education of the whole people is the most important element in the material prosperity of a nation. It has become an axiom in political economy. There is no one question now exciting so much interest among educationists, both in this country and in Europe, as the inquiry how to bring our school systems into more direct relations with the industry of the people; and though we may justly claim to have taken the lead in a general educational system, we are forced to admit that some of the nations of Europe have outstripped us in the practical character of the instruction imparted.

At the World's Fair in 1851, the palm of excellence in manufactures was, in nearly every department, awarded to England. Sixteen years later, when the nations again displayed the results of their skill and labor, England excelled only in ten of a hundred departments. This excited so much alarm among the manufacturing interests of England that Parliament appointed a committee of investigation, and the report of the committee is equally instructive to us as to England. It is this, "That the success of the Continent was owing to its admirable technical schools; that no nation can excel in manufactures unless it provides facilities for scientific education for all that converts the mere workman into the artisan." It was this report, and the fact that so many of the foremen in our manufacturing establishments were foreigners, that led immediately to legislation in behalf of industrial drawing, under which technical schools are springing up in all our cities and large towns.

It was seen that we were in danger of being crushed by the very wheel which we set in motion; that not only general intelligence, but technical knowledge and skill, add immensely to the material wealth of

a nation. Such is the uniform testimony where "*brains* sit at the loom, and *intelligence* stands at the spinning-wheel." But mechanical drawing is only the beginning of a course of industrial training which is to extend to every department of skilled labor. The establishment of technical schools, whose advantages shall be accessible to every apprentice in any branch of human industry, is strongly recommended by our Governor in his message. Such schools, where they are in operation, as in France, Belgium, and Switzerland, have already, says Professor Waterman, one of our ablest statisticians, created a productive capital of many millions. What, then, may we expect of them in this country, where so many great interests are only waiting for development? But not to dwell too long on this part of my subject, I have said that our social and political institutions, and the public spirit and intelligence requisite to preserve them, rest securely only on a general system of education.

A distinguished English writer on history, in the early part of this century, attributed the lack of patriotism and of elevated sentiment, which he affirmed to exist among the people of his own country in the eighteenth century, to the fact that they had been engaged chiefly in the value of estates, the balance of trade, and profit and loss. And he goes on to say that the only way in which this elevated sentiment of patriotism can be preserved among men whose minds are occupied with their bargains and their markets, the article they are to produce and the price they are to receive, is by the education of all; by accustoming every man to interest himself in the concerns of his country, and thus giving him an idea of his social and political importance.

This was but theory with the philosophical Englishman. Has not the experience of the last few years in this country proved the practicability of preserving noble sentiments of patriotism, where peaceful industry and the pursuits of trade are the engrossing subjects of all classes; and was it not accomplished by the very means suggested by the writer mentioned? The quiet determination and patriotism sleeping in the breasts of the loyal millions, educated in our Northern schools and colleges, were roused by the first roar of the artillery of rebellion. Never was there a more striking proof in the history of the world that peaceful industry, accompanied by intellectual, moral, and religious culture, do not render men parsimonious and effeminate, but rather fit them to become the truest and most liberal supporters, and the best soldiers of freedom and right. For proof of this we have only to consult the army roll and the records of the Sanitary Commission.

Just as surely as the early discipline and habits of study acquired in our schools give the best assurance of success to a young man, so

surely are they the presages of national welfare. There is something in our very nature, after we have once started on the road of progress, that beckons and impels us on. The cry of Oliver Twist for "more," which so horrified the astonished Mr. Bumble, is the cry of humanity; and the only alternative is more education, more opportunities for usefulness, or more anarchy, more blood. The atmosphere of the workshop, as suggested by the author just quoted, is too arid for constant breathing. Daily infusions from cultivated social life, from books and lectures, are necessary to health. Who shall say how much the immediate vicinity of Cambridge has done to extend, elevate, and purify public sentiment in Boston? Neither the annual nor triennial catalogue contains the names of all the students educated *by*, if not *in*, our colleges. And so also with our public schools: when the father returns to his family at evening, surrounded by his children conning their daily lessons, he finds himself in a different world; and he is a wise man if he can answer all the questions that are puzzling the brains of all the members of his household. The common school, therefore, is not only the educator of the children between five and fifteen, but of the whole community. It is the nature of all good institutions, as well as good men, that "virtue goes out of them."

The indirect influence of our colleges is yearly recognized by honorary degrees conferred on those who have attained excellence in some department of learning, outside the walls, but not without the aid of those institutions. It is no less a claim of influence, on the part of our higher institutions, than a compliment to the recipients of the degrees. To many a man, who never paid a tuition fee, or attended prayers in the college chapel, is old Harvard the alma mater, in a stricter sense than to hundreds whose sonship is chiefly evinced by a scrap of parchment. I know it is common to speak of men who have become distinguished, though they have not had the benefit of a college course, as self-made men; and this, in a limited sense, is just; but, I believe, as a class, they will be found to have as lively a sense of obligation to the great institutions that have furnished the best books in science and literature, as those more favored ones who have received instruction from the lips of tutors and professors. If other proof were wanting that our schools and colleges do in fact educate the community at large to higher views and a juster estimate of life, it might be found in the fact, that the same brains that convert ice into gold are not satisfied till the gold itself, purged of its baser dross, is transmuted into wisdom, virtue, and religion. There is scarce a college, an academy, an asylum for the blind, the insane, or the dumb, a hospital of any kind, or any

beneficent institution, that is not a monument of the generosity of those who, by the discipline and knowledge obtained in our schools, have amassed wealth, without forgetting that the worth of the dollar consists in its exchangeable value for that which is more precious than rubies. Hence those immense sums invested in institutions whose dividends stand accredited to the *world*, and whose accounts are audited and approved in Heaven. What, then, is the distinguishing character of our boasted system of public institutions? Not the superior scholarship of the favored few, however desirable that might be; but that it has raised the general character of learning and intelligence to a higher plane than has been done elsewhere. Though we can boast, perhaps, of no peaks of the greatest altitude, yet our table-lands are more extensive, fertile, and productive than those of any other country.

Guizot, in his History of Civilization in Modern Europe, says, "that when we consider separately, any particular development of the human mind, in literature, in the arts, in any of the ways in which human intelligence may go forward, we shall generally find it inferior to the corresponding development in the civilization of antiquity; but as a set-off to this, when we regard it as a whole, European civilization appears infinitely more rich and diversified." May we not hope that the future historian of American civilization may be able to say that, though Europe may, perhaps, boast of individual instances in which literature, the arts, or sciences have been carried to a higher pitch of excellence than in our comparatively young Republic, that we have given to the world a civilization, which, regarded as a whole, is infinitely richer, deeper, and broader than that of the Old World. If not, it will be because we as individuals have not used the opportunities so richly furnished us by the far-sighted wisdom of our ancestors, and watched over and strengthened by the wise and good of later generations.

And now, sir, shall I trespass on your patience with a word more especially adapted to this occasion? This beautiful and spacious building, which you have set apart and dedicated to the purposes of education, is itself a witness of the essential truth of the views I have advanced. The contrast between this and the one-storied, unpainted building of my childhood, is a fitting exponent of the astonishing increase of material wealth in New England, and, may I not say, a proof that an appreciation of the value of common-school education has fully kept apace with it. I would not be misunderstood, in any degree, to detract from the inestimable value of our religious institutions. But I cannot help noticing that the little school-house, which formerly nestled humbly, as if for protection, under the shadow of the more pretentious

church, with its heaven-pointing spire, now stands boldly by its side,— not indeed as its rival, but as its trusted ally. And as that is dedicated to the worship of God, which is the first and great commandment, so, also, by these exercises we now dedicate this to the service of humanity, which the Master has said is like unto it. Nor is there any respect of persons. It beckons to its embrace all your sons and daughters, and points your *sons* at least — I hope it soon will your daughters — to Harvard and Tufts, or to lucrative and honorable positions in industrial pursuits. In this institution, at least, the poorest have as much stock as the richest, and it is not unlikely that the largest dividends will be found accredited to their children. It is the common school which constitutes the Commonwealth; nor does its influence stop here. The *physical* geography of our country is well defined. Its mountain ranges rim a basin capable of feeding the world. Its great watercourses, with their thousand tributaries, are ample to waft its wealth of productions to our ports. Its *political* geography, thanks to the boys in blue, educated in our Northern schools, and led on by our great captains, has been preserved intact; and now the little brooklets of learning, springing from every hillside in New England, have converged and united, till they have become a mighty river, which, augmented by its magnificent tributaries of the North and West, has swept across the continent, bearing upon its ample bosom the rich treasures of civilization and learning to the far Pacific.

Music by the orchestra, followed by a remarkably amusing and enjoyable, but altogether unreportable address, abounding in reminiscences of school-days, and replete with fun, from Gen. H. K. Oliver, he in turn being followed by Rev. Dr. Chickering in a brief but entertaining address, congratulating and encouraging in tone.

The thanks of the town were at this juncture returned to Henry D. Smith, Esq., by John S. Eaton, Esq., for the very elegant copy of Worcester's Dictionary presented by him to the High School before the commencement of the exercises. Mr. Smith briefly, happily, and humorously responded, and with a bit of pleasant repartee from Prof. Tweed the addresses closed.

R.

COPY OF AGREEMENT

BETWEEN A COMMITTEE OF THE TOWN OF WAKEFIELD AND MILL OWNERS ON SAUGUS RIVER, AS TO THE WATER-LEVEL OF LAKE QUANNAPOWITT.

Whereas, a Committee chosen by the town of Wakefield, together with the mill owners upon the stream that runs out of Lake Quannapowitt, met at the outlet of the Lake, August 7, 1871, and, after examination, have failed to find any sign of a log that was placed in the outlet by direction of the town authorities, some twenty-seven years ago, to define low water-mark, and as there is no record of any bearings being taken at that time with permanent objects, its location cannot be ascertained.

Recognizing the importance of having a fixed water-mark, to regulate the flow of water, to retain it at a proper depth in the Lake, and to direct its flow to the best advantage of the mills on the stream, the following mutual arrangement in regard to the water-mark has been decided upon, with the assent of all the parties concerned.

First, That the stream shall continue to flow, during the present season, without further obstruction, until the water is on the increase.

Second, That the basis for the level of the water-mark shall be a foundation timber on the north side of the stream, forty-nine feet from the west edge of the road bridge.

Third, That the low water-mark shall be at twelve inches above the level of said timber, from the first day of April to the first day of August; and from the first day of August to the first day of April, the mill owners shall have the right to draw the water six inches lower than the said low water-mark.

Signed,

JAMES F. EMERSON,
JOHN G. ABORN,
SAM'L PARKER, JR.,
LUCIUS BEEBE,
LILLEY EATON,
C. W. EATON,
Town Committee.

PRANKER & CO.,
ANDREW A. SCOTT,
AMOS BINNEY,
(By S. G. LANE),
HOYT & WILEY,
Mill Owners.

S.

[CHAP. 335.]

AN ACT

TO SUPPLY THE TOWNS OF WAKEFIELD AND STONEHAM WITH WATER.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Cyrus Wakefield, Lucius Beebe, James F. Emerson, John Hill, H. H. Mawhinney, Onslow Gilmore, Francis H. Knight, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation under the name of the Quannapowitt Water Company, for furnishing the inhabitants of Wakefield and Stoneham with water; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, restrictions, and liabilities set forth in all general laws which now are, or hereafter may be in force, so far as the same are applicable to this corporation.

SECT. 2. Said corporation, for the purpose aforesaid, may take, hold, and convey, into and through said towns, the waters of Lake Quannapowitt or Crystal Lake, or both, in the town of Wakefield, together with the tributary waters which flow to either in said towns; and may take and hold, by purchase or otherwise, such land, on and around the margin of such lake or lakes, or tributaries, not exceeding five rods in width, as may be necessary for the preservation and purity of said waters; and may also take and hold in like manner such lands as may be necessary for erecting and maintaining dams and reservoirs, and for laying and maintaining conduits, pipes, drains, and other works, for collecting, conducting, and distributing such waters through said towns of Wakefield and Stoneham. The said corporation shall, within sixty days from the time of taking any land as aforesaid, file in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Middlesex, a description of the land so taken, sufficiently accurate for identification, and state the purpose for which it is taken.

SECT. 3. Said corporation may build aqueducts, and maintain the same by any works suitable therefor; may erect and maintain dams; may make reservoirs and hydrants, and may distribute the water throughout said towns of Wakefield and Stoneham, by laying down pipes, and may establish the rent therefor.

Said corporation may also, for the purposes aforesaid, carry its pipes and drains over or under any water-course, street, railroad, highway or other way, in such manner as not to obstruct the same; and may enter upon and dig up any road, under the direction of the selectmen of the

said towns respectively, in such manner as to cause the least hinderance to the travel thereon.

SECT. 4. Said corporation shall be liable to pay all damages that shall be sustained by any persons in their property by the taking of any land, water, or water rights, or by the constructing of any aqueducts, reservoirs, or other works for the purposes aforesaid. If any person who shall sustain damage as aforesaid cannot agree with said corporation upon the amount of said damages, he may have them assessed in the same manner as is provided by law, with respect to land taken for highways; and all damages for the taking of lands for the purposes aforesaid shall be paid for by said corporation before entering upon said lands.

SECT. 5. No application shall be made to the County Commissioners for the assessment of damages for the taking of any water rights until the water is actually withdrawn or diverted by said corporation. Any person whose water rights are thus taken or affected, may apply as aforesaid, at any time within three years from the time when the water is actually withdrawn or diverted.

SECT. 6. Said corporation may hold, for the purposes aforesaid, real estate to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and its whole capital stock shall not exceed three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. And no liability shall be incurred by said corporation until at least thirty thousand dollars of its capital shall have been paid in in cash.

SECT. 7. Any person who shall maliciously divert the water, or any part thereof, of the sources which shall be taken by the corporation, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, or who shall maliciously corrupt the same or render it impure, or who shall maliciously destroy or injure any dam or reservoir, aqueduct, pipe, or hydrant, or other property held, owned, or used by said corporation for the purposes of this Act, shall pay three times the amount of actual damages to the said corporation, to be recovered in an action of tort; and every such person, on conviction of either of the malicious acts aforesaid, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding six months.

SECT. 8. The towns of Wakefield and Stoneham, or either of them, in case the other declines to participate in said purchase, may at any time within three years from the time this Act takes effect, take or purchase the franchise of said corporation and all its corporate property, by paying therefor the amount expended for the construction,

maintenance, and repairs of said water works, and all necessary incidental expenses, together with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum per annum, less the amount derived therefrom, with interest thereon at the rate aforesaid, and may assume all its rights and privileges from the corporators aforenamed. And in case said towns cannot agree as to the portion of said amount to be paid by each, the Supreme Judicial Court or any justice thereof, upon application of either town so purchasing, shall appoint three commissioners to award the amount to be paid by each, which award shall be final.

SECT. 9. For the purpose of defraying the cost of such franchise, corporate property, lands, water, and water rights as are taken, purchased, or held for the purposes aforesaid, and for constructing works necessary and proper for the accomplishment of the purposes authorized by this Act, and paying all expenses incident thereto, each of said towns may issue, from time to time, scrip, notes, or certificates of debt: the town of Wakefield to an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars; the town of Stoneham to an amount not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Such scrip issued by the town of Wakefield shall be denominated on its face Wakefield Water Fund Bonds; that issued by the town of Stoneham shall be denominated on its face Stoneham Water Fund Bonds. All such scrip shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and the principal shall be payable at periods of not more than twenty years from the issuing of said scrip, notes, or certificates respectively. And such town may sell the same, or any part thereof, from time to time, or pledge the same for money borrowed for the purposes aforesaid, on such terms and conditions as such towns shall deem proper. And each of said towns is further authorized to make appropriations, and assess from time to time, such amounts, not exceeding in any one year the sum of ten thousand dollars, towards paying the principal of the money so borrowed, except in the year when the same may become due, and also a sum sufficient to pay the interest thereon in the same manner as money is assessed and appropriated for other town purposes.

SECT. 10. When said towns, or either of them, shall assume or purchase the franchise, property, rights, and privileges of the corporation established by this Act, said town or towns shall hold and may exercise all the powers and authority conferred upon said corporation by this Act, and shall be subject to all the restrictions, duties, and liabilities herein imposed on said corporation, and may act by such commissioners, three in number, from each town, as the selectmen of each town shall

from time to time appoint; and said town or towns shall be liable to pay all damages to which said corporation shall have become liable and shall not have paid.

In case both towns shall have united in assuming or purchasing the franchise and property of said corporation, the commissioners appointed by the selectmen as aforesaid shall constitute a joint Board of Water Commissioners, who shall have power to regulate and control the use of the water of said lake, and exercise all the powers and authority conferred by this Act; and said towns, in case they shall have united as aforesaid, shall be jointly liable to persons having claims under this Act; but the apportionment between the towns of any expenses incurred under this Act, and the determination of any other question which shall arise between said towns under this Act, shall be made by said joint Board; and in case said commissioners shall be equally divided upon any question, it shall be determined in the manner heretofore provided in the eighth section of this Act for apportioning the amount to be paid for the franchise and property of said corporation.

In case one of said towns shall alone assume or purchase said franchise and property under the provisions of this Act, its commissioners shall have the powers conferred by this section upon said joint Board.

SECT. 11. The rents received for the use of water within the limits of each town shall, when collected, be paid over to the treasurer of the town, and after the payment therefrom of the semi-annual interest upon said scrip, and after deducting all charges of distribution and repairs and other expenses incident to the same, shall be set apart, with all amounts appropriated from time to time by said town, for the payment of the principal sum of said scrip, as a sinking fund, which, with the accumulated interest upon the same, shall be devoted to the payment of said scrip of said town at maturity. Said sinking fund may be invested in the scrip authorized by this Act, at a price not exceeding its par value, or on such loans or in such securities as by law the funds of savings banks may be invested in, except that no portion of the same shall be loaned, directly or indirectly, to either of said towns, or upon mere personal security.

SECT. 12. The accounts of such sinking funds shall be kept apart from the other accounts of the town, and in each town shall at all times be open to the inspection of the water commissioners of said town. The treasurer of each town shall annually make a written report to the town, at its annual meeting, of the condition of the fund of the town, and the changes of investment during the then preceding year. The selectmen and water commissioners shall jointly, as

often as once in each year, examine the accounts and securities of the fund, and shall report the result of their examination to the town, in connection with the report of the treasurer.

SECT. 13. It is hereby provided that if in the future the supply of water shall prove insufficient for more than one town, for domestic purposes, the town of Wakefield shall be first supplied.

SECT. 14. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to preclude the right of the town of Reading to take water from either or both of said lakes, whenever so authorized by the Legislature.

SECT. 15. This Act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May* 4, 1872.]

THE END.

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